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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.
JANUARY—JUNE, 1864.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MDCCCLXIV.—VOL. I.

JANUARY TO JUNE INCLUSIVE.

BEING VOLUME XVI. OF A NEW SERIES,
AND THE TWO-HUNDRED-AND-SIXTEENTH SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT.



ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL,

THE RESIDENCE OF CAVE, THE FOUNDER OF THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, 1731.
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PREFACE.

THE present volume of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE will be found to have a wide range of subjects, all of them, it is trusted, treated in a satisfactory manner. First, SYLVANUS URBAN may be allowed to place the Notes on the Architecture of Ireland, which are fully illustrated from sketches made recently on the spot, and which, when complete, will be found to give a more full and accurate collection of genuine examples of Irish architecture than has hitherto appeared. Next in importance he would place the series of Lectures delivered by Mr. W. Burges before the Society of Arts, entitled *Art applied to Industry*, which are here published, with the advantage of the author's revision. Both these series will be carried on in the next volume. The investigation of the dwelling-places and burial-places of primitive races on the North Yorkshire moors has been actively pursued, and some remarkable discoveries will be found chronicled under the head of *Discovery of a Celtic Kitchen-refuse-heap at Normanby, in Cleveland*, and *Examination of a large Houe on the Skelton Moors*. Next, the Coins of the Ancient Britons have been investigated in a full review of Mr. Evans's excellent work bearing that name; and an obscure point of Anglo-Saxon Church history has been discussed in relation to the ancient See of Sidnacester. Monumental Brasses, the Fortunes of Evesham, and other mediæval topics, have been duly considered; and, with a view to that linking of the present and the past which is the province of the true archæologist, the strange history of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, has shared our attention with *Monumental Inscriptions in Barbadoes and Jamaica*, the Public Records of

Ireland, and Suggestions of Objects of Archæological Interest in the West of Scotland.

The Reports of the various Antiquarian Societies will be found replete with matters of interest; and the same may fairly be said of the Correspondence, in which department SYLVANUS URBAN is still able to boast of the many learned men who make his pages their medium of communication. Though the space that can be afforded for Reviews is but limited, no work of antiquarian interest submitted to the judgment of SYLVANUS URBAN has been allowed to go unnoticed.

Of the remaining portions of the volume it may justly be said that they embrace such a permanent record of the family changes among the upper classes of society as can nowhere else be found, and the value of which has been freely acknowledged by those best qualified to judge—as family and county historians. The labour of producing this mass of materials is great, but whilst (as has long been the case) SYLVANUS URBAN continues to receive proof that his exertions are appreciated he will consider himself amply repaid.

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AND HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JANUARY, 1864.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.

THE FAMILY OF WALDO.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of a privately printed pamphlet entitled, "Notes respecting the Family of Waldo," which has been compiled by Mr. Morris Charles Jones, of Gungrog, near Welshpool, and 11, Dale-street, Liverpool, who acknowledges his obligations to the pages of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for some of the information. He would be glad to hear from any one who can supply certain deficiencies, of which the following are the principal:—

"POINTS UPON WHICH FURTHER INFORMATION IS SOUGHT.

"Page 1.—The Christian name and any particulars of the first of the Waldos who came to England from the Netherlands *temp.* Elizabeth, and any particulars of his previous pedigree and arms, or of his children, or descendants, whose pedigrees are not traced out in the foregoing notes. The supply of any of the Christian and other names and dates, for which blanks are left.

"Particulars and derivation of the family of Peter Waldo of Lyons, and his arms (if any).

"Page 5.—Are any of the descendants of Tryphæna, wife of Henry Arnold, Esq., still extant?

"Page 6.—An extract from 'The Life of Mary II. (1695),' or any other work, giving particulars of the knighting of Sir Edward Waldo by Charles II.

"Page 13.—On what occasion was Sir Timothy Waldo knighted? and is it referred to in any work?

"Page 25.—The name of the first settler of the name of Waldo in America, from whence he came, and where he first settled; and any particulars that may be likely to furnish a clue to his origin and family, and any particulars of his descendants.

"Page 29.—Information as to the family of Walden or Waldew, who first took the 'bend azure.'

"Page 30.—The origin of the Waldeve family of Warwickshire, and of their arms."

"SPERNIT PERICULA VIRTUS."

SIR,—My last letter on this subject must be somewhat qualified, and the owner of the seal in question allowed a little more scope.

My informant being in years, there is a little doubt about the date and place of finding the seal. I am now informed that it was picked up at Brighton about the year 1820.—I am, &c.

WILLIAM GREY.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. A. B.—The leaden *signaculum* (found in the river at Crayford) in the form of a half-moon, or ship, with a figure seated within it, is, as J. A. B. conjectures, a veritable pilgrim's sign. The type will be found in the *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i. pl. xxxiii. figs. xi. and xiv., where it is assigned to the shrine of Our Lady of Boulogne-sur-Mer.

A seal found at Darenth, and a coin found on the beach at Sheerness, submitted to us by Mr. Alfred Pryer, may be described as follows:—The seal is oval, with loop at the back, and inscribed, FRANGE LEGE TEGE: 'Break' (the seal); 'read' (the letter); 'conceal' (it). The device is an arm with closed hand, upon which a falcon is perched.

The coin is a penny of Æthelred II., of the type No. 4, pl. xxii., of Ruding's "Annals of the Coinage of Britain," but struck at Canterbury, CAENT, by the moneyer Eadwold, EAD-POLD. It is in excellent condition.

Several Reports, Reviews and Obituaries, which are in type, are unavoidably postponed.

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

NOTES ON THE ARCHITECTURE OF IRELAND. I.

It has long been observed that every nation has a style of architecture of its own, almost as distinct as its language or any other national peculiarity. The buildings of each nation are also frequently the best evidence we possess of the degree of civilization to which it had attained at any particular period, and they are therefore an essential part of the history of a people, although one that has been neglected by all historians, because the historians themselves did not possess the necessary information. Formerly the difficulties of travelling were so great, and the representations we possessed by means of engravings of the buildings of each people were so inexact, that our information on the subject was vague and unsatisfactory, and any knowledge of the subject was confined to a very limited number of persons. Now-a-days, when everybody can travel from one country to another, and when photography brings us every day the most exact representations of the buildings of all countries, the case is very different, the subject is being widely studied and is better understood every year. Besides these national characteristics, we find also that there is a general history of architecture, a succession of styles in all the countries of modern Europe, always following the same order, though not always exactly contemporaneous. On the contrary, countries and districts which were remote from the centres of civilization, and had comparatively little intercourse with other countries, have always their national or provincial peculiarities more strongly developed, while they follow more slowly the general march and succession of the styles. Each succeeding century has left its stamp upon its buildings as distinct as any other part of its history, but buildings which belong to the style of one century, such as the thirteenth, which is the most distinctly marked of all, may be found in

remote districts in the fourteenth, or even later; although in those cases of imitation of an earlier style there are always some details belonging to the later period which the experienced eye can detect.

The buildings of Ireland, as we might naturally expect, have a very marked and decided national character of their own; they are distinctly Irish, and no one accustomed to the buildings of other countries can for a moment mistake them. We also find, as we might expect, that in chronological order the succession of styles in Ireland is very much behind that of other countries. The Friary churches, miscalled abbeys, which are so numerous in Ireland, and the dates of foundation of which are distinctly recorded, retain in the fifteenth century features which in other countries belong to the thirteenth and fourteenth. It is only reasonable to conclude that other buildings, of which the dates are not recorded, were equally behind other countries in the succession of styles. It was not until about fifty years ago, when the admirable work of Rickman appeared, that the characteristic features of each succeeding style were properly defined and exactly described, and until these were known and understood all previous works on medieval architecture were so vague and contradictory that little reliance is to be placed on them.

A careful examination of the principal buildings of modern Europe from which the general history of architecture has been drawn, has demonstrated that after the fall of the Roman Empire the people who succeeded them were accustomed to build chiefly of wood, of which we have of course no remains, and occasionally of rough stone, such as they found ready to their hands on the surface of the ground, or split from the rocks or cliffs by means of wedges. The various tribes of Northmen, whether called Saxons, or Danes, or Normans, or by other names in other countries, who overran Europe in all directions and destroyed the Roman civilization, were accustomed to build in this manner only, when they built at all. When these nations began to be civilized and became Christian, they became very zealous Christians, as it was their nature to be vigorous and zealous in every thing that they undertook. Having become Christian they began to build churches everywhere with wonderful activity and zeal, but they did not possess much skill in building, they had everything to learn by copy-

ing the older buildings of the Romans, or such others as they could find to copy. The earlier churches were generally of wood, and the chronicles are full of accounts of the burning of churches; it was not until the eleventh century that churches were commonly built of stone, in order that they might not be burnt. The number of churches erected in the eleventh century was marvellous, but they were so badly built that comparatively few have come down to our time; we have, however, enough of them to see that they were at first entirely of rough stone, and that cut stone or ashlar was introduced very gradually and very sparingly at first, being confined to the corners and what are called the dressings—that is, the sides of the openings for door and windows—for a long period, down to near the end of the eleventh century. It is not until quite the end of that century that we can find anywhere buildings faced entirely with ashlar or cut stone, and at first the joints of mortar between these cut stones were extremely rude and clumsy. The walls of all early buildings are also very thick and massive, and as the workmen became more skilful by practice, they learned to be more careful of the material; they discovered that walls of half the thickness well built were equally strong with those of double the mass badly put together; they learned by degrees to arrange these rough stones in regular courses, and to trim them into shape with the hammer; eventually they learned the art of cutting stone into square blocks called ashlar, and to reduce the spaces between these blocks, until they arrived at walls built entirely of ashlar, with very fine joints and wonderfully thin for the height to which they were reared and the masses they had to carry. But it was not until the twelfth century that this perfection of masonry was anywhere attained; and it was not until the thirteenth that the marvellously thin walls, which shew such wonderful skill in construction, were erected, such as those of Notre Dame de Dijon, of many Gothic spires, &c.

Many successive generations of workmen were necessary before such a degree of skill as this in the art of building was attained. To suppose that the native Irish possessed this degree of skill centuries before any other nation is the height of improbability; it is far more probable that the native Irish continued to follow the habits and ways of their Celtic forefathers in the art of building, as in many other things.

Roman civilization never penetrated into Ireland; the Irish had no Roman buildings to copy, as the other European nations had; the only models they had to follow, when the fashion of building in stone was introduced into Ireland, were the cromlechs and the cairns, the graves of their Celtic forefathers, such as the same race have left all over Europe, but which have nowhere else been considered as models for imitation. The sloping jambs of their doors and windows seem to be clearly derived from this origin, but the fashion once set continued to be followed down to the sixteenth century; it became merely one of the characteristic features of Irish architecture.

Whatever opinion may be formed as to the dates of Irish buildings, there can be no doubt of their very distinct national character, and that they are highly interesting, and deserve to be better known throughout Europe than has hitherto been the case. And to assist in this object, we propose to publish a series of papers on Medieval Buildings in Ireland, with engravings illustrative of their peculiar features: this will enable all persons who are conversant with the general history of architecture to form their own opinion as to the dates. There are in all countries local antiquaries who study the buildings of their own city, or province, or country, with much zeal and assiduity, and who have rendered, and we hope will continue to render, great service to the science of archæology. But each of these local antiquaries is ready to fight for the superior antiquity of his own buildings; those which he has studied so carefully must be a century or two earlier than the corresponding buildings of other countries. It is clear that they cannot all be right, and the chances are that they are all wrong; that each has misapplied the history which he has so diligently made out, has overlooked the continual rebuilding in each succeeding century which has gone on everywhere, or has mistaken the date of the original foundation for that of the existing construction. Such mistakes are found in every country, and in nearly all the writers on the subject; a very little consideration tells us that the date of foundation only proves that there is nothing *earlier* than that date, and says nothing as to the date of the existing fabric, which may have been rebuilt half-a-dozen times. It is only by the collation and comparison of a large number of examples in various

countries and provinces, especially those of which we have the actual history of the construction, that we can learn to judge accurately of the age of any building. We have a sufficient number extant of fabric rolls and building accounts to be quite sure about all the later periods, and for those of earlier date the buildings themselves, when carefully examined, almost always bear evidence of the different re-constructions which they have undergone. Some small portion of the earlier fabric has almost always been preserved, and is sufficiently distinct in the mode of construction to shew the wide difference between the original work and that of later date; and this is pre-eminently the case in Ireland, as we hope to shew in the course of this series of Papers. The principles of Professor Willis's History of Canterbury Cathedral are equally applicable to all the principal buildings in Europe, and wherever they are applied they are unanswerable; they have not yet been applied at all in Ireland, and it is by this process only that the truth can be arrived at. It is only by the careful examination of every course of stone and every joint in the masonry that we can arrive at the real history of any building.

Whenever any mouldings can be found, they are the best and safest guide to the history of the building, both as to the period when it was built, and the people by whose hands it was constructed. The mouldings of each succeeding century are quite distinct everywhere, although the change is always gradual, and not always simultaneous in different countries. Each century and each nation has mouldings of its own; the English mouldings of the thirteenth century, for instance, are very distinct from the French or the German mouldings of the same period: and though they are more marked at that period than any other, the same is true at all periods. The English mouldings at all periods are the richest and the finest in Europe. The Irish also very soon developed a system of mouldings of their own, quite distinct from those of any other nation, but the same series of changes naturally took place in Ireland as in other countries; the deep and bold mouldings of the thirteenth century gradually die away into the poor shallow mouldings of the fifteenth. In Ireland, as in other countries, the general forms of the buildings of earlier periods may be copied in later ages, but the mouldings always betray these imitations. Just as in England the nave of Westminster Abbey was built in the

fifteenth century in such close imitation of the choir of the thirteenth that by ordinary observers no difference is perceived, and yet more close observation shews that the mouldings are entirely of the fifteenth, so in Ireland, in the Friars' churches of the fifteenth, the lancet windows of the thirteenth, or the wide windows divided by mullions and their heads filled with reticulated tracery which in other countries belong to the fourteenth, are both used indiscriminately.

The architecture of a country cannot be properly understood without a knowledge of its history; and this, which may be stated as a general truth, holds nowhere more remarkably true than in Ireland. Its history is that of a country broken and fettered, not allowed to develop its own ideas, but having those of its conquerors pressed as it were into its very life. In early times it was torn in pieces by the quarrels and wars of its own petty chieftains, and these wars made it an easy prey to its equally warlike neighbours. Portions of it were conquered and settled by the hardy sea-kings of the North, the Norwegians and Danes, whom we call Northmen, but who in Ireland were called Ostmen, or Eastmen, because they came there from the East. These, having fully established themselves, became amalgamated with the natives, and have left no buildings of any distinctive character.

But when in after years Ireland committed the fatal mistake of inviting foreigners to interfere in its domestic quarrels, as these foreigners themselves had before done, they, like them, became conquered and subjected to the friends they had invited to assist them. The English brought with them their own manners, their own laws, their own arts. They erected castles to maintain their power, and to keep the natives in check. They founded monasteries and endowed cathedrals in expiation of their crimes and to propitiate the Church, and all these buildings they erected in the style of their own country, modified by having to employ native workmen, and by the nature of the material they had to work on; and in general, buildings of the same style are later in date in Ireland than in England.

Of the buildings belonging to the earlier period of Irish history there are many yet remaining, and some of them may be of very early antiquity; but they have been so mixed up with later work, that much confusion and much virulent controversy has arisen in consequence, which a little careful examination

might have avoided. The fact is, that when it was desirable to enlarge one of the small cells which from tradition and long association had become sacred in the eyes of the people, instead of taking it down, as would now in general be the case, the builders contrived to preserve as much as possible of the old walls, which are frequently enclosed in walls of much later date. This not having been noticed, has been the cause of much misapprehension and dispute, the later work by one party being ascribed to the early date, and by the other the early work to the late date.

All these matters require candid and careful investigation, and it will be the object of the following detached and fragmentary papers to elucidate the truth as far as possible. Bound to no party, advocating no peculiar views, and uninfluenced by any preconceived theories, the object shall be to seek the truth on whichever side it may lie, to bring prominently forward the peculiarities of Irish architecture, and to give it a place among the other national varieties of the great medieval style.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

THE tradition respecting the cathedral of Christ Church is that the Ostmen had an establishment here, and that they built cells or vaults on the site of the present cathedral so early as the time of St. Patrick. The Ostmen had at that time a large settlement on the north bank of the Liffey, and which is still known as Ostmantown, or Osmanton; and it is stated that their chief or king, Sictryg, gave to Donat, or Donagh, the Irish and Danish Bishop of Dublin, the piece of land on which the "arches and vaults" were situate for the purpose of building a church to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity. And for this purpose he endowed it with lands, &c., and contributed gold and silver sufficient for its erection. Donat also, after the completion of the cathedral, built an episcopal palace, and died in 1074, and was buried at the south side of the altar. Of this church only the crypt under the transept remains.

In 1162 Lorcan O'Tuathal, or O'Toole, was consecrated Archbishop of Dublin, and received from the Anglo-Norman Court a full confirmation of all the privileges of the convent, and further grants of land, &c. Soon after he, in conjunction with Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, better known as "Strongbow," Robert Fitz-Stephen, and Raymond le Gros,

commenced rebuilding the choir, the central tower, and two chapels, one dedicated to St. Edmund and St. Mary, the other to St. Laurence. These were probably in the transepts. Strongbow died and was buried in the cathedral in 1177. Of the church built by O'Toole and Strongbow the transepts still remain.

In 1283 a fire in the town destroyed the tower, the chapter-house, the cloister, and dormitory of the priory. The citizens immediately commenced a subscription for the restoration of the cathedral, which would no doubt be set about at once, and it is probable that the whole western limb was taken down, and the present nave with the crypt under it begun. A great part of the monastery would have to be rebuilt, and it seems to have been in progress a long time, for we read that in 1303 Friar Henri de Cork was licensed to travel through the kingdom to obtain alms for that purpose. From its having been destroyed by fire it would seem that the bell-tower was of wood; and it seems, likewise, that it was rebuilt of the same material after the fire, for we find that in 1316 a violent storm of wind and rain threw down the steeple of the church. It seems to have remained in this state some years, for in 1331 the Priory, determining to avoid for the future the catastrophes which had twice occurred, obtained from Edward III. a licence to build a "*bell-tower of stone.*" As the piers before this time had only to carry a wooden tower, they would most probably be only slight, but when a stone building was intended, the builders would naturally strengthen the supports; and there can be little doubt that the present solid and massive piers are what were then built. The same idea caused them to build the tower itself in an unusually plain and substantial manner: it has merely a plain turret at each corner, and windows with simple Decorated tracery.

1349—1362. John de Paul, Archbishop of Dublin, erected the chancel with the throne, the great east window, and three other windows on the south side, between the east window and the Archbishop's seat.

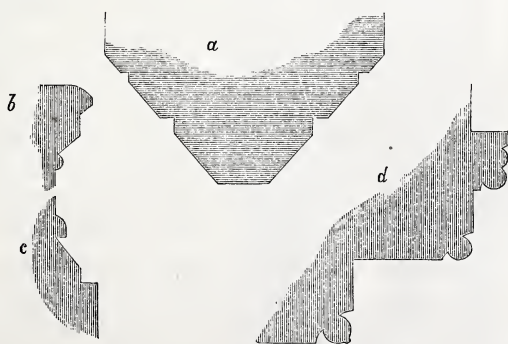
In 1541 Henry VIII. changed the Prior and Convent of the cathedral into a Dean and Chapter, and from this time it was known by the name of Christ Church Cathedral, having been formerly that of the Holy Trinity.

1562. The south side of the nave with the vaulted roof fell,

injuring the rest of the nave, and destroying the tomb of Strongbow.

It is singular that one diocese should have two cathedrals in the same city, but this is the case in Dublin. Christ Church, or the Holy Trinity as it was called, was the oldest foundation, but Archbishop Comyn in 1190 built a prebendal church dedicated to St. Patrick, and his successor, Henry de Londres, erected it into a cathedral. The rival establishments seem to have had frequent disputes, but in 1300 they came to a compromise on the following terms: That each church should be styled "Cathedral and Metropolitan;" that the archbishops should be consecrated and enthroned in Christ Church, which being the "Greater Mother and Elder Church" should have the precedence in all rights and concerns of the Church; and that the cross, mitre, and ring of every archbishop whenever he died should be deposited there, and that there should be held public penances, and the consecration of the chrism oil on Maunday Thursday; but that each church should have alternately the interment of the bodies of the archbishops, unless otherwise ordered by their wills.

The exterior of Christ Church is uninteresting in the extreme. It has been so modernized, and the ancient features so mixed up with recent alterations, that it has lost almost all appearance of antiquity; but the interior, though sadly mutilated and barbarously "restored," has still much to interest, and would amply repay a most careful examination.

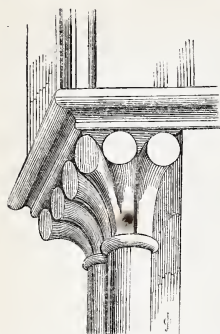


Sections, Christ Church Cathedral.

a Tower-arch. *b* Capital of Tower-arch. *c* Base. *d* Arch in South Transept.

The transept where we enter, is of late or transition Norman,

with round and pointed arches used indiscriminately. The triforium and clerestory are perfect, but walled up. The section of the mouldings approaches a good deal to Early English, and there are some rather singular capitals.



Transition Norman Capital,
South Transept,
Christ Church Cathedral.

The tower-arches are pointed, very plain, and massive, the section being merely a chamfer twice recessed. The piers are of the same section, of great thickness and strength, and the capitals and bases remarkably plain and clumsy. These are most probably the arches of the bell-tower for which a licence was granted by Edward III., 1325. This plain, clumsy work

is very different from what we should expect in England, but is not at all out of place at this date in Ireland. Capitals equally plain and heavy occur at St. Audoën's, at Killmallock, and at Askeaton in buildings of this date or later, and the extreme solidity of the piers may be accounted for by the builders having to provide for the support of a stone building where before there had been one only of wood.

The nave—that is, the north side of it—is particularly beau-



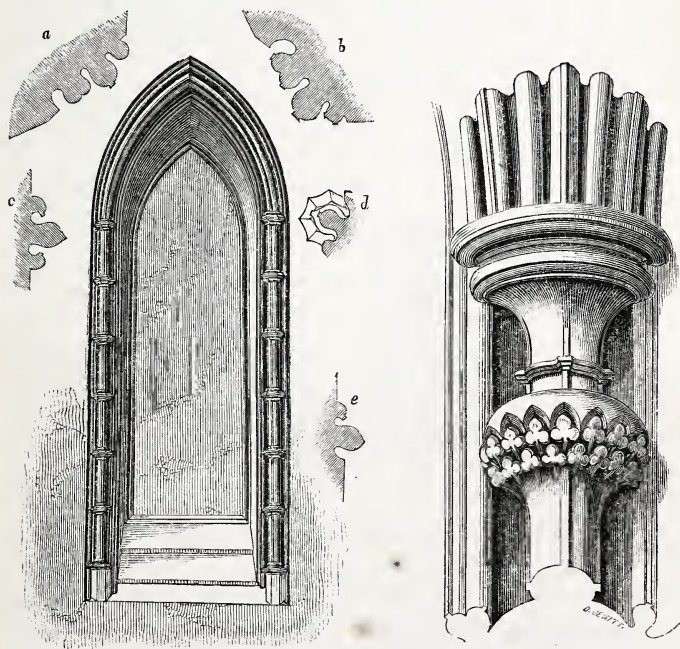
Capital of Pier, Nave, Christ Church Cathedral.

tiful. It is pure and good Early English, though not early in the style. The piers are clustered, but the shafts are not detached, and are triply filleted. The arch-moulds have the bold rounds and deep hollows which are characteristic of Early English, but not of Irish work, and they are throughout filleted. This, with a peculiarity in the neck-moulds and bands, would give a date rather late in the thirteenth century, and it was probably

rebuilt after the fire in 1283, as large subscriptions were made for that purpose. The capitals are particularly elegant and graceful. They are composed of

the usual Early English stiff-leaved foliage, enclosing heads of bishops and female saints. The mode in which the slender shafts between the larger ones are made to hold the foliage which springs from them is singularly beautiful.

The windows of the north aisle, which are all blocked up, are of the same date, but offer some peculiarities which are decidedly Irish. They have the same form which we find in the earliest Irish buildings, and which has been carried down through all styles to this date, or later; that is, the windows, which are plain lancets, are wider at the bottom than the top. This diminution upwards, added to the unusual number of bands, give the windows a strikingly singular effect. The bands are angular, which is another peculiarity.



Window and Capital in North Aisle of Nave, Christ Church Cathedral.

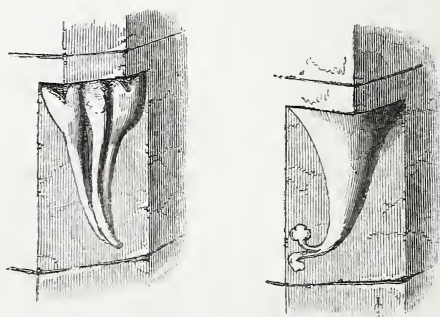
In the north-east angle of this aisle is a very peculiar capital of a respond, or wall-pier, which is here engraved. There is the usual moulded Early English capital, and below it another capital, consisting of two rows of trefoils or shamrocks. It has no abacus or neck-moulds, and the fillets of the shaft die

into it. It is very much mutilated and cut away by alterations which have been made, but is here restored.

The south side of the nave fell in 1562, and was rebuilt in a very poor style, but four transition Norman arches are preserved on this side, resting on massive octagonal piers, with bands. On this side, also, is an effigy of a knight of the thirteenth century, which is said to be that of Strongbow, but the armorial bearings shew that it is not so: they are three cross crosslets fitchée, while those of De Clare are three chevrons.

The choir was originally Norman, but it has been *restored*, and the Norman work so mixed with modern ornament that all value is lost.

Under the transept and the nave is a very extensive crypt, the tradition of which is that it was built by the Ostmen. This is probably true of the portion which lies under the transept, which is of very rude and plain masonry of early character, but that under the nave is evidently of the same age as the nave itself, as is indisputably shewn by the foliage carved on the chamfers of the thick short piers of solid masonry.



Chamfers on the Piers of the western portion of the Crypt, Christ Church Cathedral.

ST. PATRICK'S, DUBLIN.

THE Cathedral of St. Patrick is now undergoing a thorough course of restoration, and consequently is in such a state of confusion that it is impossible to describe it minutely; and therefore only some of its peculiarities will be pointed out. And first, it will not be out of place to make some remarks on the work of restoration now going on.

The whole that has been done, or is now being done, is at the sole charge of Mr. Guinness, of world-wide celebrity; a piece

of unexampled and most princely munificence, commenced with the most praiseworthy intention, and carried out with an unstinting liberality, but, it is to be regretted, not with results equal to the means employed. The principle professed is to "let the stones speak for themselves:" "Let the stones be their own architect." This no doubt is a good, and the only proper principle, if judiciously carried out; but though the stones may *speak* for themselves, they require an interpreter who understands their language. Those of different ages have each their own story to tell, of changes which have taken place, of alterations which have been made, of wanton destruction, and equally destructive patchwork to which they have been subjected; and unless these be regarded, any restoration must, for the history of architecture, be worse than useless. If we wished to restore an ancient manuscript which had been injured by time or bad transcription, we should not employ one to do it who could only copy the form of the letters, but knew nothing of the meaning of the words. We should rather employ one who, perfectly conversant with the language of the age in which it was written, with all its idioms and peculiarities, could readily judge what were the portions which had been destroyed, could discriminate what was merely the bad copying of various scribes, and detect any interpolation which might have crept in from time to time. In like manner, a building requires for its rational restoration some one who, thoroughly understanding the styles of architecture prevailing at different periods, would be able to retain all that is genuine only, but to discard all the additions and alterations which have from time to time been made by ignorance or wanton caprice. This, it is to be regretted, has in the present instance not been done. Copying has been carried on with the most praiseworthy care, but unfortunately the bad has been copied with the same care as the good,—like the Chinese tailor, who having an old coat given him as a pattern for a new one, most conscientiously copied it, and inserted on the new coat every patch which he found on the old one. In like manner the patches of St. Patrick's have been retained on the new garment which the munificence of Mr. Guinness has given it. To prove that this censure is not unmerited, a reference to the view of the north-east angle will shew where Early English pinnacles which have in late times been restored with Perpendicular panelling, are

retained as genuine in the new restoration. Again, the genuine Irish battlements of the turrets at the west end have sometime had late gablets added to their crests, and these too have been retained. A great part of the exterior has a very modern appearance, and looks anything but genuine. All this is very much to be regretted. The intention was excellent, the munificence unparalleled, and if only a competent knowledge of the subject had been employed, the restoration might have been one of the most beautiful we have yet seen.

It is a very ungracious and unpleasant task to speak in terms of censure of such a work as this, but still in describing the peculiarities of the building it was impossible to pass it over without remark.

St. Patrick's is chiefly an Early English building, but the exterior particularly has been very much modernized, especially the pinnacles, which are mostly bad.

The first feature which strikes the eye is the singular battlement which seems peculiar to Ireland. All the turrets are crowned with it, and nothing tends so much to give a national character to the building. Instead of being, like the English battlement, formed of a single crest, it is here composed of two, three, or more steps, and ending in an acute point, formed by chamfering off the outsides, so that it has frequently the effect of sloping inwards. The annexed example, taken from the south transept, will explain this. It is one of the original turrets, which with the three lancets and the circles above formed a fine composition as a front to the



Turret on South Transept, St. Patrick's.

transept. The tower stands at the north-west angle of the nave, and was originally only finished with four turrets, but in the last century a spire was added to it.

The body of the church consists of a nave with aisles; a north and south transept, each with a western aisle; a choir with two aisles of great length in comparison with the nave, and a Lady-chapel. The aisles of the choir are carried out beyond the east end as far as half the length of the Lady-chapel, which on the exterior appears almost detached, as it is so much lower



North-east Angle, St. Patrick's Cathedral.

a East end of Choir.

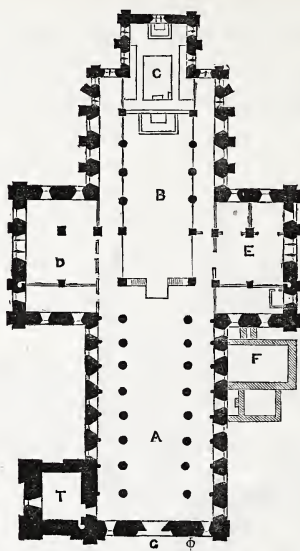
b Lady-chapel.

c East end of North Aisle of Choir.

d Diagonal Flying Buttress.

than the choir. The latter is supported by flying buttresses over the aisles, one of which at each angle is very remarkable for the period at which it was erected, being carried *diagonally*, the usual mode being to have them at right angles to the sides and end; but in this case it was rendered necessary by the aisles being brought forward past the end of the choir.

The interior of the cathedral is much finer than the exterior,



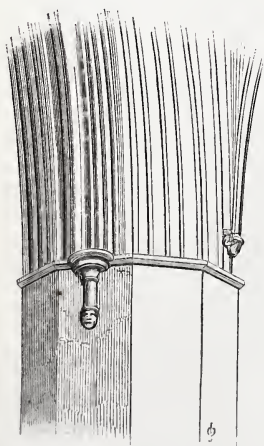
Plan of St. Patrick's.

A Nave.
B Choir.
C Lady-chapel.

D North Transept, or
Chapter-house.
E South Transept.

F Consistory Court.
G West Door.
T Tower.

and its restoration has been more successfully carried out.



Impost of Piers, Nave, St. Patrick's.

The nave is supported on massive octagonal piers, without proper capitals, but having a string running round the impost on which most of the arch-moulds stop, those of the label and the inner arch rising from corbels. This gives a singular and unusual appearance to the arches. The clerestory windows do not range properly with the arches, and there is a curious deflection of the surface of the wall above the piers. There is a marked difference in the mouldings of the arches of the eastern and western portion, as will be

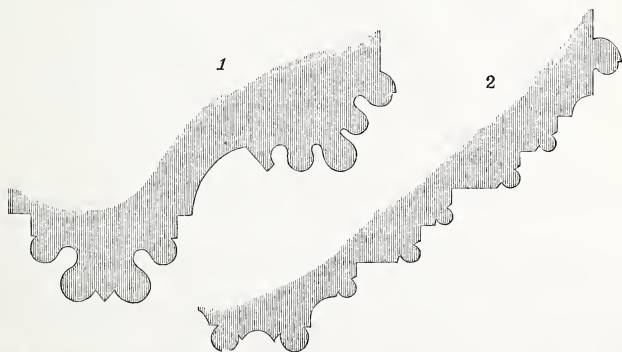
seen by the sections on the next page, those on the east being

of much bolder and more pure Early English character than the others, which are of later date, and of the more usual Irish type.

The choir, which is vaulted, is also Early English, and has been restored, as has also the Lady-chapel.

The history of the building may be briefly stated thus:— Its site was originally occupied by a small parish church which was said to have been founded by St. Patrick. This church Archbishop Comyn demolished, and erected on its site, about 1190, a collegiate church, which his successor, Henry de Londres, changed to a cathedral, and most probably in great part rebuilt. The eastern part of the nave is probably of this date.

In 1271, Archbishop Fulk de Sandford was buried in a chapel



Sections of Pier-arches, St. Patrick's.

1. Arches of the Eastern part of Nave.

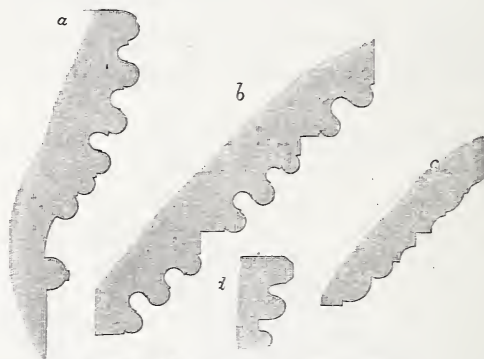
2. Arches of the Western part of Nave.

which he had built; this was probably the Lady-chapel, as it is carried out considerably beyond the choir and forms almost a distinct building.

Part of the cathedral having been destroyed by fire, it was restored by Archbishop Minot, who also, about the year 1370, built the tower of "squared stone;" but the spire was not added until 1750.

ST. AUDOEN'S CHURCH, COMMONLY CALLED ST. OWEN'S.

THIS is a partly ruined church, the tower and north aisle being the only parts remaining for use. The nave is almost entirely destroyed, and the chancel is without a roof, but the pier-arches and windows remain. The windows are of the usual intersecting tracery so common in Ireland in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The piers are octagonal, with extremely rude and clumsy capitals.



Sections of Mouldings, St. Audoen's Church.

a Capital of Pier, North Aisle.*b* Pier-arch, North Aisle.*c* Pier-arch of Chancel.*d* Capital of Pier, Chancel.

The north aisle, which is used for divine service, has been "restored" by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the east window filled with tawdry kaleidoscope glass.

The piers and arches are Early English, but with Irish peculiarities. The arches have a long suite of mouldings, with the tooth-ornament in the outer hollow, but the mouldings are small and shallow, and want the deep hollows and consequent contrast of light and shade which in England is so characteristic of the same style. The same remark will apply to the capital, which is made up of a great number of small shallow mouldings, which give a flatness of effect to it, very different from the beautiful capitals of the genuine style. The piers are clustered and filleted. The western door of this aisle is very good Early English, with capitals of graceful foliage, but much mutilated.

FACSIMILE OF "SPECULUM HUMANÆ SALVATIONIS."

It is strange that, while the devastators of the earth are entombed in glory, the names of those who by their inventions have lightened the toils and multiplied the enjoyments of men, should so often be uncertain. Intent on realizing its thought, genius is ordinarily neglectful of the personal advantages derivable from it, and deficient in that lower order of ability requisite to secure them. More practical, selfish, or wealthy men appropriate its ideas, surround the pregnant germs with the conditions favourable to increase, and make gain by the harvest. The world, indifferent to the wrong, enjoys the useful results as it enjoys the light of heaven, without much speculation on their source; the public benefactor, overborne by more prosperous men, remains unrecognised and unrewarded, and when eulogium can no longer gratify him, national pride busies itself in determining his name and rendering tardy honour to his memory.

It has been thus with the inventor of typography. As though possession involved right, the invention has long been attributed to those who introduced it into Germany. Now, though undoubtedly those shrewd men had a strong interest in surrounding their operations with mystery, yet, when it is considered that the first books printed by them at Mentz are singularly free from the technical imperfections that might be expected in the earlier products of an art yet rudimentary, their uniform silence on the circumstances that may have led to and attended the discovery is very significant. An art does not, like Athene, thus spring into existence perfect and matured. Equivocal circumstances in the career of Gutenberg also excite suspicion. Where had he passed the interval between his expulsion from Mentz in 1420, and his arrival at Strasburg in 1434? He had visited Holland, and dwelt some time in Haarlem, and as he engaged in printing immediately on his arrival at Strasburg, the natural inference is that the art was acquired elsewhere; and where more probably than in Haarlem?

From the first a tradition prevailed in Germany that the art was exotic. An anonymous book published in 1499 at Cologne, and ascribed to Ulrich Zell, a pupil of Gutenberg, and then the principal printer of that city, allows that, though perfected in Germany, typography had originated in Holland, an impression of Donatus having been its firstfruits. This was repeated without contradiction by writers of various countries, and more especially in 1567, by Ludovico Guicciardini—a nephew of the famous historian—who added, that the secret had been employed by an unfaithful servant of the inventor for his own benefit at Mentz.

These vague traditions were in 1570 confirmed by Adrian de Jonge, or Junius, the historiographer of the Netherlands, who made a statement in his "*Batavia*" to the following effect. About the year 1430, Laurence Coster, an eminent citizen of Haarlem, having noticed with surprise the perfect impression obtainable from letters he had cut out of bark for amusement, bethought himself of wetting them with ink to render the impression permanent, and thus succeeded in printing a verse on paper. Encouraged by this result, he devised a glutinous ink better adapted to his purpose, and with that printed an entire page. His success becoming public, specimens of his skill were in such request that he continued those pursuits for emolument which had been commenced for amusement, substituted metal for wooden types, and printed several books, one of which, a vernacular version of the anonymous *Speculum Humanæ Salvationis*, had been seen by Junius. Among Coster's assistants was a certain John—perhaps Faust, of ominous name—who, having possessed himself of the new process, fled to Mentz and used it for his own profit. These facts were communicated to the tutor of Junius by a pupil of Coster's, who had personal cognizance of all the circumstances.

This dispassionate version of a tradition which, as the official historian of his country, Junius would not have been justified in ignoring, has two defects; the too hasty conclusion that Faust and the fugitive servant were one, of which no proof is offered; and the secondary nature of the evidence on which it rests,—an objection, however, which if allowed would invalidate a large portion of history, the data for which are rarely derived from the immediate actors in great events.

The name of the book referred to by Junius throws some light on a curious incident in Gutenberg's career. After residing some years in Strasburg he was involved in a lawsuit with his partner, the subject of which the litigants were so solicitous to conceal, that nothing can be learnt from the records of the suit, except that the quarrel was about certain *spiegel* that were being prepared for sale at Aix-la-Chapelle, then thronged with pilgrims. The equivoque beguiled the public into fancying the parties engaged in manufacturing hand-mirrors—articles scarcely needed by devotees; but it is more probable that they were engaged in printing one of the many *Specula* of the day, and which more likely to attract their attention than that recently published by Coster? The suit issued in the expulsion of Gutenberg from the city, and he does not turn up again till 1450, when he is found at Mentz associated with Faust and Schoeffer; who, when he had served their purpose, instituted a suit against him, and succeeded in depriving him of his share of the printing establishment he had rendered prosperous. There may have been a retribution in his misfortunes.

The claim advanced by Holland in the person of her historian did not

at first receive the consideration it merited. The *Speculum* was so rare and little known, that the elements of discussion were lacking. The copies first found were in Latin, not Dutch, as Junius had stated, and being without date, place, or printer's name, afforded no positive evidence of having been published in Holland. Subsequently both Dutch and Latin editions were discovered, in one of which the text was partly and in others entirely typographed; and the introduction of a fac-simile of a page into Meerman's *Origines Typographicæ*, published in 1765, initiated an acrimonious controversy on the circumstances under which the *Speculum* was produced, and its relation to the invention of typography, which, being complicated by the variety of editions that were met with, has continued to the present time.

The *Speculum Humanæ Salvationis* is a Latin poem on the Redemption, in rhymed but not leonine verses, divided into a prohemium and forty-five chapters. Various MSS. of it exist; two at Paris bear the date 1324, but lack the author's name—an omission accounted for by the remark "*nomen auctoris humilitate siletur*." Of the various editions which have been discovered, four are inferred, from their common lack of colophon and general technical similarity, to have issued from the same press. The first is a Latin version, twenty pages of which are xylographic, and the remaining printed from moveable types; the second is also Latin, but typographed throughout; the third is Dutch, typographed throughout; and the fourth is also Dutch, but printed from types of two different founts. The two Latin editions contain sixty-four pages,—one blank, five containing the prohemium in single column, and fifty-eight containing twenty-nine chapters of the original printed in double columns, and each page being headed by a wood-engraving in two architectural compartments. In the two Dutch editions the prohemium occupies four, and the remainder of the work fifty-eight pages. The engravings, and in that which is considered the first edition twenty-eight pages of the text, are of a pale brown tint, while the typographed text is of a rich black. The four editions are perfectly distinct, but all have the same engravings, and are printed on but one side of the leaf, from types unique in character and form, perfectly unlike the German types, and found in no other books of the period but in a Donatus and some other tracts, which being, like the *Speculum*, without colophon, may also be attributed to Coster. The contractions of the text are so numerous, amounting to two hundred, that they must have required a fount *sui generis*. Several peculiarities are observable in the execution of these editions which indicate that they must have been produced when the art was yet rude and imperfect. Masked type have been used in place of quadrats, and in one instance so indexterously that the strange word 'idiotime' has crept into the text. Paucity of type has also led to the substitution of certain letters for syllables—

m for *in*, *ni*, *iu*, &c., and *nn* for *im*, *mi*, *uv*, &c. As the text of the first edition is partly xylographic and partly typographic, it is evident that it must have been printed at the very period of transition from the earlier and ruder to the improved process.

Certain imperfections in the engravings—lines interrupted, blending, or confused—seem to shew that the wood-blocks were worn by use, and much older than the types. Probably it was at first meant that they should be accompanied by a written text, Coster's editions of the *Speculum* being old impressions of that description whereto the text was supplied at a later period by typography. There is such similarity of style and artistic execution between the engravings of the *Speculum* and those of the *Biblia Pauperum* and other block-books known to have been produced by the excellent Brethren of the Common Lot,—who were chiefly engaged in transcribing, illuminating, and circulating Scripture and religious books,—that it is not improbable that the Brethren executed the engravings, and partly engraved the text on wood; but, being interrupted by the discovery of a speedier process of printing, parted with the whole of the impression in various stages of progress on hand to Laurence Coster.

An exact fac-simile of this remarkable book, wherein all the peculiarities prized by bibliographers are reproduced, has recently been published by Mr. Stewart, of King William-street, Strand, to whom the antiquarian world is indebted for preceding facsimiles of the rarer block-books. It is accompanied by a version in Roman characters of the original text, the black-letter of which would be undecipherable by the unlearned, and is preceded by an erudite introductory Essay by M. J. P. Berjeau, whose bibliographical labours are well known.

Besides its bibliographical value as a means of determining the origin of typography, the book is exceedingly interesting in various aspects to the general public, for it affords glimpses of the state of art, of the character of the religious teaching, and of the social condition of Europe at a remote period. The subject of the poem is the Redemption; and meagre, mixed with legend, and vitiated by erroneous theological views and frequent misapprehension of the sacred text as may be the Scriptural knowledge it communicates, it undoubtedly had a positive value when books were so rare as is indicated by the passage with which the prohemium, or syllabus, concludes:—

"Predictum prohemium huius libri de contentis compilauit
Et propter pauperes predicatorum hoc apponere curauit
Qui se forte nequierint totum librum comparare
Possunt ex ipso prohemio si sciunt historias predicare."

If the lower clergy were enforced by their poverty to derive the materials of their discourses from such threadbare summaries of Scripture, the ignorance of their flocks must have been lamentable. The

writer states that his object is to shew the historical prefiguration of Redemption by adducing, for each incident in the history of Redemption, three occurrences which typified it. Most of these instances are taken from the Bible and Apocrypha, the remaining ones being derived from Justin, the *Historia Lombardica*, Josephus, and legendary sources; whence it may be inferred how limited was the range of reading of the educated at that period.

Men being apt to attach undue importance to their fragmentary knowledge, and having likewise a tendency, when dominated by a great idea, to see all things exclusively from that point of view, and infer occult relations between objects and the refracting medium through which they are seen,—the writer, with a vague apprehension that all historical events form part of a whole and tend to a common result, considers those events rather as typifying than conducing to the fulfilment of the Divine purposes. Thus Cyrus is regarded, not as the wise prince who united the distracted peoples of Western Asia under one equitable rule, but merely as a type of Christ, because of the analogy between his liberation of the Jews from Babylon and Christ's liberation of men from sin. This peculiar mode of thought is not due so much to imperfect knowledge or narrow-mindedness, as to that tendency to mysticism which characterized the Middle Ages, and expressed the growing apprehension that Christianity is essentially subjective, and that an objective formalism was adverse to Christian freedom. Like Philo-Judæus, conceiving the letter of the text invariably to cover a recondite meaning, he allegorizes everything, and the vivacity of his imagination constantly leads him astray. The miraculous Conception was, according to the author, typified by the dream of Astyages, the burning bush, Gideon's fleece, Rebecca, &c.: the Nativity by the dream of Pharaoh's butler—the vine being Christ, its three branches His flesh, soul, and Divinity, and the wine pressed from its grapes the blood of the passion which appeased the wrath of God: the Baptism of Christ by the Brazen Sea and by the passage of the Jordan—the sea and the ark being Christ, the twelve oxen and the twelve stones the apostles: the Passion by the invention of music—the melody of prayer having been elicited from Christ by His sufferings as the idea of music was suggested by the ringing blows of Tubal-Cain's hammer; also by the dream of Nebuchadnezzar—the lopping of the boughs from the tree typifying the dispersion of the disciples, the bands of brass and iron the fetters whereby the Lord was bound to the pillar, and the root which was left the resurrection. The Mariolatry, into which the reverence for woman born of the Gospel had been insensibly perverted, is so very conspicuous, that it might be inferred that the writer conceived the Virgin had had a larger share in the work of redemption than her Son. His ingenuity is taxed to the utmost to exalt her merits, and find types of her in,

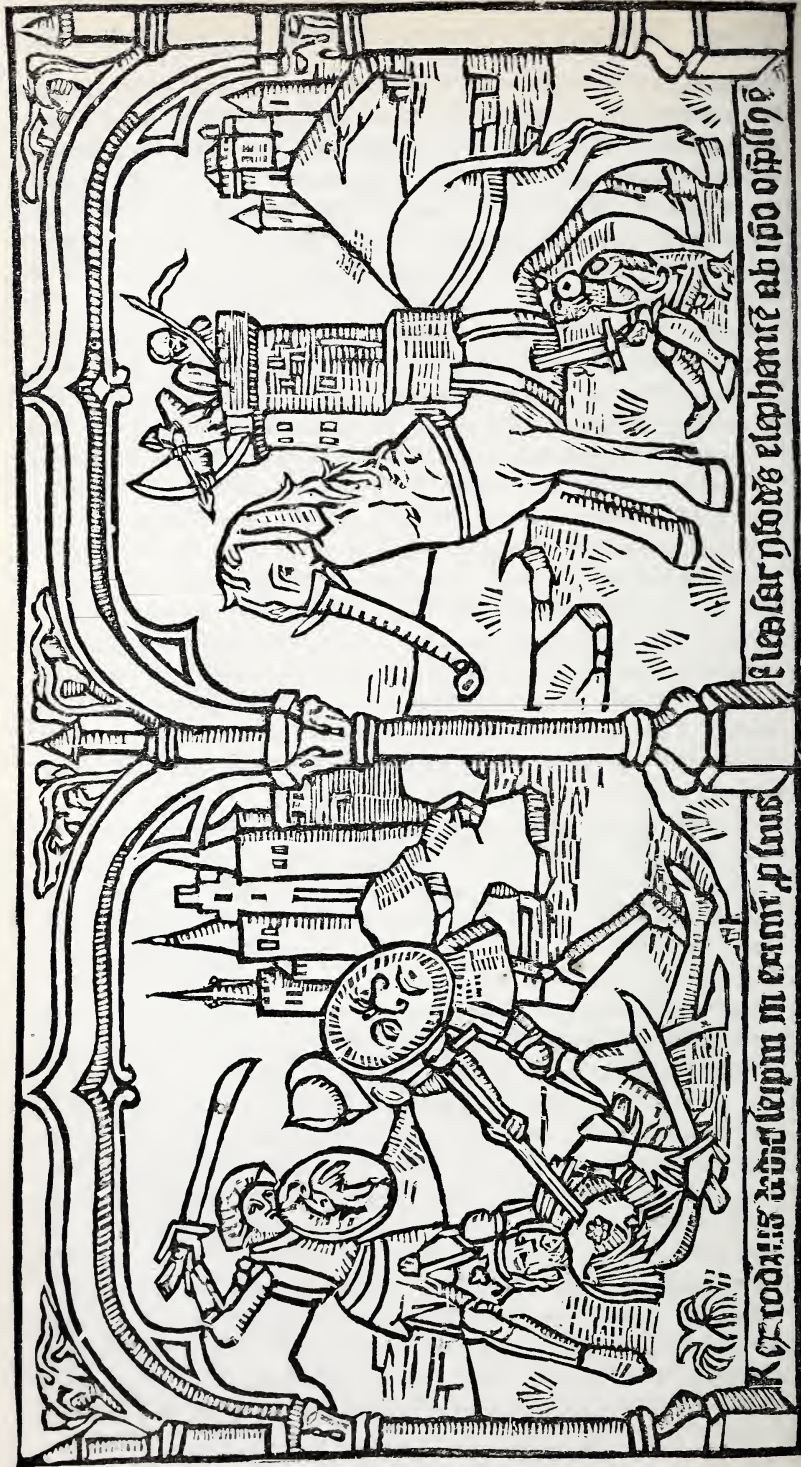
among others, the star seen by Balaam, the closed door of the sanctuary seen in vision by Ezekiel, Jephtha's daughter, Aaron's rod, the ark of the covenant, the golden candlestick, David's tower, the Temple, the sealed fount in Canticles, Solomon's throne, and Esther. An extract will best illustrate the literary and religious character of the poem.

"Hec autem concepcio tam mirabilis tam immensa
 Fuit moysi in rubo ardenti preostensa
 Rubus sustinuit ignem et non perdidit viriditatem
 Maria concepit filium et non amisit virginitatem
 Dominus ipse habitauit in marie virginis ventre
 Descendit in rubum propter iudiorum liberationem
 Descendit in mariam propter nostram redempcionem
 Et hoc fuit in vellere gedeonis prefiguratum
 Quod celesti rore legitur esse maditatum
 Solum enim vellus celestem rorem capiebat
 Et tota terra circumiacens sicca manebat
 Ita maria sola divino rore replebatur
 Et in toto mundo nulla tam digna inueniebatur
 Multe filie congregauerunt diuicias
 Maria autem sola supergressa est uniuersas
 Oravit gedeon ut deus signum in vellere daret
 Ut per ipsum filios israhel ab hostibus liberaret
 Replecio ergo velleris signum dat liberationis
 Concepcio marie signum nostre erat redempcionis
 Vellus igitur gedeonis est benedicta virgo maria
 De qua vellere fecit sibi tunicam cristus vera sophia
 Qui vestiri voluit tunica nostre humanitatis
 Vt nos vestiret stola perpetue iocunditatis
 Vellus gedeonis suscepit rorem sine lane lesione
 Maria concepit filium sine carnis corrupcione
 Gedeon expressit rorem & tunicam ex eo repleuit
 Maria enixa est filium qui totum mundum rore graui repleuit
 Hec autem concepcio marie facta est per annunciacionem gabrielis
 Quod figuratum est in seruo abrahe rebecca batuelis
 Abraham emisit eleasar seruum suum de virgine prouidere
 Quod filius suus ysaac sponsam debebat habere
 Rebecca autem nuncio abrahe potenti potum tribuebat
 Et ideo eam filio domini sui in sponsam eligebat
 Sic pater celestis misit in mundum gabrielem
 Qui filio dei quereretur virginem et matrem
 Gabriel autem virginem decentissimam sive marie inuenit
 Que sibi potauit—id est—nunciacioni consensum dedit
 rebecca autem non solum nuncium sed eciam camelos potauit
 Maria autem tam angelis quam hominibus fontem vite propinavit
 O bone ihesu da nobis ita tuam incarnationem venerari
 Vt poculo fontis vite in eternum mereamur saciari."

The object contemplated in the pictorial part of the work was undoubtedly to give the illiterate lively ideas of certain historical events rather than merely ornament the book. Art is an important means of education, and was primarily employed by the Church as such.

When books were rare, and intelligible to few, Art afforded a ready means of communicating religious knowledge, and originating vivid conceptions of events pregnant with spiritual meaning. Some vague apprehension of the Deity as a personal Being touched by our infirmities, and not a cold abstraction, was awoke in dullest minds by pictorial representation of incidents in the Divine life. Imperfect as the conception and unspiritual as the faith may have been, they were the germs of higher feelings, and the dim dawn is better than utter darkness and vacuity. True wisdom must descend to the level of men. When the higher intelligence is torpid, ideas are only communicable in the form of symbols. The profound influence exercised by Art when, from the general ignorance and lack of spiritual discernment, religion in order to be comprehensible was enforced to assume the objective form, is as yet but imperfectly understood. The religious sentiment and the belief in a Divine Presence among men were awakened and cherished by the painting, sculpture, and stained glass of churches as much as by the ceremonial of religion; and a certain amount of historical information, and the refinement it produces, was diffused among all classes by the general use of tapestry in the higher order of dwellings, on which such scenes from sacred and profane history were represented as "the story of the prodigal, Bel's priests, Pharaoh's soldiers, or Hercules with his club." Maturity can cast aside the horn-book of its infancy, but symbolism will ever be necessary to a certain state of society and class of men.

As during the Middle Ages the artistic treatment of sacred subjects was conventional, few of the designs of the *Speculum* are absolutely original, and all are characterized by a simplicity scarcely distinguishable from poverty of thought. As there was then little intercourse with the East, the utter dissimilarity of Oriental and European life was not understood, nor even vaguely guessed at; and thus, in order to represent the Eastern life he was unacquainted with but through Scripture and the oral narratives of pilgrims, the artist was reduced to portray the life around him, the architecture, furniture, costume, tools, implements, fetters, armour, arms, and emblazonry of mediæval Europe. The result is ludicrous. Patriarchs in knightly armour, Chaldeans in boots and spurs, Eastern monarchs in broad brims, and pagan priests in episcopal mitres, are incongruities that would excite a smile in the most saturnine. The personal appearance traditionally ascribed to our Lord is uniformly observed; and it is noticeable, as indicating that Christ was then identified with the Creator, that it is Christ who is represented as raising the pigmy Eve from the side of the sleeping Adam, and as afterwards joining their hands in matrimony. There are a few anachronisms, such as portraying our first parents in flowing garments, Adam labouring with a sort of spade, and Eve with a distaff, and David wearing a crown in the combat with the Philistine



K et rodans uenit leipm in erim' p lous

E lea sar n fode elephent ab ipo o p l s n e

champion; and there are many singularities, such as representing Hades as a monstrous maw from which the souls of the patriarchs are escaping—a fancy borrowed from Dante. Only in one instance is there an attempt to represent the Oriental turban; the palm is never introduced; trees are symbolized rather than represented; and the figures of animals proper to the East seem to have been evolved from the self-consciousness of the artist, though those belonging to Europe, especially the goat, are well drawn.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Stewart we are able to afford to those of our readers into whose hands works of this character are not likely to fall the means of forming a clearer apprehension of its artistic value than could be derived from words, by reproducing two of its illustrations. The subjects of these prints—selected rather as singular in conception than exceptional in merit—are the self-devotion of the Athenian Codrus and the heroism of Eleasar, whereby the devout author of the *Speculum* conceives that the self-sacrifice of Christ was prefigured, being unable to discern the mythical and improbable character of the first incident, and not considering that the act of Eleasar is stated in Maccabees i. 6 to have been prompted by a thirst for personal glory, even at the cost of life, which, admirable as it might be in a certain point of view, was heathenish in principle, and offered no real analogy to the pure and spiritual motives of our Lord. In one print the plate-armour and emblazoned shields of the Dorians and the diadem worn by the slain prince, and in the other the strange idea of the elephant which prevailed in Europe ere zoological societies arose, deserve to be noted. The writer improves the death of Codrus thus quaintly:—

"Tunc precitatus rex consuluit deum suum appollinem
 Si per aliquem modum posset liberare ciuitatem
 Et quamuis paganus—esset et non cognosceret deum
 Tamen nutu dei recepit per appollinem responsum verum
 Dictum est ei quod ciuitas nullo modo posset liberari
 Nisi oporteret ipsum ab hostibus occidi et mactari
 Qui in tantum dilexit suos qui erant infra urbem
 quod exiuit de vrbe subire volens propter eos mortem
 Hostes autem hoc scientes nolebant in aliquid nocere
 Cupientes potius ciuitatem quam ipsius mortem habere
 Quo audito et experto rex ad ciuitatem redijt
 et vestes regias exuens et seruiles induens iterum rex exijt
 Statim hostes in eum irruentes eum interfecerunt
 Quia ipsum regem esse in seruili habitu non cognouerunt
 Cum viderent regem mortuum de captiuitate urbis desperauerunt
 et ab impugnatione cessantes ad propria redierunt
 Sic cristus nos dilexit ut se in mortem sponte daret
 Vt nos demoniorum obsidione liberaret
 Induit autem se carne humana quasi veste seruili
 Quia in veste regali—id est—in deitate non posset occidi."

Here may fitly close our notice of this interesting work.

TWO DAYS IN CORNWALL WITH THE CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

BY J. T. BLIGHT,

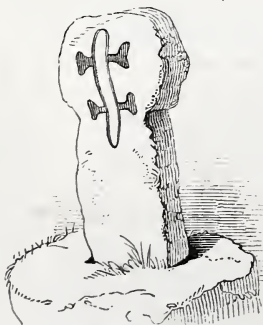
AUTHOR OF "A WEEK AT THE LAND'S END," &c.

AN account of the meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association at Truro, in 1862, has already appeared in the pages of the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* (vol. xiii., New Series), but it is thought that an illustrated description of some of the objects inspected by the members in their excursions through the Land's End district will be acceptable to those who then visited the far west, as well as to many who had not the opportunity of doing so.

The members arrived at Truro on Monday, August 25th, and the two following days were devoted to the neighbourhoods of Bodmin and Truro. On Thursday a large party left for Penzance. Every facility was kindly offered by the directors of the West Cornwall Railway. The weather could not possibly have been finer; and it is only to be regretted that more time was not available for the examination of the numerous antiquities scattered within a radius of five or six miles around the town.

A few of the members proceeded by the first morning train to the Marazion station, visiting St. Michael's Mount and the inscribed stones at St. Hilary. The greater number, however, came on by the next train, joining the others at Penzance, where carriages were waiting to drive westward.

After leaving the outskirts of the town, the first object noticed by the



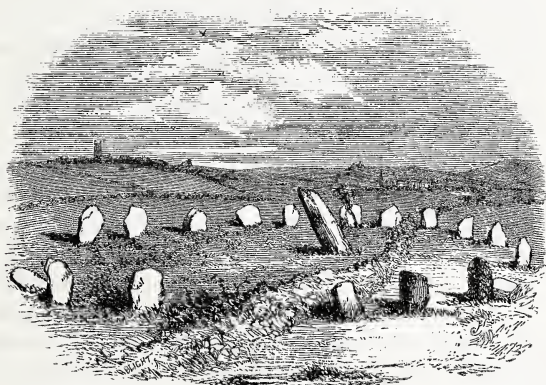
Trembath Cross.

wayside was the ancient cross at Trembath. It is of the usual form of the Cornish cross, a plain shaft with a rounded head, but differs from any other in the county in the rude figures incised on two of its sides. On the eastern face is a double cross. Possibly it may have marked the boundary of land of, or have been in some other way connected with, a religious Order holding land in the neighbourhood.

The canons regular of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre, for instance, bore on the cassock a cross of similar form.

At Drift, about a mile beyond this cross, we passed the two pillars described and figured by Borlase (*"Antiquities of Cornwall,"* p. 187),

and soon after the tall Tregonebris stone was seen. We did not, however, alight from the carriages to inspect those objects, as better examples of monuments of this class were to be visited in the course of the day. We had now advanced about six miles on the Land's End road, and were opposite the Boscawen-ûn Circle, which lay in a moor on the left, a quarter of a mile distant. Nearly all the party went to inspect this remarkable circle, which is formed by nineteen stones, averaging little more than three feet in height, and placed at irregular distances, some being thirteen feet apart, others no more than seven or eight. Within the area, but not in the centre, is a stone nine feet long, in an inclining position. It inclines W.S.W. 49° from the horizon, but whether originally upright is uncertain. No other stone circle in Cornwall



Boscawen-ûn Circle.

has this peculiarity, which is found, however, in the tall stones in the "ship-barrows" of Sweden.

Dr. Borlase speaks of a cromlech on the north-eastern side of the circle. This does not now exist; but a large stone lies near the spot referred to, and may have formed a side or covering for a kist-vaen.

It is very evident that this circle of stones was never the mere base of a huge barrow, as some have supposed similar remains to be. The diameter from east to west is seventy-six feet, from north to south eighty-one feet. It is not necessary here to give Dr. Borlase's speculations on the use of this circle, but it may not be out of place to say that the late Rev. Thomas Price considered this to be the circle mentioned in an ancient Welsh triad, whatever importance may be attached to it, as "the Gorsedd of Boscawen in Damnonium."

About thirty yards south of the circle is a barrow from six to seven feet high.

At the time of our visit the Boscawen-ûn circle was divided by

a hedge, and many of the stones were overgrown by brambles and furze. Within the last twelve months, however, these disfigurements and obstructions have been cleared away. The circle has been enclosed within a strong fence, and is now secure from accidental or wilful mutilation. For this care taken of a valuable monument of a remote age, the county owes a debt of gratitude to Miss Carne, of Penzance, on whose property the circle stands, and who has thus set an excellent example to Cornish landholders to preserve those antiquities for which the county is so justly celebrated, but which are in too many instances liable to destruction by thoughtless and ignorant tenants.

After a pleasant scramble through heath and gorse, we regained the carriages on the high road, and proceeded direct to the Land's End. The cross at Crowz-an-wra was glanced at as we drove along. On the right were the hills of Chapel Carn Brea and Bartiné. An open country of cultivated fields, amidst tracts of moor and down, lay spread on the left and before us, until the long line of the distant horizon became visible, and approaching the cliffs we were soon as far westward as it was possible to go on England's soil.

It was scarcely archæological to pass St. Sennan's Church unheeded, but there was a long day's work before us; we had left Penzance an hour later than was originally intended, and as many of the company had never before visited the Land's End this was considered a favourable opportunity. Moreover, on the green turf lay spread white cloths bearing almost every kind of refreshment that could be brought to such a spot. This handsome luncheon had been provided by gentlemen of the neighbourhood, and as it was now near mid-day a halt of this sort was not unacceptable, for many had left Truro so early as six o'clock.

Here, on the dark cliffs of Bolerium, the British "Penrhyn Guard," the "promontory of blood," were assembled representatives of the Celtic races from Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, met on Cornish ground to investigate the monuments erected by their common forefathers centuries ago, erected in the ordinary course of a simple mode of life, by men little dreaming of a future in which the meaning of their cromlechs, tolmen, and circles could possibly become subjects for earnest controversy,—when the stones which they rudely heaped together to meet their commonest wants, and which are now the sole testimonies of their existence, should be regarded as objects of mystery,—when the greatest deeds of their best men should be forgotten, and not the name of one remembered.

The Land's End could not have been seen to greater advantage. There was a clear, bright sky overhead; the sun sent down cheering rays; the Atlantic was stretched out before us; the deep-blue waves were not angry, but they are never at rest; and the cliff-base and jutting rocks were fringed with snow-white foam. The old Longships

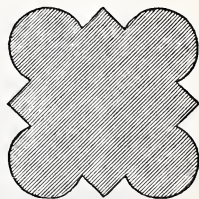
looked as firm as ever, and we could see the cloud-like islands of Scilly breaking the line of the distant horizon. The company consisted of about a hundred, for many ladies and gentlemen from Penzance and neighbourhood had joined this day's excursion.

Leaving the Land's End, we again passed near St. Sennen's Church, but there was no time to enter it. It is a small, unattractive structure



St. Sennen Church.

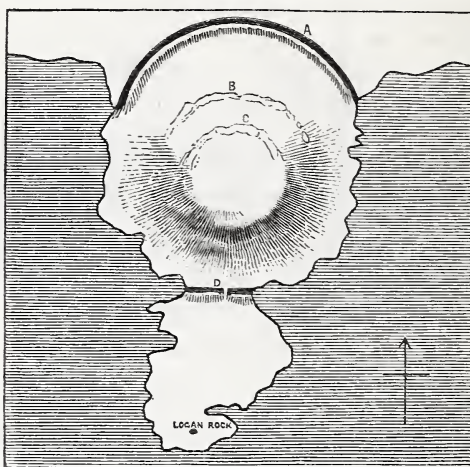
of the fifteenth century, interesting chiefly on account of an inscription on the stone at the base of the font, which, in the letters and with the usual abbreviations of the period, tells that "This church was dedicated on the festival of the Beheading of St. John the Baptist, A.D. 1441," and thus affording direct evidence of the date of the greater portion of the building; for it is not improbable that the walls of the chancel may have been erected long before. It was not unusual to re-dedicate a church when rebuilt or restored. The fifteenth-century piers present sections unlike any others to be found in West Cornwall churches, and with their capitals and bases shew much judgment in the use of that intractable granite. (See GENT. MAG., April, 1862.)



Section of Pier,
St. Sennen Church.

About three o'clock we had arrived at the quaint old village of Treryn, and thence proceeded to the cliffs to examine the "castle" and the Logan Rock. This promontory was strongly fortified: three lines of circumvallation may still be traced. First, there is a broad ditch, A on the accompanying plan, from the bottom of which to the summit of the first vallum of earth is about twelve feet. The second and third lines, B, C, appear to have been formed of masses of rock and earth, combined with the natural inequalities of the ground. They all extended to the sides of the cliffs as far as they were necessary; the cliffs themselves forming impenetrable barriers on the sea side. At D is another ditch cut across a narrow isthmus, and a straight line of defence

exhibiting rude masonry. These are the remains of the finest cliff-castle in Cornwall, perhaps in England. Such structures were numerous on the coast of the Land's End district: almost every promontory was cut off in like manner. It is unnecessary to repeat all the theories respecting their origin and use. Many have supposed them to be the works of the Danes, or other invading foes, who may have drawn up their ships



Plan of Castle Treryn.

in some sheltered cove hard by, fortified these promontories, and so gained a footing on the land, whereby they might at least so far subjugate the natives as to be able to procure for themselves necessary provisions. Before accepting this theory, however, it should be remembered that in many instances there are no landing-places near these fortifications, no sheltered coves in which to draw up boats, and the cliffs are altogether inaccessible. Supposing it possible for foreigners to have effected a landing and remained undisturbed sufficiently long to have constructed these fortifications, in all probability they would soon have been at the mercy of the natives. If shut up within their lines of defence their vessels could soon have been destroyed, unless there was a sufficient force without to protect them. If these invaders could not have been overcome in battle, supplies could have been withheld by the natives retiring inland with all their property. Indeed, there seems more reason to suppose these structures to have been the last strongholds of the natives themselves, driven seaward before a stronger race advancing on them from the east. The Rev. James Graves, the learned Secretary of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, who was present on this occasion, remarked at a subsequent meeting of the Kilkenny Society, that "The stone forts, cromlechs, caves, tumuli, and stone hut circles of the aborigines were alike in both countries (Ireland and

Cornwall); but what chiefly attracted his attention was the fact that they were found clustered on the western hills and cliffs of England, just as we find them abounding on the western mountain sides and cliffs of Ireland. His impression was that the race which built them and fought in defence of them were a race fighting against an exterminating enemy; that they were unsuccessful; next found shelter in Ireland for a time, and were at last hurled over the cliffs of Kerry and Arran into the Atlantic. He defied any one to stand on the Cornish and the Kerry hills and not have the same idea forced on him." If the cliff-castles were the works of foreigners, it seems evident they must have been thorough masters of this part of the country.

The Logan Rock, a naturally formed rocking-stone, weighing above sixty tons, and poised on a grand pile of granite, was examined with interest by those to whom the locality was new.

Before the carriages had reached Treryn, a few members branched off to see St. Levan's Church. It has features worthy of notice, but it was found impossible to include it among the objects to be visited in the day's excursion. Notes on this church have already appeared in the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, April, 1862.

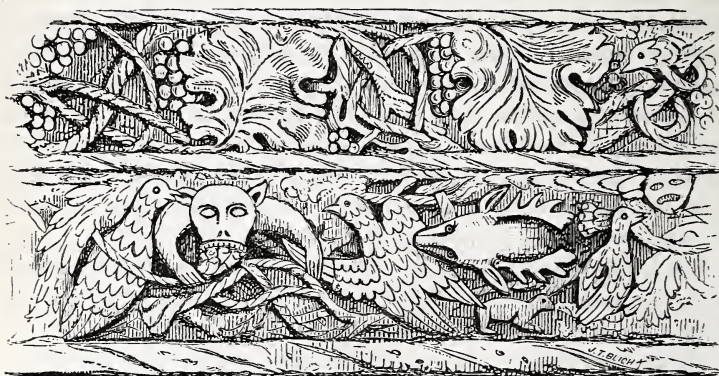
At St. Burian we had half-an-hour to examine the church, a large building of the fifteenth century. Remains of an earlier structure,



St. Burian Church.

however, exist in the chancel, which has in its north wall a Norman arch and pier with respond. The arch is built up, and the greater portion of the pier is buried in the masonry at the junction of the chancel with the east wall of the north aisle, but both are still distinctly to be seen. The elaborately carved and painted rood-beam was much admired. The cross in the churchyard was not considered

of very early date. Possibly it may be of the thirteenth or fourteenth century.



Rood-screen, St. Burian.

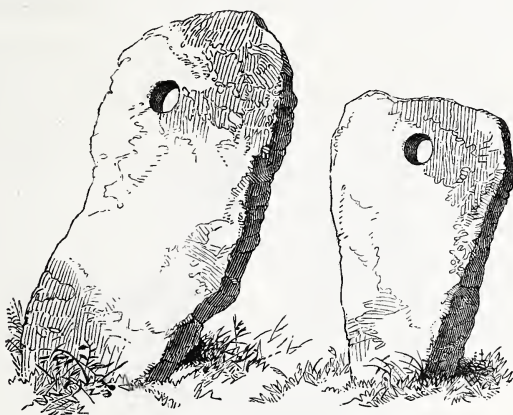
From St. Burian our route took a south-easterly course, passing on the road the Sanctuary cross. It is of the Latin form, and has the figure of our Lord dressed in a kilt carved in relief on one side. It still stands in the original socket-base, but a portion of the shaft has evidently been broken away. A quarter of a mile from this cross, beside a little stream on the farm of Bosliven, are the remains of an ancient structure called the Sanctuary. Athelstan is said to have founded the collegiate church of St. Burian, and to have granted to it the privilege of sanctuary. These ruins have been supposed to occupy the site of the original structure, but they are most probably no more than the walls of an oratory or chapel: buildings of this kind were numerous throughout Cornwall. The people of the neighbourhood speak of the spot as the "sentry." When I first went to seek it no one could direct me to the "sanctuary," but the site of the "sentry" was well known. A correspondent of the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* in 1781, after offering a few remarks on certain peculiarities in Cornish Churches, goes on to say:—

"I might add at the same time another circumstance which seems to me peculiar to the churches of Cornwall. There is in most parishes of this county a field (generally near the churchyard) which is commonly called the *sentry* (perhaps *sanctuary*), but this field is not always glebe land, or at least has been filched from the church in some instances. How came this name to be given to one field only in a parish? and why is not this field *always* glebe land?" In reference to the word *sentry*, the editor adds in a foot-note, "Probably *cemetery* (or burying-ground), as the old *cemetery*-gate at Canterbury is called by corruption *centry*-gate."—(Vol. li. p. 305.)

I know of no other instance in Cornwall of a "sentry" field than that at St. Burian. However, the enquiry of the correspondent of 1781

deserves more attention from Cornish archæologists than it appears to have received at the time.

At Bolleit and Rosemoddress, adjoining estates, we had quite a cluster of interesting objects. First, there was the Rosemoddress circle, the "Dawns myin," consisting of nineteen stones; and by the roadside very near it a stone now used as a gate-post, measuring six feet in height, two feet seven inches as its greatest breadth, and nine inches thick, with a hole six inches in diameter pierced through it at the distance of one foot two inches from the upper edge.

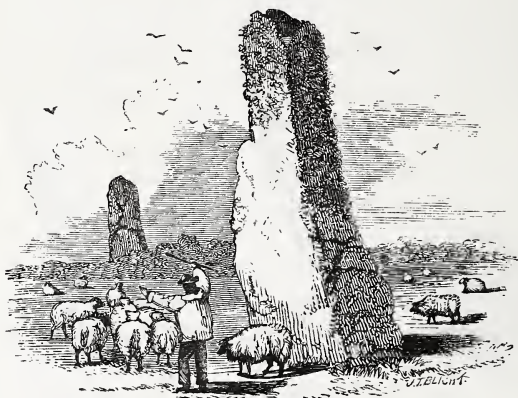


Holed Stones, Bolleit.

In a gap in the hedge of a field on the opposite side of the road is a similar monument, four feet eight inches in length, and diminishing from two feet nine inches to ten inches in breadth. The hole, five and a half inches in diameter, is seven and a half inches from the edge of the broader end. It is about seven inches thick. I believe there is a third stone of like character at no great distance. They were all probably in some way connected with the circle. The *mên-an-tol* in Madron parish, visited on the next day, seems to have formed one of the stones of a circle. Several holed stones of this description were found by the Rev. J. Buller near the circles at Carn Kenidzhek, in the parish of St. Just. (See Buller's "Account of the Parish of St. Just in Penwith," p. 100.) And in the parish of St. Constantine is a stone of triangular form with a large hole through its centre. This latter stood near a barrow, and in later times a stone cross was erected near it. A cross yet stands by the roadside near one of the holed stones at Bolleit, and it is remarkable that a *tolmen* at Plymouth had a cross erected at a little distance from it. (See Davidson's "Notes on Antiquities of Devonshire.") These stones may have been used in connexion with

certain superstitious practices, for it appears to have been the custom in early Christian days to set up the symbol of the cross where heathen rites prevailed. Indeed, superstitious practices connected with such stones are forbidden in Anglo-Saxon laws. (See Wilson's "Pre-Historic Annals of Scotland.") Holed stones of this description do not exist in Wales, though there are some in Scotland (see Toland's "History of the Celtic Religion"), and they are not unknown in Ireland.

A five minutes' walk from the holed stones brought us to two tall pillars of granite, one fifteen and a half feet, the other thirteen and a half feet high, and about three hundred yards asunder. They are popularly known as the "Pipers," and resemble the menhirs of Wales and

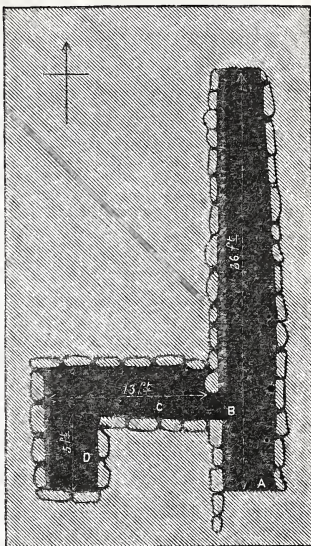


The Pipers.

Brittany; as in the latter country, however, we do not find crosses placed on or incised in those stones. That they are sepulchral monuments there can be little doubt. A large urn was found beneath a similar pillar at Tresvannack, in the neighbouring parish of St. Paul. Tradition speaks of Bolleit as a battle-field, and that Athelstan here fought his last fight with the Cornu-Britons, and set up these monoliths as memorials of his victory. A few fields off stands another pillar ten feet high, and in the neighbourhood were numerous barrows, from which Hals says urns were taken.

At a few hundred yards' distance from the "Pipers," we came on what was considered of greater interest than anything else visited in the course of the day. This was the "Fogou" (Cornish, 'a cave'), a subterranean gallery with chambers branching off. The principal passage is about thirty-six feet in length, four feet seven inches wide in the middle, diminishing to three feet three inches at the extremity; its greatest height is six feet two inches, the entrance (A) being the lowest part, measuring only four feet two inches high. Five feet from the

entrance on the left hand side is an opening (B) with proper jambs and lintel, three feet high by eighteen inches wide; this leads to a chamber (C) about thirteen feet in length and four feet high: there is then another branch (D) about five feet in length, running nearly parallel to the first or principal gallery. All the sides are very rudely walled with unhewn stones built up without cement, and the roofs are formed of large slabs of granite thrown horizontally across. An opening has been made through the roof at the extremity of the main chamber. Through this nearly all the company passed. Learned archæologists descended to the proper entrance, were then lost to view for a few moments, and finally re-appeared at the opposite end, with different opinions as to the object of this peculiar structure. Subterranean passages of this kind do not appear to exist in Wales, though Mr. Graves stated that he had seen similar ones in Ireland which were evidently used as



Plan of the Fogou.



Entrance to the Fogou.

places of concealment, for the chambers communicated one with the other most ingeniously. At the evening meeting Lord Dunraven said he had seen a great number of caves of this kind, and that it was very singular that forts nearly always possessed them. He had that day seen the remains of a fort around the cave the moment he looked for them.

Dr. Simpson also referred to similar caves not far from Aberdeen. That this cave was surrounded by a fort there can be no doubt. Hals, describing this spot, says that in his time there was "still extant the down-falls of a castle or treble entrenchment, in the midst of which is a hole leading to a vault under ground. How far it extends no man now living can tell, by reason of the damps or thick vapours that are in it, for as soon as you go an arrow flight in it or less your candles will go out or extinguish of themselves for want of air." He then suggests that this was "probably an arsenal or store-house for laying up arms, ammunition, corn, and provisions." There are several caves of this description in Cornwall, some of them having numerous galleries branching off in a very intricate manner, and in all it will be observed that the entrances are extremely low and narrow; in no case is a doorway sufficiently high to admit a man unless he stoops or creeps through on hands and knees, though the chambers are not unfrequently more than six feet high. They vary in breadth, and the long galleries are generally curved: few continue in a straight line for any considerable distance. At Chapel Uny, in Sancreed parish, a narrow passage expands into a circular chamber, and then runs on again to the entrance of another—of what form is unknown, as the ground has fallen in. In some instances, as at Trewoofe and Trelowarren, are indications of these caves being surrounded by forts; from the peculiar positions of others, however, it is hard to believe that they could have been so enclosed.

Whilst the carriages were being driven to the top of Trewoofe (pronounced Trove) hill, many of the excursionists after leaving the Fogou crossed a little stream, climbed a prettily wooded bank, and then found themselves in front of the old manor-house of Trewoofe—or rather the house which occupies the site of the old building, of which the doorway alone remains. The jambs are richly sculptured with figures of men and other ornamentation, whilst above are carved the arms of the family of Levelis, or Leveale, viz., three calf's heads. Hals tells us that Leveale obtained Trewoofe in the time of Henry VIII. through his marriage with the heiress of that name and house. A monument in St. Burian Church to Arthur Levelis of Trewoofe says:—

"This worthy family hath flourished here,
Since William's Conquest full six hundred year."

This Arthur Levelis, "last of his name," died in 1671. Mr. Levelis, who resided at Trewoofe during the time of the Great Rebellion, it is gratifying to know whilst on the spot, was a staunch Cavalier; and when, according to Hals, divers of the Royal party were pursued in the west by the troops under Fairfax, Mr. Levelis conveyed them to the "Fogou" which we have just inspected, and fed them until they found the opportunity to make their escape and join the King's party. The

doorway, probably of the time of Henry VIII., is interesting, as shewing the style of work then bestowed on gentlemen's residences in this



Doorway, Trewoote.

district; for it is rare to find at all in West Cornwall specimens of mediæval domestic architecture even of so late a date as this. We observed, however, many curious old cottages in St. Sennen churchtown, rude and devoid of architectural character, but most probably as old as the church.

There was now nothing more to be visited: we were five miles from Penzance, which distance could not be driven over very rapidly, as we had to descend Newlyn-hill at a slow pace; affording time, however, to those who had not been in the neighbourhood before, to admire the beautiful views of Mount's Bay to be had from this locality.

A dinner at one of the principal hotels, and a meeting for the reading of papers and for remarks on the antiquities seen since the morning, concluded the day's proceedings.

(To be continued.)

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS OF BARBADOES AND JAMAICA.

No. II. JAMAICA.

THE idea of making Jamaica an English colony seems to have been started about that period when, from our increasing settlements on the American continent, the want of convenient harbours among the West India Islands began to be felt. (Cal. S. P., Col. S. 1613.)

The project was revived at intervals, but, as is well known, the immediate cause of our obtaining possession of the Island of Springs was the failure of the expedition against Hispaniola.

On the capture of the former island (May 10, 1655) by Penn and Venables, about fourteen hundred of the inhabitants took refuge in the almost inaccessible fastnesses of its mountains, while a few of the negro and Portuguese population submitted to the conquerors.

Although the commanders were subjected to censure for their conduct in other particulars, the capture of Jamaica was a source of pride to the Lord Protector, who addressed himself with energy to its colonization; for which purpose immigrants were invited from all the other English settlements, while the officers and soldiers of the force which had taken possession of the island received shortly afterwards allotments of land on a species of military tenure, a practice observable in many patents even so late as the year 1743^a.

While Barbadoes had from the first been so exclusively *British* that at one time the Island legislature even passed a law adverse to Irishmen, the English in Jamaica seem at once to have fraternized with the races already there, and to have sedulously invited the influx of strangers from all parts.

The mother country provided administrative talent, and the energy, aroused by the decay of good Houses during those troubled times at home. The Jewish settlers brought their proverbial talents into its commercial interests; and to the Spaniard was perhaps due much of the social style of the people. There was another element of prosperity in the frequent visits of the Buccaneers, who called to dispose of their plunder on the wharves of Port Royal, and whose personal gallantry and

^a A useful and economical system of defence might be organized in this and the other islands, by granting temporarily small allotments of waste land (strategically distributed) to pensioned soldiers and their white offspring, renewable periodically, and under conditions which would develop the resources of these colonies, check American propagandism, and relieve the mother country of a serious burden in time of war.

quasi-crusade against Spain were no mean recommendations. Moreover, many of them were gentlemen by birth, and in every way fitted to mingle with the higher class of residents.

Hither came likewise many of the unfortunate victims of the *Darien* intrigue, and introduced a strong and useful Scotch element.

Still the Island felt the want of skilful agriculturists, and although it had received at the outset every encouragement, it required the steady diligence of the acclimated Barbadian to bring its great estates into that working order which resulted in such colossal fortunes in the following century.

Sir Charles Lyttleton convened the first Legislative Assembly of thirty representatives; who formed, so to speak, the nucleus of the local aristocracy (1664-75).

As before mentioned, this Island was, in 1661, divided into twelve parishes; a number subsequently considerably increased^b.

Of the French invasions of 1691 and 1702 there is little to be said; while the history of the Maroon war, which lasted thirty-seven years, can only be brought within the scope of these introductory remarks as the field where the warlike reputation of the militia leaders was tried and, notwithstanding their frequent reverses, well sustained.

Earthquakes, servile revolts, and terrible epidemics followed each other at comparatively short intervals, and are sometimes briefly noticed on the tombstones of the early settlers. Many of these inscriptions are quaint, but the majority are in objectionable taste; but this was a fault rather of the period than of the place, and was introduced from England, where, during the eighteenth century, a bombastic style of epitaph was usual. There are, however, many magnificent marble sepulchral monuments in Jamaica, from the chisels of the first sculptors of Europe, and which are sufficient to redeem the faults of some others in discussing the whole collectively^c.

The following lists of successive Governors and Members of the first Assembly and first Privy Council of this Island will assist in tracing local connections:—

1663. First General Assembly:—Robert Freeman, Edward Waldron, Richard Lloyd, Edward Mullins, John Colbeck, Humphry Freeman, Lewis Ashton, W. Beeston, Samuel Long, Robert Byndloss, Anthony Collier, William Clee, Thomas

^b To twenty-one.

^c The monumental inscriptions of Barbadoes are now collected for the first time, but many of a *recent* date have been intentionally omitted. The limited period has in some instances been exceeded, and under the heading *church* the *yard* also has been included. The writer purposes continuing the Jamaica series, by taking the churches and private burial-grounds of that island in rotation (so far as may be convenient under the circumstances), after which he will proceed to those of the other West Indian colonies.—J. H. L.-A.

Freeman, Richard Bryan, William Ivy, Southwell Adkins, Abraham Rutter. *Speaker of Assembly*—Robert Freeman.

1671. First Privy Council:—Major-General James Bannister, Colonel Sir James Modyford, John Cope, Thomas Freeman, Thomas Ballard, William Joy, Robert Byndloss, Charles Whitfield, Thomas Fuller, Anthony Collier, Captain Sir Helder Molesworth.

1655 to 1798. Governors and Lieutenant-Governors:—Searle, Winslow, Butler, Sedgwick, D'Oyley, Lieutenant-General Brayne, D'Oyley, Lord Windsor, Sir C. Lyttleton, Colonel Lyneh, Sir H. Morgan, Lord Vaughan, Lord Carlisle, Sir T. Lynch, Sir H. Molesworth, Duke of Albemarle, Sir F. Watson, Earl of Inchiquin, John White, John Bourbon, Sir W. Beeston, Major-General Selwyn, Colonel Beckford, Earl of Peterborough, General Handasyde, Lord C. Hamilton, Peter Heywood, Sir R. Lawes, John Ayscough, John Gregory, H. Cunningham, Edward Trelawney, Admiral Knowles, Moore, Haldane, Moore, William Lyttleton, Elletson, Sir W. Trelawney, Dalling, Sir Basil Keith, Dalling, Major-General Campbell, Clarke, Earl of Effingham, M. G. Williamson.

KINGSTON.

(A for abridged, F for fragment.)

1. "Here lyeth interred the body of William Hall, Esquire, who departed this life the 18th day of Sept. 1699, in the forty-fourth year of his age."

Arms: . . . a chevron engrailed between three talbots' heads.

He was the youngest child of Edmund Hall, Esq., of Greatford Hall.

"The Halls of Jamaica were a branch of the Halls of Greatford Hall, Lincolnshire, a family of great antiquity and high consideration, who were themselves a scion of the Fitz Williams of Clixby, of the same lineage as Earl Fitzwilliam.

"William Hall, Esq., born in Lincolnshire, youngest son of Edmund Hall, Esq., of Greatford Hall, by Anne his wife, daughter of John Elmers, Esq., of Swinford. He held first the appointment of British Consul at Bilboa in Spain, and subsequently, in 1687, accompanied to Jamaica, as Secretary, Christopher Monk, Duke of Albemarle, Governor of the Island. He married, July 26, 1688, Elizabeth, daughter of William Wyatt, Esq. (lineally descended from the Sir Thomas Wyatt, of Allington Castle, the poet of the time of Henry VIII.), by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Councillor Edward Heylin; and left at his decease, Sept. 18, 1699, an only son, James Hall, Esq., of Hyde Hall, Jamaica, . . . who married Elizabeth, sister of Colonel John Cossley^d," (Aide-

de-camp to the Duke of Cumberland at the battles of Fontenoy and Culloden).

His second son, Cossley Hall, Esq., married, secondly, Elizabeth Bromley, eldest daughter of Thomas Rose, Esq., of Jamaica, and by her had Thomas James, his successor, and two daughters, the elder of whom, Anne Rose, married William Green, Esq., and secondly, J. Somerville Wood, Esq. By the former this lady had an only daughter, Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Harrington, and mother of the present (sixth) Earl of Harrington.

2. "Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth, late wife of William Gordon, Esq., who departed this life Feb. the 2d, 1727, aged 28 years. Also the body of their son William, who departed this life the 10th of August, 1725, aged 1 year and 4 months. Likewise the body of their son John, who departed this life Oct. the 24th, 1725, aged 14 days."

Sculptured device of three skulls and two roses.

3. "To the memory of Susanna, the late wife of Colonel William Gordon, who departed this life 31st March, 1731, aged 32."

Arms: . . . a crescent . . . between three boars' heads (2 and 1) coupé. Impaling, . . . a bend between two . . . (birds?). Crest: A hand grasping a sword.

These appear to be similar to the

^d Burke's Landed Gentry.

armorial achievement of the family of Gordon, of Earlston, Kirkeudbright.

It is known, however, that there was a family of this name in the parishes of St. Elizabeth and St. James, Jamaica, which came from the north of Ireland (Enniskillen), and which was probably derived from the house of Earlston.

There are several curious wills of persons of this name recorded in Jamaica, and others of the usual description.

William Gordon, of St. Elizabeth, leaves bequests to Susanna, daughter of Harry Gordon, of St. James.

Robert Gordon (1768), then living in *Flanders*, bequeaths his real property within the diocese of *Canterbury* and also in Jamaica to his brothers John and William, and his daughters Susanna and Rebecca.

Thomas Gordon (entered 1748) mentions his wife Anne, his children Susanna, Anne, John, and William; and appoints Dr. William Gordon, M.D., of Bristol, executor.

Henry Gordon (dated Jan. 18, 1788): this is what may be called a *genealogical* will, and shews the connection between the families of Gordon and Lawrence.

*Alexander Gordon (dated June 8, 1750) mentions Charles Gordon, of *Bleack*, Aberdeenshire, and his sister Helen, wife of Hugh Ross, of *Fillis* (?).^c

Charles Gordon (1755) mentions his brothers John of Edinburgh and Thomas of Aberdeen, and his sisters Jane, Susanna, &c.

James Gordon (1766) names his "brother Harry Gordon in H.M.'s service."

William Gordon (1766) styles his father Robert Gordon of Auchendolly.

Robert Gordon, in 1664, mentions his half-sister Catherine Nairn, wife of William Stewart, of *Croft Barn, Glenlivet, Banffshire*.

These are only a few of the Gordon wills in Jamaica. Among their estates was one not far from Kingston called Gordonstown (where there is now a post-office), *Armagh*, and St. Andrew's Hill.

4. "Here lyeth interred the body of John Benbow, Esq., Admiral of the White—A true pattern of English

courage—Who lost his life—In defence of his Queen and Country November ye 4th, 1702—In the 52d year of his age, by a wound in his leg received in an engagement with Monsr. Du Casse.—Being much lamented."

John Benbow was born at Shrewsbury in 1650. His gallantry in an action with Barbary pirates gained for him, through the recommendation of the King of Portugal, a commission in the British navy, shortly after which he was entrusted with the command of a fleet.

In 1702, during an engagement with the French Admiral Du Casse, he was struck in the leg by a chain-shot. Of this wound he died, but not before he had brought to justice the treacherous captains who had abandoned him in the fight.

5. "Near this Monument—Lies interred the Body of Edward Manning, Esq.—one of the Honourable Privy Council—Speaker of the Assembly—and Custos Rotulorum of this Parish—in which stations he distinguished himself." (His virtues are then recorded, and the inscription thus terminates): "He died greatly lamented—December 6th, 1756—aged 46 years."

Edward Manning was married to the sister of Sir Henry Moore, but they were divorced, Ballard Beckford having been what is now termed the co-respondent.

6. "Here lies—the Honble. Edward Pratter—Custos Rotulorum—For the Parish and Precinct of Kingston—In whom—This Island Lost a True Friend—and an Eminent Example—of Compassion to the Distressed—A virtue which never goes Alone—He dyed—August, 1735, Aged 52 years."

Arms: Three wolves' heads erased, on a chief a lion passant. Crest: A greyhound's head semee of estoiles.

Pratter was Agent to the South Sea Company in Jamaica, and Member of Assembly for Hanover in 1723-4.

7. "Here lieth Interr'd the Body of Smart May, wife of the Reverend Mr. William May, Rector of this Parish, who was kill'd in ye 23d year of her Age, by ye fall of an House, in

^c Gordon of Bleack was an old family in Aberdeenshire. Alexander Gordon of Bleack married, Nov. 26, 1604, Katherine, daughter of Gilbert Baird, of Auchmedden. Vide History of the Baird Family, by W. N. Fraser, Esq., of Tornaveen, a representative of Auchmedden.

ye Great Storm, August ye 28th, A.D. 1722.

“ ‘Justus quacunq[ue] morte præoccupatus fuerit in Refrigerio erit.’
Sap. 4. 7.”

8. “Here lies Interr’d ye Body of the Revd. Mr. William May, Born in ye Parish of Ash in Kent, ye 29th of August, 1695. Educated at St. John’s College, in Cambridge, Commissary of this Parish. His first wife was Smart, ye daughter of Edward and Elizth. Pennant, of ye Parish of Clarendon; his second wife was Bathusa, ye daughter of Florentius and Ann Vassall, of ye parish of St. Elizabeth, who was buried in Spanish Town Church by ye grave of her Mother on ye 22 day of July, 1746, by whom he had issue six sons and two daughters, five of which are Entered under this stone, viz. Peter, William, Elizabeth, George, and Ithamar. Two died at Sea going to Boston for ye Recovery of their Health, viz. Richard on ye 28th of August, 1745, in ye 21st year of his Age, and Florentius ye 4th of June, 1747, in ye 16th year of his age. His son, Rose Herring May, is the only child that survived him, who it is hoped will inherit his Father’s Virtues as well as his Fortune.”

9. “Underneath this Marble—are inter’d the Remains of—the Honourable James Lawrence—of Fairfield in the Parish of St. James, Esq.—who departed this life—in the year of our Lord—1756—in the 47th year of his age—He was buried there 16th June.”

Colonel James Lawrence was Custos Rotulorum of St. James’s parish. By his wife Mary, daughter of Colonel Richard James, of Hanover (the first child born of English parents in Jamaica after its conquest), he had a numerous family.

Richard James Lawrence, his eldest son, married Mary, fourth daughter of Thomas Hall, of Kirkpatrick, a Member for the parish of Westmoreland in 1752. He died in London Nov. 8, 1830, aged 85 years.

His eldest son was the late (Sir) James Lawrence, Knight of Malta, and author of several works, one of which, on the “Nobility of the British Gentry,” is well known. George, the second son, was the late proprietor of Cowsfield House, near Salisbury; Henry, the third, was a barrister; Arthur, the fourth, is a Major-General in the army; and Charles, the fifth son, was the well-known Mayor of Liverpool.

Lineage:—Henry Lawrence, President of the Council of State under Cromwell, was of St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, and came of an ancient family, a long account of which is to be found in the GENTLEMAN’S MAGAZINE (1815 and 1829), Sir Egerton Brydges’ edition of Milton, and other works. He married Amy, only daughter and heiress of Sir Edward Peyton, of Isleham (vide the Extinct Baronetage), and died in 1664. One of his daughters married an Earl of Barrymore, while John—one, it is believed, of his seven sons—emigrated to Barbadoes with John Bradshaw, son of the Regicide, and ultimately removed to Jamaica about 1675.

His (J. L.’s) will is dated May 10th, 1690. By his wife Jane, daughter of — Collins, and relict of Richard Dunn, of Cabrete, he had two sons, of whom the elder, John, married Susanna Petgrave, and by her had six sons and three daughters.

His third son, James Lawrence, of Fairfield, was the ancestor, as already stated, of the late (Sir) James Lawrence.

1. The eldest daughter of John Lawrence and Susanna Petgrave was named Susanna. She married Lawrence Lawrence^f, of a New England family (of *his* family there are records elsewhere), and had with other children Rachel, who married Henry Gordon^g, and was mother of Anne Gordon, who, by her husband Alexander Edgar (buried in Edinburgh in 1820), had a numerous issue, and who is mentioned in the curious *genealogical* will of her aunt, the

^f His will recorded in Jamaica 1753.

^g His will recorded in Jamaica 1789. (Vide Taaffe Notes.) Alexander Edgar was the son of Alexander Edgar of Auchingramont, by his wife Margaret, daughter of James Edgar. His father (born 1698) was the brother of Peter Edgar, of Bridgelands, Peebles (father-in-law of Sir H. Raeburn, the celebrated artist). Their mother’s maiden name was Priscilla Handasyde. (For a notice of the latter peculiar surname vide Sinclair’s Survey, Parish of Hutton, Berwickshire.)

late Mrs. Catherine Francklyn, who died in London in 1832.

2. Elizabeth, the second daughter of John and Susanna Lawrence, married Captain Patrick Dunbar.

3. Mary, the youngest daughter of John and Susanna Lawrence, married Philip Auglin, Esq., and had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married, in 1765, Robert Scarlett, and was the mother of James Scarlett, created Baron Abinger.

This very extensive family of Lawrence is necessarily connected with numerous other families^h, more or less well known, and the records substantiating the descent of its various branches have been carefully preserved in Jamaica and elsewhere, but are of too voluminous a character to be enlarged upon here. However, a good account of them is to be found in Part iii. of Roby's History of the parish of St. Jamesⁱ, who has, however, omitted several descents.

10. "Sub hoc marmore requiescit Anna—Jacobi Knight Armigeri uxor—Joannis Lewis Armigeri et Annae—Filia—Quae, utrasque, dum viveret, partes—(sive Matris spectes sive Conjugis)—Amore et Affectu Summo—Prudentia et Pietate pari—Jugiter administravit—Super Omnia—Fide erga Deum et Morum Sanctitate summa—Conspicua—Flebilis tandem omnibus et deploranda—Fatis Cessit Novembris die 21—Anno Domini 1719—Ætatis suæ 25."

Arms: . . . Argent, three pellets . . . on a canton a spur with the rowel downwards leathered . . . within a bordure . . . Crest: An eagle displayed . . .

11. "Hic jacet—Samuel Knight, M.D.—Qui triginta quatuor—Annos in hoc Insula—Medecinam magna—Cum laude exercuit—Obiit 12^o Jan. 1707-8—Ætatis sui 65."

Arms: On a fess three cinquefoils, in chief a unicorn's head erased.

ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA, OR SPANISH TOWN.

(N.B. *This town was built by the*

Spaniards in 1538, a year memorable in the history of parish registers.)

12. (F.) "Sir Thomas Lynch."

Arms: Three lynxes rampant.

Captain Thomas Lynch was very active in settling the public affairs of Jamaica on the restoration of Charles II. It was he who proposed that the Government of this island should be supreme over all the others of the Caribbean Group. (Cal. S. P., Nov. 1660.)

There was an extensive family of this name among the original settlers in the province of Connaught, and another of the same name in Kent, to which latter perhaps belonged the subject of this note.

Sir Thomas Lynch was Governor of Jamaica in 1684.

13. (A.) "Sir Thomas Modyford, Bart.," ob. 1679.

Arms: Ermine, on a bend between two garbs a mullet. Crest: A garb erect.

Sir Thomas Modyford, like his brother Sir James Modyford, Bart., was also Governor of Jamaica. He was created a baronet March 1st, 1663-4; married Elizabeth, daughter of Lewin Palmer, Esq., of Devonshire; and died in Jamaica, according to his epitaph, in 1679.

His successors matched with the families of Sir Thomas Norton, Bart., Guy of Barbadoes, Hathensall of London, and lastly of Sir William Beeston, Knt., Governor of Jamaica, whose daughter and heiress, Jane, married Sir Thomas Modyford, fifth and last Baronet, and on the death of the latter she married Charles Long, Esq., of Jamaica.

Sir Thomas, the first Baronet, was one who moved with the times, and although a subscriber to the loyal defiance sent to the summons of Sir George Ayscue, we find him the following year assuring President *John Bradshaw* that his master's counsels tend to the good of the English nation (S. P. O. Cal., 1652), and that the "people of Barbadoes would delight to have the same form of government as England;" and declares that the powerful Regicide had "sweetly captivated" his mind by his "unexpected civilities."

He seems to have had strong prejudices against the *Irish*, and was a Member of the Council of Barbadoes in 1660 which decided that no Irishman was to be commander or sharer of any boat belonging to the Island.

He was afterwards Governor of Bar-

^h Richards, Morris, Archer, James, &c.

ⁱ After the annotator had made his collection, in 1857, he met with this portion of the work, but failed to discover the others.

badoes, and being in that position at the Restoration, his elastic principles at once counselled submission to the new Government, and in consequence he was allowed to retain his office. Like many well-meaning men of his time he was content to serve any Government, and being a good administrative officer, seemed to give general satisfaction.

14. (F.) "Y FORTYETH YEAR
ING GAYNED A VERY
4 RES OF YE FRENCH
EMPEROVR."

This fragment appears to refer to the services of the deceased against the French. The word "Emperovr" is very remarkable.

15. (F.) A fragment of armorial sculpture, probably from the tomb of a person named *Palmer*.

Arms: A chevron between three rudely represented shells, palmer's scrips, or *padlocks*.

16. (F.) "ALCH . . . JOH
2th 16
. . 167 "

17. "Under this stone lyeth the Bodys of Emund Ducke, Esq., and (Martha) his wife, she being most barbarously murdered by some of their negroe slaves, departed this life the . . . of April, 1678, and he followed 14 day of October, 1683."

Arms: On a fess wavy three lozenges. Crest: An anchor erect with its cable coiled.

Edmund Ducke was Attorney-General of Jamaica in 1671. He was probably a near relative of Dr. Duck, Chancellor of London, whom the Privy Council desired, in 1637, to settle some disputes among the inhabitants of, and others connected with, the Island of St. Christopher.

There was a Sir John Duck created a baronet in 1687, whose rise to fortune deserves a place in the romance of the Baronetage. He had a brother named Robert, and several nieces, but no issue.

- 17*. "Here lyes the Body of His Excellency Henry Cunningham, Esqr., Governour of Jamaica, who departed this life on the 12th day of February, 1735-6, in the 56th year of His age."

Henry Cunningham, Esq., of Balquhan, Stirlingshire, was M.P. for that

county several times. He was appointed Governor of Jamaica in 1734, but did not assume office before Dec. 22, 1735.

18. "Mary Taafe." (Neither date nor remark.)

The Taaffes, or Taafes, of Jamaica were apparently allied to the noble house of the same name in Ireland. However the local tradition may have originated, there is still enough to be gleaned from the wills of the family in the former island to justify a certain amount of respect for it. The connection, at the same time, seems to be quite as clear as many of those that are never disputed, and to which time seems to have given more or less a "prescriptive value."

Towards the close of the seventeenth century and earlier part of the eighteenth, Ireland was in so unsettled a state that there are few parochial registers there which may be referred to for confirmation of pedigrees which have not been accompanied by a *real* estate; and the remarkable vicissitudes of the family in question would make such difficulties insurmountable, were it not for the comparative rarity of the name itself forming a useful clue.

The earliest will on record in Jamaica of this family is that of Arthur Taafe, dated in 1750, and entered Jan. 30, 1752. In it the testator leaves legacies to his father Christopher and his mother Mary, of the kingdom of Ireland, "if still alive." There is evidently some feeling of pity implied by the terms of the bequest.

Arthur Taafe also mentions his brother Henry Taafe, and his nephew Henry Gordon.

The question is, who was this Christopher Taafe?

A Christopher Taaffe, of Mansfieldstown, co. Louth, was attainted in 1691 at *Ardee*. Thus he lost all his real estates. He was an adherent of James II., in whose own regiment of infantry he was a lieutenant.

"I find," says the author of a valuable work on a kindred subject, "the chattel property of a Christopher Taaffe" (probably the above lieutenant) "sold in 1725, who, dying in Dublin in 1736, made a will which is recorded there, from which I think that he is identical with the Christopher named in the will of Arthur Taafe of Jamaica."

"The latter had sons, Arthur and Henry, and I am inclined to think that

he had also a son George, who passed into Connaught and settled there ^k."

The next will is that of Henry Taafe (entered May 30, 1771). He was Rector of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, Jamaica. His sons are named—1. Arthur Rodger, 2. John Armistead, 3. Richard Brownrigg, 4. Thomas Wheeler. He appoints John Gordon the guardian of his sons.

Anne, the sister of these Taafes, married a Mr. Gordon, who had settled at Enniskillen, and who was father of the Henry Gordon mentioned in the will of Arthur Taafe.

Henry Taafe names, among other bequests, "his gold watch and tortoiseshell box set in gold."

In the will of William Gordon, of St. Elizabeth, Jamaica (Nov. 27, 1729), there is a bequest to *Susanna*, daughter of *Harry Gordon*, of St. James's; and in the will of Henry Gordon, of St. James's, Jamaica, dated Jan. 18, 1788, we find allusions to his mother's (Anne Taafe)

claims on the family estate in Ireland. He was evidently the son of the first-mentioned Henry Gordon¹.

The next Taafe will is that of Michael Taafe (dated May 19, 1761), of St. James's, Jamaica, in which the testator mentions his mother *Anne* residing at *Dromiskien* (?), co. Louth.

In 1762 is entered the will (dated in 1754) of *Susanna Taafe*, "wife of *Theobald Taafe*, of Hanover-square, in the parish of St. George, Middlesex, England, . . . and youngest daughter of *Henry Lowe* ^m."

N.B. *Theobald Taaffe*, Earl of Carlingford, had a grant of land, in 1668, in the parish or townland of *Drumiskien*, co. Louth. Was not Christopher, who died in 1736, his *grandson*, viz. the son of his seventh son?

¹ He was twice married; his second wife was a lady of the Ranelagh family, as is said.

^m Not "Long," as given in the Long pedigree. Vide *The Peerage*, &c. This may be a clerical error in the Jamaica record.

^k He bequeaths his sword and pistols to his relative *Theobald Taaffe* (1736).

(To be continued.)

FRENCH SCIENTIFIC MISSION.—M. de Sauley, member of the Institute, left some short time back for Jerusalem, to examine the monuments of Judæa, and particularly those in the countries beyond the Jordan, which have hitherto been very incompletely explored. M. de Sauley is accompanied by M. Salzmann, explorer of Camiros, by the Abbé Michon, who is already well acquainted with the antiquities of the Holy Land, and by Captain Gelis, of the Staff, who has drawn a map of a part of Syria. The Minister of Public Instruction has taken this mission under his patronage, and procured for it a subsidy. M. de Sauley, as is well known, differs in opinion from several savants as to the antiquity of the walls still standing of Solomon's Temple. Those walls, he thinks, belong to the foundations of the old Temple, while M. de Vogué and others who have visited Jerusalem give to them more recent dates.—*Galignani*.

SURVEY OF THE CATRAIL.—It is stated that J. A. H. Murray, Esq., Secretary of the Hawick Archæological Society, has been recently engaged upon a survey and examination of the Catrail, throughout its entire length. The Teviotdale section is already finished. At the eastern end Mr. Murray has had the co-operation of H. Maclauchlan, Esq., of the Archæological Institute, whose surveys of Watling Street and the Roman Wall are so well known to antiquaries, and who is at present engaged upon the British forts of Northumberland. A minute examination of the wild and almost inaccessible region between the heads of Slitrig, Tyne, and Liddell, has brought out facts tending entirely to change the ideas formerly entertained of this ancient boundary line, and its connection with the Roman route of the Wheel Causeway and Maiden Way. It is intended to prosecute the survey through Selkirkshire to its northern limit, no continuous examination of the line having as yet been made.

THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.

THE third and final performance of the *Adelphi* took place on Dec. 17, in presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury and other visitors of distinction.

The Prologue and Epilogue are as follow :—

PROLOGUS.

LONGAM peracto Prologorum sæculo
Seriem^a libello jam tenetis conditam ;
Seu bella et paces dicere, sive publici
Aliquid negoti, seu Terentium suis
Sit cura commendare, vel scenas novas,
Scholæ vices notare, primores viros,
Ut quique adfuerint, versu prosequi pio,
Raptique bustum ornare nœniâ ducis.

Ævo quod olim egere majores suo
Nos agimus : illum nempe nunc primùm^b
senem

Desideramus, artis qui princeps suæ
Nostras Athenas non dedignatus est tamen
Studio elaborare proprio ; siquid decens,
Siquid venustum est, ejus hoc totum est opus :
Spectator semper, nostris cum spectaculis
Cœlestia commutavit :—ossa illâ sita
Quam semper amârat, æde Paulinâ jacent.
Desunt et alii, ad nostros antea Lares
Quotannis noti adesse : vixit^c Lælius
Noster, Senatûs lumen et decus Scholæ ;
Vixit ; quando ullum nos habebimus parem ?
Diversa etiam nos tangit ægrimonia.
Discedit ille, qui Patronus, qui Pater,
Nostram benignus imperio rem-publicam
Septem per annos rexit, eloquentiâ
Vitæque sanctâ moris exemplum boni :
Discedit ille cum suis, summo gradu
Honoris auctus, primus inter Præsules ;

At nos euntem precibus et votis piis
Sequimur, nec aliis invidere fas ; tamen
Subit usque nostri sensus heu desiderî.
Spes una restat ; qui successor in locum
Transit vacantem, sæpius jam Oxoniæ
Nostris alumnis benevolum experti sumus ;
Tali frondescat, omen est, quali prius,
Arbor metallo. Damna sic novis solent
Præterita demum compensari commodis :
Ut ipsa adeptum cum Regina conjugem
Ploraret, luctûs attulit solatium
Augusta Virgo, sponsa regiæ domûs ;
Quæ tali protenus aucta matrimonio
Floret, et in omnes auctior posthac dies
Floreat precamur : quo nil lætius licet
Optare nobis, nil melius donet Deus.

Sed fabulæ est agendæ tempus ; nec moror.
Si forte plauseritis, nôrimus quidem
Non rem, sed spem, laudare vos : ecquid tamen
Quod non pigeat spectâsse, possimus dare,
Vestra est, Patroni, vestra existimatio.

Tua præter omnes, quem his præsentem in
lusibus

Venerande Præsul^d, consalutamus tui,
Quod ipse quondam egisti, nos qui nunc ades
Spectatum agentes : tibi, Pater, permittimus
Plus scis quid facto sit opus—approbante Te
Pulchrè procedent hodiè nobis omnia.

EPILOGUS.

DEMEA, as Lord Mayor of London ; MICRO,
ÆSCHINUS, SYRUS.

DE.—Indignum est facinus ! mores ac jura
Quiritûm

Mutari prorsus nolumus. MR.—Haud du-
bium est.

DE.—Urbs Londinensis, famâ celebrata per
annos

(Luddo, ut novistis, condita Rege fuit),

Sufficit ipsa sibi. Cur tam inculpamur ineptè ;
Cur tantas turbas Charta diurna facit ?

Haud opis externæ, aut monitorum talium
egemus :

ÆS.—Sic sanè est. DE.—Cives non sine mente
sumus,

Sive resistendum, Beckfordi more, tyrannis,
Principibus seu sit rite gerendus honor,

Urbanus Prætor dignissimus—Aldermanni
Tum Libertorum pura feroxque cohors,

Ingenio proprio res quaslibet usque decenter,
Prudenter, necnon magnificenter agunt !

SV.—Istorum narras mihi tu sapientiam ? DE.
—An istum

Semper honorandum lætificumque diem,
Ingressam magnâ primus qui mœnia pompâ
Vidit Alexandram, commemorare nefas ?

^a The series of Prologues and Epilogues from 1704 to 1819 has lately been published under the title of *Lusus alteri Westmonasteriensis*.

^b The late Professor Cockerell, R.A., from whose design the present scenes were executed.

^c The late Marquis of Lansdowne. The circle of Old Westminsters has been further diminished in the past year by the loss of Earl Beauchamp, Sir Frederick Slade, Bart., Q.C., Archdeacon Lane Freer, D.D. (of Hereford), and Captain F. Madan.

^d The Archbishop of Canterbury, who, as Captain of St. Peter's College, acted the character of Simo in the *Andria* of 1811.

Omnia fausta fuere. *Mr.*—Aliquantulum at,
hercle tumultûs
Frater, erat! *DE.*—Populi fervere corda
solent.
Æs.—Obruta pæne fuit Virgo pulcherrima
turbis;
Et comites ejus, currus, equique simul.
DE.—Florum sarta tulit conjux mea. *Æs.*—
Floris odorem
Indicio vicit plebs inodora suo.
Mr.—Floranda imprimis pubes Paulina, politos
Versiculos cui non fas recitâsse palam.
DE.—Id gravius!
[Enter one of Sir R. Mayne's police.]
(Angrily) Quid vis? *Pol.*—Adsum e custo-
dibus unus,
Metropolis queis est credita cura. *DE.*—
Apage
Te! *Templi citius pete claustra!* *Pol.*—Do-
mesticus ille
Præfectus, vobis ferre paratus opem,
Misit me. *DE.*—Timeo Graium* vel dona fe-
rentem,
Insidias nobis callidus ille facit.
Pol.—Poscit enim firmum nimia ista licentia
frænum
Et vos— *DE.*—Hoc tandem dedecus ut patiar!
Cives! huc cives! Agitur res vestra! *Mr.*—
Taceto!
Hunc verbis flectam mollibus. *Sy.*—Et fatuis.
DE.—Di patrii Indigetes! quorum sub numine
res est
Civica! vos votis Gogque, Magogque voco!
Despexistis enim semper nos fronte serenâ
Legibus oppressis ferte, precamur, opem!
Sy.—Ferte, precamur, opem oculis quoque!
DE.—Regibus olim
Sanctum nil Jus municipale valet?
Amplius haud cyeni nobis bis rostra secandi,
Nec conservandus Thamesis amnis erit?
Hæc nunquam acciderit me tanta superstite
clades
Juro per officium, perque monile meum!
Mr.—Ne te tantopere exagites! *Sy.*—Here,
mene loquentem
Audieris? *DE.*—Profer, vir bone, siquid
habet.
Sy.—Impendente malo, cor Londinensibus
ægrium
Usque est in patinis—in patinisque salus.
Surdi an sunt Superi? Tu contra Acheronta
moveto,
Archimagi partes Archimagirus agit.
Optimus ecce Coquus rebus defensor iniquis!
Seu Stomachus, seu Res-publica forte labat!
Exitum infensâ minitantur voce maligni?
Non bellum—at cœnam—providus instruito.
Nam *clarefacto* jus nostrum *jure* patebit,
Testudo et muros proteget *interior*.
Suppeditant mensæ solida argumenta secundæ,
Et levâ immensum fercula pondus habent.
Oblinat antiqum nobis ante omnia vinum;
Detque potens leges Symposiarcha suis.
Obtrectatores omnes, scurrasque molestos
Sic, ut oves, placidos, Demea, reddideris!

Mr.—Verum hoc quod narrat! Jam tristem
exporrige frontem!
DE.—(cheerfully) Esto a consiliis tu, Syre fide,
mihi!
Ad cœnam lectos sexûs utriusque vocabo;
Vix spatiis turbam ceperit Aula vetus.
Præfectus—Miles—Mercator—Nauta—Sacer-
dos,
Judeus, cum carâ conjuge quisque suâ:
Consessu in medio princeps spectabitur, et quæ
Illustris tanto est digna Puella toro.
Noster habendus erit posthâc mirabilis annus;
Nullis en! paream sumptibus! *Sy.*—Euge!
sapis;
Rite apponatur modo charta cibaria mensæ,
Urbis de *Chartâ* quæstio tota cadet.
DE.—Quin (tam Regina in cives est mente
benignâ)
Forsitan incedam nomine clarus Eques!
Sy.—Dignus enim es! Lucem ante alias mihi
creta notabit
Istam ah! felicem! *Mr.*—*Cretam* at, inepte,
refers?
Huic Urbi, qui non fuerit *carbone* notandus,
Amotus longè sit, precor, ille dies!
Sy.—Veetigalis enim est ratiuncula. *DE.*—
Mitte istam rem.
Æs.—Care Pater, detur quod tibi, restat
opus.
Audi! priscam illam Noster cùm ornaverit
Aulam,
Tute gynæceum contiguum ædifica
Gratiâ Alexandræ. *Mr.*—Capio. *Æs.*—Ten-
torii ad instar
E lino referant vela colore rosas;
Formâ mensa decens, varioque instructa pa-
ratu,
Femineum oblectat qualis ubique genus.
Rite adstet. Speculum ex auro sit; murrina
vasa,
Pectenque, et gemmis pyxis onusta micet.
Mr.—Largus erit sumptus. *Æs.*—Cæpti si in-
certior hæres,
Hoc prudens abdas tu modo mente velim;
Ut semel inspexit Virgo prælarâ, supellex
Ista omnis sponsæ præda futura tuæ est.
Mr.—Eventurum hoc est? *Æs.*—Sane! *Mr.*—
Sic, *Æschine*, suades?
Jam faciam! [Enter Ctesipho.]
Ctes.—Fugito, Demea! Demus adest!
DE.—Demus, ais?
[Enter Sannio and liverymen, rioting.]
Quidnam hic petitis?
SA.—Panem atque placentas!
Cur non ad cœnam nos, seclerate, vocas?
Æs.—Vos, pecus illotum! *SAN.*—Fruges con-
sumere nati
Haud minus ac vosmet nos!
[All joining in]
numerusque sumus!
SA.—Vos, pingues nimium tumidique!
DE.—[drawing Micio aside]
Age, Micio! jam stra-
tegicus incipiat motus! *Sy.*—Id ire retro est!
DE.—Nostri ubinam sunt custodes?
[Enter Metropolitan Policeman again.]
Quid, miror, agatur!

POL.—Sic est? Officio convenit hora meo.

[Prepares to attack the mob.]

Cur turbam hic facitis? SA.—Ferus instat
Bobbius! Actum est

De nobis. Pedibus fidere sola salus,

POL.—[driving them away.] Ite malam in rem
vos, nebulones! ite! nisi istud

Pistrinum toto mense magis placeat.

DE.—Evasere! sumus salvi! Tibi gratia habenda,

Istam dic gentem quâ, precor, arte domas?

POL.—Ah! fortasse juvat nostri reverentia
juris;

Sunt aliquid *Manes*^f, occiduisque Mon. Os.^g!

DE.—Hæc bene res cessit—Nunc ut bene cætera cedant,

Patroni, efficiat vester, ut ante, favor!

Sat pueris lusum est—quin nos res seria tangit,
Et causa externis tradita Judicibus.

Decretâ trutinâ jam nunc pensamur; et edent
Septem illi orâclum mox (ita fama) suum.

Antiquis si quid noverunt rectius, istâ

Parte prior methodus nempe novanda siet.

Non metus est nobis ne fundamenta ruinam,

Jecit quæ prudens Mater Eliza, trahant.

Prisca Fides—Pietas—cultusque vigebit Honesti;

Hic solitæ accendit pectora laudis amor:

Quicquid sæcla olim tulerint, hæc una manebit.

Pro Patriâ et Populo vivere, norma Loci!

THE JEWRY WALL, LEICESTER.

A RECENT examination of this interesting relic of antiquity, by an architect of great experience, has proved that it is in an extremely dilapidated and unsafe condition. Owing to the removal of a large portion of the wall, on a line with the present road passing by it, it is found that there is an overwhelming mass of masonry in the upper part which has no adequate support, and which at any time may fall and the whole be reduced to a mass of ruins.

Excavations made by the Council of the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society about a year ago, instituted in order to ascertain whether there were traces of a continuation of the piers of the wall in the direction of the adjoining church, revealed the extent and nature of the portion of the structure now buried, and of the foundation. In this way, it is considered by local antiquaries, much information was gained respecting the original purpose of the wall, and the proportions of its façade were exhibited in all their completeness.

Under these circumstances, the Committee of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society has come to the conclusion that it is desirable to take measures to prevent the fabric from falling, permanently to remove the earth in front of it down to the original level of the Roman way, and to protect it from injury by raising before it a low wall, surmounted with iron palisades, through which the entire front will be seen, from the uncovered bases of the piers to the tops of the arches.

These proceedings, it is estimated, will involve an outlay of at least fifty pounds. The Society undertakes to bear a share, believing that in attempting to preserve a relic which is unique in character, and of unusual interest, all friends to archæology will cheerfully assist.

The consent of the Vicar of St. Nicholas' parish, and that of the Highway and Sewerage Committee of the Town Council of Leicester, has been obtained by the Society for these works.

A Sub-Committee of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society, consisting of Mr. G. H. Nevinson, Mr. Thomas Nevinson (Probate Court, Wycliffe-street), Mr. James Thompson (Chronicle Office), Mr. Henry Goddard (Market-street), and the Honorary Secretaries of the Society, Mr. G. C. Bellairs (Friar-lane), and Mr. Thomas North (Southfields, Leicester), has been formed for carrying out the scheme, and by whom contributions towards the cost will be gladly received.

^f Sir R. Mayne.

^g *Monitor Ostii*, who keeps the west gate during school hours.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Nov. 19, 1863. EARL STANHOPE, President, in the chair.

The LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY exhibited and presented to the Society one of the silver badges formerly worn by the Admiralty watermen.

Mr. FREDERIC OUVRY, Treasurer, presented a bundle of papers which formerly belonged to Mr. Topham of the State Paper Office. One of the most interesting of these documents was what purported to be the translation of a letter from George I. to the King of Spain, dated June 1, 1721, and offering to do all he could to effect the cession of Gibraltar.

Mr. WILLIAM TITE, M.P., V.-P., presented two casts in plaster from celts, and two forged stone axes from Whitby.

The Rev. F. G. LEE, F.S.A., presented a flint arrow-head and a metal ornament, discovered in Aberdeenshire and Fifeshire respectively.

Mr. EDWIN C. IRELAND exhibited a tag, or girdle appendage, found near Downley in Sussex, and closely resembling one found in London, and figured in Mr. Roach Smith's *Inventorium Sepulchrale*.

The Rev. J. POLLEXFEN exhibited the matrix of a seal of the Parliament of the Commonwealth. Some discussion ensued as to the real character of this seal.

Mr. GEORGE SCHARF, F.S.A., exhibited, by the gracious permission of Her Majesty the Queen, Patron of the Society, a portrait which had been hanging up at Windsor Castle as "unknown," but which Mr. Scharf had succeeded in identifying as the portrait of Christina Duchess of Milan, daughter of Christian II. of Denmark. The picture is believed to be the one painted at Brussels by Holbein in 1538, and executed in the incredibly short space of three hours.

Mr. JAMES PILBROW, F.S.A., communicated a paper on the church of St. Mary, Guildford, illustrated by drawings presented to the Society by Mr. Goodchild the architect, who has recently completed the restoration of that most interesting church. An abstract of Mr. Pilbrow's paper will appear in the Society's proceedings.

Nov. 26, 1863. Mr. W. TITE, M.P., V.-P., in the chair.

Mr. HENRY CHRISTY, F.S.A., exhibited a terra-cotta sling-bullet brought by him from Carthage, and five bronze implements, one of which appeared to be a kind of razor.

Mr. E. WATERTON, F.S.A., exhibited a leaden matrix of a seal of "Hugo, the son of Fulke;" also a leaden cross from Bury St. Edmunds, with two inscriptions, one of which reads CRVX XPI PELLIT HOSTEM, and the other is conjectured to read CRVX XPI TRIUMPHAT, from the fact of other crosses found at Bury St. Edmunds being so inscribed, as well as from a faint resemblance to these letters traceable on the cross now exhibited.

Mr. WATERTON also exhibited two anelaces, or short swords, of Italian workmanship, and called in Italian *lingue de bove*. They presented a curious combination of interlaced scroll-pattern as figured on Saxon crosses, with undoubted Renaissance ornamentation. On one side of one of the blades are found the words VIRTU CONDUCE, and on the other side of the same blade are the words GENTIL . HOR . ADALTO, with the emblem of a heart inserted between GENTIL. and HOR. It has been conjectured that the emblem of the heart is somehow or other to stand for the first letter of *Cor*, and that this first letter is to be tacked on to the word HOR, and that CHOR is to stand for COR; and if it be further conjectured that the workman was drunk when he wrote the inscription, we see no reason why this conjecture should not be correct. On any hypothesis, however, short of this, it is not readily apparent how the inscription and the emblem can be thus made to dovetail. The meaning, of course, would be *ex hypothesi*,—"Virtue conducts the noble heart on high." Round the outside of the hilt of this same anelace is the following motto—NECEXITUDO HOMINES TIMIDOS FACIT FORTES.

Mr. W. LAWRENCE LAWRENCE, F.S.A., communicated an account of a Roman villa recently discovered on his own property in a field called Wycomb, near Andoversford, in the county of Gloucester, together with specimens of the objects found there^a.

The Chairman expressed a hope that in consideration of the great interest of these remains the Society would in the spring contribute towards the work of excavation, which was at present suspended; an opinion to which the meeting cordially responded.

Mr. W. H. BLACK, F.S.A., communicated a paper "On the Primitive Site and Extent, and the Original Circumvallation of Roman London, as shewn by Recent Excavations." The object of the paper, to state it very briefly (and our limits will not allow us to do more), was to detect in the alleged site of Roman London the *Londinium quadratum*, or that

^a Communications from Mr. Lawrence on this subject will be found in GENT. MAG., Nov. 1863, p. 627, and the present Number, p. 86.

quadrangular principle of arrangement which governed the Romans in the laying out of their cities. Mr. Black proposes to find this by taking the western limit of the city before the wall was disturbed there by King Edward I. for the accommodation of the Black Friars. Near the centre of that limit was Ludgate, and a considerable portion of the wall is yet preserved behind (that is, eastward) of the Old Bailey prison buildings, in the direction denoted in the old map of London published in the reign of Elizabeth, and which is known as "Aggas's Map." He then takes the line of the wall which turned eastward to Aldersgate, and, instead of making an angle northward as the wall did, he continues it eastward to a point where it would meet an eastern wall coming from Dowgate along the western bank of the Dour, or Walbrook.

Mr. Black was followed by Mr. LEWIN, F.S.A., who made some very interesting remarks on Celtic London.

Mr. TITE also exhibited, in connection with this paper, some remains of various dates (Roman and sixteenth century), which had been recently found at Queenhithe.

Mr. Black's present paper will be followed by another on the same subject on February 11, 1864.

Dec. 3. SIR JOHN P. BOILEAU, Bart., V.-P., in the chair.

Mr. J. Y. AKERMAN presented a cannon-ball found at Ody, on the right bank of the Thames, opposite the village of Culham, and conjectured to have been fired at the battle of Culham Bridge in the year 1644, by the Parliament forces on the north side of the bridge.

The Rev. F. K. HARFORD, F.S.A., exhibited some of the bronzes found at Polden Hill, in the county of Somerset. On these bronzes Mr. Franks made some remarks, referring the Society for fuller particulars to the account published many years ago in the *Archæologia*.

Mr. H. HARROD, F.S.A., communicated an interesting paper (illustrated by copious illustrations executed by himself), "On Three Tumuli on the Marlborough Downs, about midway between that Town and Avebury." Mr. Harrod also laid before the Society some remarks on the section of the Wansdyke published in the first volume of Sir Richard Colt Hoare's "Ancient Wiltshire." It appears that a cutting recently made for the Marlborough Railway tends to confirm Hoare's opinion that the Wansdyke had been added to after its original formation.

Mr. C. H. COOPER, F.S.A., communicated a paper "On Percy Herbert, Lord Powis," who was described in the exordium as "a noble author overlooked by Horace Walpole, a loyal sufferer unnoticed by David Lloyd, a Welshman omitted from the useful Biographical Dictionary of the Rev. Robert Williams, and a Roman Catholic who was apparently

unknown to Dodd." He was son and heir of Sir William Herbert, K.B., of Redcastle (anciently called Poole Castle, and now Powis Castle), in Montgomeryshire (who in 1629 was created Lord Powis), by Eleanor, youngest daughter of Henry Percy, eighth Earl of Northumberland.

Mr. JAMES PILBROW, F.S.A., to whom the Society was indebted on a previous occasion for an interesting account of St. Mary's Church, Guildford, exhibited this evening a drawing and some photographs of some carvings in the oratory of Guildford Castle. The masonry of this castle (about which much that is mythical has been related) was stated by Mr. Parker to be of the time of Henry I., and he believed that some of these carvings were of the same date. They thus constitute, in Mr. Parker's opinion, some of the very earliest mediæval sculpture we possess.

Mr. ARTHUR TAYLOR, F.S.A., communicated some remarks "On the Discovery of Roman Remains at Andoversford, in Gloucestershire, and its Relation with Ancient Topography." Mr. Taylor's suggestion, if correct, is one of great value, as it supplies a place for a Roman station which has not yet been found. He believes that *Andoversford*, a tautological form of *Andford* (*ford* being the same as *over* or *through*), is the site of the Roman station *Ad Antonam*, the station next to *Glevum* in Richard of Cirencester's Itinerary.

Dec. 10. Mr. J. W. JONES, V.-P., in the chair.

Mr. A. W. FRANKS, Director, exhibited a gold enamelled locket of English workmanship, with Pyramus and Thisbe figured on it. Inside was a miniature, but Mr. Franks was unable to say who was the person represented.

Mr. W. TITE, M.P., V.-P., exhibited a piece of Samian ware, painted, which had recently been found under the India House, in Leadenhall-street, 22 ft. below the surface.

Mr. J. H. PARKER, F.S.A., exhibited drawings of frescoes from Headington Church, Oxon. They are of the latter part of the thirteenth century, and represent the Nativity, and some other Scripture subjects connected with it; also St. Christopher, and the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul, the Virgin, and a bishop, probably St. Nicholas, and St. Anne teaching the Virgin to read, with some good scroll patterns as a horizontal string under the windows, on the splays of which the subjects are painted.

Mr. CHARLES WYCLIFFE GOODWIN, whose contributions to the science and study of Egyptology, and to the investigation of Egyptian history, have won for him a reputation which it is no hyperbole to call European, and whose labours in these fields have already been the source of a most interesting communication to this Society, commenced this even-

ing the first of two most valuable memoirs on some papyri of the 12th Dynasty, which he (and M. Chabas in part and independently) had succeeded in deciphering. These papyri are composed of very different materials from the bald and barren inscriptions, teeming with fulsome flatteries to kings and conquerors, which form so large a part of what has engaged hitherto the study of the Egyptologist. They contain details of biographical and legendary matter which are full of life and reality, and which date withal from a period not less than 2,400 B.C., or 1,000 years before the date (the reputed date) of the Exodus.

The papyri in question were obtained by Dr. Lepsius in London many years ago (Leps. Chronol., p. 53), and are now in the Berlin Museum. Fac-similes were published in 1860, in the last volume of the *Denkmäler Ägyptens*. Mr. Goodwin undertook the decipherment of these papyri during the present year, M. Chabas, a French Egyptologist, being also engaged in the same task. M. Chabas published in November the results of his researches, which agreed in all essential particulars with those of Mr. Goodwin, thus establishing the genuineness of the methods of translation used, upon which so much doubt has been recently thrown by the rash assertions of the late Sir G. C. Lewis. The 12th Dynasty occupies the central point in Egyptian history; under the kings of this race Thebes first became the capital of Egypt, and inherited the art and literature of the old Memphitic dynasties. The commencement of the Dynasty may be placed approximately 2,400 B.C. The exact length of its duration as given by the Turin papyrus was 213 years 1 month and 24 days. Hundreds of monuments of these kings remain, of which more than one hundred are dated, and enable us to determine with some approach to accuracy the duration of the reign of each. In fact, we know the main outlines of the history of this race with a certainty equal to that with which we are supposed to be acquainted with the Cæsars or the Plantagenets. The first papyrus described relates to events which happened in the days of the first two kings of the dynasty, named Amenemha I. and Userseu I. (the latter name seems to be the origin of the Busiris of Diodorus, mentioned as the founder of Thebes). The manuscript is imperfect at the beginning. It appears that one Sanaha (Son of the Sycamore), a man of Asiatic (Arian) extraction, but born in Egypt, was accused wrongfully by the courtiers of King Amenemha I., with whom he had found favour, and he was driven to take flight. He describes his passage along the Nile to Elephantine, the extreme point to which Egypt extended, and from which he pursued his journey on foot until he reached a fortress built by the king to keep off the wild tribes of the desert. He nearly dies of thirst in crossing the desert region, but is kindly received by a nomad chief and conducted to the kingdom of Tenu. This place is not found mentioned elsewhere. The King of

Tennu gives him his daughter in marriage, and makes him owner of a valuable estate. Here he lives many years, and has children who grow up. He describes a fight which he had with a certain champion who came to challenge him. In this combat he was victorious, and the possessions of the conquered man became his. He now wishes to return to Egypt, and writes to the King of Thebes. The reply of King Amenemha is gracious; he invites Saneha to return forthwith, and promises him much honour and wealth. The subsequent proceedings are described with much *naïveté*. He distributes his goods among his children, and is conducted to Egypt by an escort sent for the purpose. When brought to the king's presence he is seized with terror, but the king speaks to him in a friendly way. The courtiers, however, shout out that he is a guilty man. The king proclaims his pardon, and confers on him rich gifts and important offices, and he remains in the king's favour until his death. It is inferred from a long, flattering episode, in which the character of the son of Amenemha is described, that the memoir was written during his reign, which followed that of his father, and lasted forty-five years.

Dec. 17. Mr. AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS in the chair.

Mr. DAVID MARTINEAU exhibited a curious bronze thurible or censer, found on an estate of his called Rattling Hope, near Church Stretton, Salop. It is hexagonal; the base is plain, and rests on three plain feet; the upper part is composed of six pierced panels with three different patterns. A thurible very similar to this is engraved in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, 1863, p. 88, pl. 6.

Mr. J. Y. AKERMAN, F.S.A., and Local Secretary for Berkshire, communicated an account, by the Rev. J. C. Clutterbuck, of some graves recently excavated at Arne Hill.

Mr. HENRY CHRISTY, F.S.A., communicated an account of a skull believed to be Roman, found at St. Acheul, a place famous in the vexed story of flint implements. The skull which was exhibited by Mr. Christy was remarkable for having had in the socket of each eye a second-brass Roman coin. One is still *in situ*; the other, which is now detached, proves to be of the Emperor Magnentius. Other coins were found in the same spot. Mr. Christy illustrated, by means of a geological diagram, the importance of this discovery as affecting the underlying stratum which contains the flint implements already referred to.

A second paper on Suriatic papyri was then read by Mr. Goodwin.

Two papyri were first described (belonging to the Berlin Museum), containing the story of a farmer who was robbed by the steward of the property, and who appeals to the squire, or superior lord, for justice. The squire relates the affair to the king, who tells him to make trial of the farmer, by causing his house to be pulled down, and then giving

him barely enough bread and drink to sustain life. The farmer under this harsh treatment commences a series of remonstrances, ten in number, in which he inveighs against injustice and appeals to Heaven for protection. The story is evidently legendary or fictitious, being referred to the time of a king of the 3rd Dynasty; it seems to have been composed for the purpose of introducing the farmer's rhetoric. The conclusion is lost. The last papyrus of this set described contains a part of a poetical composition, resembling, as far as can be judged, a story of Christian martyrdom. The beginning being wanting, it is only possible to guess at the story. Some prisoner appears to be remonstrating with a tyrannical judge, whose power he defies. A sort of parable illustrative of the vicissitudes of human life is introduced. The piece ends rather abruptly.

The Society adjourned till January 14. As at present arranged a paper will be read on the evening of that day by W. Tite, Esq., M.P., V.-P., "On a Temple recently Discovered, with Pillars, &c., *in situ* at Chester." On the 21st, Mr. George Manners, of Croydon, will exhibit a collection of autographs, chiefly of the time of the Georges. On the 28th, Mr. Christy will exhibit a section of a kitchen midden from Denmark. On the 4th of February the first of the two ballots will take place, and consequently no papers will be read. On the 11th of February Mr. Black will resume the subject of "Roman London." The above programme merely contains the principal paper for each of the evenings specified.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Nov. 25, 1863. JAMES COPLAND, M.D., F.R.S., V.-P., in the chair.

The Chairman in opening the meeting congratulated the Association upon having held a most successful congress at Leeds in the previous month under the presidency of Lord Houghton, to whose zeal on behalf of the Society, and courtesy extended to the Associates and visitors present, he paid a justly deserved tribute, not omitting to particularize his Lordship's elegant introductory discourse. He also expressed the great satisfaction derived by the Society from the eminent patronage it had received, the generous hospitality of the Mayors and Corporations of the several cities and towns visited, the elegant reception offered by many distinguished individuals, and the abundant supply of interesting historical and antiquarian papers, all of which will be duly recorded by the Society, and appear in the Quarterly Journal and the *Collectanea Archaeologica* of the Association.

Thirty-six new Associates added since the adjournment of the public meetings in June were announced, including the Right Hon. the Earl de Grey and Ripon; Earl Harewood; Lord Londesborough; Sir F. Crossley, Bart., M.P., &c.

Presents to the library were made by the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Cambrian Archæological Association, the Somerset-

shire Archæological Society, the Sussex Archæological Society, the Numismatic Society, the Archæological Institute, the Smithsonian Institute, the Canadian Institute, the Kilkenny and South-east of Ireland Archæological Society, the Archæological Societies of Zurich, of Mainz, &c.; Dr. Madden, Mr. W. Winkley, Mr. W. D. Haggard, Mr. J. Brown, Rev. S. F. Cresswell, &c.

John Moore, Esq., of West Coker, forwarded further Roman remains found at the Chessells, consisting of coins of Lucilla and Allectus, a harp-shaped fibula, a chain of thirty-seven links, a style and spatula. There was also a small bronze plaque, a votive tablet offered to Mars by Juventius Sabinus, reading—

DEO · MARTI

RIGISAMO

IVENTIVS

SABINVS.

V. S. L. L. M.

Mr. Gunston exhibited two perfect and beautiful ampullæ, six inches in height, recently found with Roman sepulchral remains in Moorfields.

Mr. Sherratt produced some large photographs of portions of Rievaulx Abbey, upon which Mr. Gordon Hills made some remarks, comparing the same with a large plan he had made of Fountains Abbey for the late Congress.

Mr. E. Levien, F.S.A., read an interesting paper "On Unpublished MSS. relating to the Abbey of Meaux," the most important of which is about to be published *in extenso* by the Master of the Rolls. The Cartulary, or Diary, presents a curious and amusing picture of monastic life.

The Rev. H. Jenkins, B.D., communicated a paper "On the Iters of Antonine leading to and from Colchester and London." It was illustrated by three plans, upon which Mr. Irving made several observations.

Mr. H. Syer Cuming read a paper "On a German Sabre of the Sixteenth Century," accompanied with interesting illustrations.

Dec. 9. GEORGE GODWIN, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

The Chairman announced that the Council had had the honour of enrolling his Grace the Lord Archbishop of York as a Life Associate, and contributor to the *Collectanea Archæologica*.

Clifford W. Chaplin, Esq., of the Oxford and Cambridge Club, and George Lane, Esq., of the Mess-room, St. James's Palace, were elected Associates. Various presents of books, drawings, engravings, and photographs were received.

Mr. Gunston exhibited a portion of an iron buckler, with spike as an umbo, found at Dowgate Hill. The iron plate was studded with minute brass knobs.

Mr. Cuming exhibited the spike of a similar buckler from the Brocas collection at Wakefield Park, Berks.

Mr. Irvine exhibited an interesting brass lock of the time of Elizabeth. The key had a viscount's coronet, and the letters B. M., presumed to be those of Broun Viscount Montagu.

Mr. S. Wood exhibited some spoons of the time of Elizabeth, found on pulling down an old house at Maidstone.

Mr. F. J. Baigent exhibited an interesting series of bosses in the vaulting beneath the tower of Winchester College, consisting of monograms and other devices, with shields of arms, the whole of which Mr. Baigent had been successful in reading. The drawings made of them are very fine, and were executed during the recent rebuilding of the tower, when the bosses were all taken down. They are about twenty-six in number; and to these may be added a few others from the roof of the Fromond chantry, in the College cloisters, built only a few years before the tower. These drawings are to be engraved, accompanied with biographical notices, for the Association.

Mr. Baskcomb exhibited an ancient nut-cracker and a sportsman's companion, found at Tutbury Castle.

Mr. H. Godwin, F.S.A., exhibited a fine silver watch of the seventeenth century.

Mr. Irvine produced tiles, and tracings of tiles, from Wheatland Abbey, South Wales; St. Michael's Church, Ludlow; Pershore Abbey; also from Dorchester, Oxon., and from Westminster, which were referred for arrangement and further consideration.

Mr. Saxe Bannister read a notice of two MS. Lives of Henry V. unpublished, in the British Museum and the Lambeth Library. He submitted fac-similes of the MSS., and read extracts relating to the King's prisoners and the second campaign in France, and his diplomacy; also to his political economy in reforming the coin of his French conquest, and to some proceedings towards the Lollards and the Welsh people.

The Rev. E. Kell, F.S.A., gave an account of the finding of further Roman coins in the Isle of Wight.

Mr. Roberts, F.S.A., read a paper "On Brixworth Church, Northamptonshire," and exhibited illustrative drawings, plans, &c. This gave rise to an animated discussion between the author, Mr. Irvine, and the Chairman, after which the Association was adjourned over the Christmas to Jan. 13, 1864.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Nov. 16. The Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held on Monday evening, Mr. T. L. DONALDSON, President, in the chair.

After the transaction of the preliminary business, the President read a brief obituary notice of Mr. J. B. Bunning, Fellow, late Architect to the Corporation of London; of whom the learned President spoke as having in the many works in the City with which his name was associated, combined the higher branches of architectural skill with utility in the designs he carried out. The President also took occasion to refer to the recent decease of Mr. W. Cubitt, as one of the heads of that class with whom, as architects, they were so intimately associated, viz., the builders. Allusion was made to the great works carried out by the late Mr. Cubitt, in conjunction with his brother Thomas at Pimlico, and by himself personally in Belgravia and in the Isle of Dogs, and who had left behind him in the palatial residences of Eaton-place, and in the less pretentious buildings of Cubitt's Town, monuments of individual enterprise which for extent and utilitarian character had rarely, if ever, been excelled; and to the judicious exercise of that spirit of enterprise Mr. Cubitt's great success in life was attributable.

Mr. Sydney Smirke, R.A., then read a paper, entitled "Some Account of the Professional Life and Character of the late Professor C. R. Cockerell, R.A., Fellow and late President R.I.B.A." Mr. Smirke commenced his observations by remarking that he felt flattered by the invitation to address a memoir of their departed colleague to the Institute, and he could not apply himself to a more grateful subject. Of the outlines of his life he had the most ample materials; but to fill up the details required an abler pencil than his. All he could attempt to do was to refer to some of the salient features of his character, and to point to some of the more striking works of this great artist and ornament of the profession; and in this respect the biography of their late friend furnished a guide both for themselves and those whom they wished to direct. The late Mr. Charles Robert Cockerell was the second son of Mr. Samuel Pepys Cockerell, an eminent member of the profession, with a varied practice, but chiefly directed to important building estates, and whose career was most successful. The subject of this memoir was born in the year 1788. Up to the age of 14 he was educated in a private school, at which period he entered the Westminster School, where he remained till he attained the age of 17, when he entered his father's office to engage in the study and practice of architecture. During the four or five years that he remained as a pupil with his father, he displayed his ability as an accomplished draughtsman. In early life Mr. Cockerell was introduced to his (Mr. Smirke's) brother, Sir Robert Smirke, and the closest intimacy existed between them up to the time of Mr. Cockerell's death. In 1809 Mr. Cockerell, then about 21 years of age, was associated with Sir Robert Smirke in the erection of a new theatre at Covent Garden, and in those days it was regarded as a great feat to get that work completed within a period of ten months. In 1810 Mr. Cockerell commenced his professional studies on the Continent, which were attended with the most brilliant results. His accomplished mind and lively and engaging manners gained him many friends; but he chiefly sought the friendship of fellow-labourers of congenial tastes and pursuits in the cultivation of classic art. For a period of eight years Mr. Cockerell was absent from England, during which time he twice thoroughly explored Greece, including the islands so glorious in history and art, and in 1817 he returned home to receive the congratulations of his many friends. It was at this period that Mr. Cockerell started on the path of his professional life. Mr. Smirke then proceeded to enumerate some of the principal works on which the talents of Mr. Cockerell were bestowed, and remarked that probably his high distinction and European reputation were due to his archæological labours; antiquarian researches occupied a considerable portion of his early life, and for some years after his return to England it was with him a "labour of love" to work out the results of those researches. Among his earlier works were the designs for the Literary and Philosophical Institution at Bristol, a drawing of which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1821, which was marked by the purity of detail which distinguished all his subsequent works. He was next engaged in the erection of a mansion for the late Marquis of Lansdowne at Bowood, and at the time of the formation of Regent-street an opportunity was afforded for the display of his talents in street architecture, exemplified by Hanover Chapel, which attracted much attention for originality of style, the National

Mausoleum in Edinburgh, and the building for the Westminster Institution in the Strand. Mr. Cockerell's appointment as Surveyor to the Bank of England opened out to him a wider sphere. The dividend office in that establishment was one of his most happy conceptions, though in obedience to the law of change the whole has since been obliterated. His next works were the London and Westminster Fire Office, and the Sun Fire Office, the former of which was deserving of study, as it was evident that a great deal of care was bestowed upon it by the architect.

The death of Mr. Elmes, in 1851, led to Mr. Cockerell's appointment to complete the St. George's Hall at Liverpool. The exterior of that structure had been mainly completed by Mr. Elmes, but the finishing of the interior was the work of Mr. Cockerell, which occupied his anxious attention for four or five years, a work which was characterized by the greatest artistic elegance; and they saw in the tympanum of that building designed by Mr. Cockerell an instance of his refined taste in the sister art of sculpture. Speaking of the honours which attended the course of Mr. Cockerell, it was stated that in 1829 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. In 1833 he succeeded the late Sir John Soane as Architect to the Bank of England; in 1836 he was elected a full member of the Royal Academy, and in 1840 was appointed Professor of Architecture in that institution, which office he held till the year 1857, greatly to the benefit of his pupils. As President of this Institute in 1860-61, he was the first to receive the honour of the award of Her Majesty's Gold Medal, and his name would ever be held on its record as one of its most honoured and respected members. His great merits were also recognised on the Continent. He was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour of France, a member of St. Luke's at Rome, and a member of the Royal Academies of Dresden, Vienna, and Denmark. Mr. Smirke particularly invited the attention of the members to the admirable and valuable legacy of beautiful drawings which Mr. Cockerell had left behind him, and now presented to their view. A critical notice of those drawings, he said, would be out of place, as he was not addressing tyros to whom the beauty of those works required to be explained. He trusted an exhibition of such artistic excellence would have a lasting effect on the studies of the rising members of the profession. In those drawings they seem combined, the works of the archæologist and the architect. In adverting to the services which Mr. Cockerell had rendered to the former science, Mr. Smirke alluded to his discovery of the sculptures at Ægina in 1841, without any aid from the Government, at a time when the disturbed state of Greece made such a pursuit hazardous. That this country had failed to be the possessors of those treasures of ancient art was, he said, to be deplored, and he explained the circumstances under which they had passed into the hands of a foreign country. Having spoken at further length of Mr. Cockerell's researches in Sicily, Syracuse, Greece, and Italy, his visit to the seven churches of Asia Minor, and the admirable drawings which illustrate those researches, together with his great work on the Temples of Ægina and Phigaleia; having also sketched the merits of Mr. Cockerell as a writer, the same spirit of refinement characterizing alike his writings and his drawings; Mr. Smirke concluded by remarking that if occasion required it he could open the penetralia of Mr. Cockerell's private life, and could speak of his

universal kindness of disposition, the warmth and enduring character of his friendships, and the generosity of his heart; but panegyric on such a subject was unnecessary, as those who were best acquainted with him could best appreciate those qualities of mind and heart which gained for him a larger sphere of friendships than usually fell to the lot of man.

On the motion of Mr. W. Tite, M.P., Past President, seconded by Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Smirke for his very able paper.

Nov. 30, 1863. EWAN CHRISTIAN, V.-P., in the chair.

Mr. F. C. Penrose, M.A., Fellow, read a short paper upon "The Metrical System of Weights and Measures," in which (whilst approving generally of the decimal system, as favourably reported upon by Mr. Ewart's Committee) he illustrated a system of his own, which he considered afforded greater facilities in working out measures of quantities as applied to their own profession, and squaring and cubing the same. The arrangements for the evening not admitting of the discussion of this paper, it was stated that the subject would be resumed at an early period after the Christmas recess.

Mr. White, Fellow, then read a paper descriptive of Newland Church, in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, with an account of its restoration. The author, after some general observations indicating very decided views on the subject of internal church arrangements, upon which he said he was aware difference of opinion existed among those before him, proceeded to give a highly interesting topographical, archæological, and ecclesiastical history of this celebrated edifice, gathered from the resources at his command as well as by personal observation during the progress of its restoration. He then described the architectural features of the original building, which, he remarked, was evidently planned with the idea of subsequent additions being made to it, as the means and opportunity presented themselves. He traced the various grants that had been made towards the structure, from the grant of the Crown land for the site of the church in the year 1213, to the subsequent munificent gifts of noble families of the locality, by whose assistance the additions to the edifice were made from time to time. The chancel formed no portion of the original structure, although it was very unusual to build any church, however small, without a chancel. As long a period as fifteen years elapsed between the grant of the land and the commencement of the building; but during that interval the oak timber was cut from the surrounding forest, and ample time was allowed for its seasoning; and there were evidences that the original structure was built by slow degrees. The dedication of the church was in honour of All Saints. Mr. White then proceeded to give details of the four noble aisles which formed so prominent a feature in this edifice. The eastern arcade was finished in the year 1245, the western in 1253, the northern in 1270, and the southern in 1280. The external and internal doorways were then described, as also the tower, which bore evidences of having been an addition to the original structure. The walls of the tower, 6 ft. in thickness, were built of large square ashlar stones. Throughout the church there was an entire absence of buttresses in the older parts. The rebuilding of the north wall having been necessary, he had put up two buttresses at that part.

The chancel-arch had also been rebuilt. It was also necessary to rebuild two of the arches in the south aisle, and three in the north aisle, in consequence of the great settlement that had taken place. The other portions rebuilt were the eastern gable and the side walls of the transept, as also the eastern window, which was past restoration, but in doing that the Perpendicular style was not reproduced. The same remark applied to the clerestory, believed to have been added towards the end of the sixteenth century, which had reached such a state of decay as to be scarcely capable of sustaining the weight of its roof. In the first instance there was reason to hope that the original roof might have been saved by introducing ties; but as the work progressed, the timber was found to be so decayed that very little of the oak could be used, and that only in short lengths, and sufficient oak having been found in good condition for the construction of the present pulpit, the remainder of the original timber was only fit for firewood. The peculiarities of the original roof of the edifice were minutely described. Having thus reviewed the structural portion of the building, Mr. White proceeded to give the details of the work of restoration, and the internal fittings and decorations. The whole of the sittings were open benches; those in the aisles folding down when not required, so as to preserve the noble proportions of those parts of the church. The baptismal font had been placed at the south entrance in a good open space. The chancel had been filled with carved stalls and elbows. The altar-table, which he found had been used as a slab in the pavement, he had placed as a base to the altar, the dimensions being 9 ft. long by 2 ft. 3 in. wide, which was found to be well suited for so large a church. The ancient effigies and fragments of brasses had been so far as possible preserved; in some cases restorations were effected, in other, portions which had not fallen into decay had been reset in fresh panels, of Caen stone, in a manner as far as possible to retain their original characteristics. Mr. White then entered at some length into a critical consideration of the general question of church architecture, more particularly with regard to the ritualism of the Church, which, he remarked, had been too much disregarded. The question of church arrangement, he said, was too large a one to be included in the present paper; but he hoped, on another occasion, to lay his views on that subject before the Institute, and to meet with the same kind indulgence as had been accorded to him this evening.

A brief discussion of some of the points referred to in the paper ensued, in which Mr. J. W. Papworth, Fellow, Mr. J. P. Seddon, Hon. Sec., and the Chairman took part.

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM.

THE Committee, in awarding the prizes for wood-carving, report as follows :—

“The Committee of the Architectural Museum, after examining the misereres tendered for the wood-carving prizes of this year, which were offered for a composition of not more than two figures, or of one figure and one animal, the subject being a profession, trade, or occupation, treated in modern costume, assign the first prize of £20 to the one marked with a red seal (author, Mr. John Seymour, of Tower-lane, Taunton), the subject being a stonemason carving a vaulting-rib of Ham-hill stone. This miserere appears to us commendable alike for the ease and

anatomy of the figure, the accuracy with which modern costume has been reproduced in a graceful form, the truthfulness to fact of the tools, half-worked block and stroke, and the flow with which the moulding of the seat ramifies into foliage. It is to be regretted that its author should have partially sand-papered the work, although he has obviously done so for effect and not to save work.

"The Committee assign the second prize of £5 to the subject marked with a flower (author, Mr. J. M. Leach, of 1, Newmarket-road, Cambridge), representing a woman and child returning from gleanings, with sheaves on their heads. With much graceful treatment, and a comparative absence of sand-papering, this misere is not equal to the stone carver, either in anatomy or force. The figure of the woman and the child's bust are heavy, and the heavy flowing curls of the principal figure are untrue to actual peasant life.

"The Committee allot an extra prize of £1 1s., or a book, at the choice of the competitor, to the carving marked 'Progress' (author, Mr. Alexander Kenmure, in the employ of Mr. Forsyth, of 8, Edward-street, Hampstead-road, London), representing a smith shoeing a horse. This clever composition fails in its practical applicability to the desired object. For instance, if it were really to be fixed as a misere in any church, the hammer and the bridle would soon be destroyed. Moreover, the *pose* of the horse is not consistent with fact, and the smith's expression fails in comparison with that of the mason in the first prize design. This work is not sand-papered.

"The joint Committee of the Architectural Museum and the Ecclesiological Society have chosen 'The Gleaners' as the subject of the colour prize of this year, considering that the dresses of the woman and child, besides the sheaves, afford a better field for colouration than the carver working a block of stone.

"A. J. B. BERESFORD HOPE, President.

"JOSEPH CLARKE, Hon. Secretary."

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Nov. 16, 1863. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

The Rev. J. H. Marsden, B.D., and E. K. Lidderdale, Esq., were elected members of the Society.

The Rev. J. Pollexfen exhibited a small-brass coin, supposed to be of Avitus, but possibly only a barbarous imitation of a late Roman coin; also a coin of Carausius, with the S's on the obverse legend reversed. On the reverse is a female figure standing, draped, with her right hand holding a patera over an altar, in her left a hasta, held vertically. The legend, which is imperfect, appears to be TATIVTXI. Mr. Pollexfen also exhibited an unpublished penny of Charles I., struck from the dies used by James I., but with the I. altered into a C. It is of the common type, with the rose on the obverse and the thistle on the reverse.

The Rev. A. Pownall exhibited a coin of Ethelstan, King of East Anglia, found in the parish of Bulwich, Northamptonshire. The type of the obverse is that of Hawkins, pl. vii. No. 98, having the legend *EPELSTANI*, with the letter *Æ* in the centre. The reverse bears the moneyer's name, *TORHTHELM*, with a cross moline in the centre, like that on the coin of Ethelvulf, figured in Ruding, pl. xxx. No. 16, so that it presents an unpublished type.

Mr. Vaux exhibited a cast of a medal of John Kendal, with the title "Turco-pelerius," and the date 1480; also a cast of a silver Persian tetradrachm, with the type of the galley, the peculiarity consisting in the fact that the galley has a sail.

Mr. Madden read a communication from W. Airy, Esq., relative to a find of coins in the Isle of Wight. The coins in question were found at Wroxall, near Appuldurcombe, and were principally third-brass of

Claudius Gothicus, Constantius, Constans, Valens, Valentinian II., Theodosius, Arcadius, and Gratianus. The number of the coins must have been nearly 5,000.

Mr. Madden also read a letter from W. Buttery, Esq., giving an account of a leaden bulla of Pope Innocentius VI., found in 1856 in the hands of a skeleton in Milford Church, Hants.

Mr. Madden read a paper, communicated by Mr. Rapp, of Bonn, "On a Coin of Nemausus, on which Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa is represented with a Beard." In this paper the author notices the custom of wearing the beard in token of mourning, which was prevalent among the Romans; and after commenting on the fact that on some of the coins of Nemausus, with the heads of Agrippa and Octavianus upon them, that of the former alone is bearded, comes to the conclusion that it cannot have been an official mourning that was thus signified, as only one of the co-regents wears the beard. He therefore regards these coins as having been struck at the time when Agrippa was in mourning on account of some family loss, and suggests the death of his father-in-law, T. Pomponius Atticus, in B.C. 32, or that of his first wife, Pomponia, in B.C. 29, as the possible occasion.

Mr. Vaux read a paper, communicated by Edward Thomas, Esq., "On the Bactrian Alphabet," which commenced with a notice of the Indian-Páli alphabet, used only on the copper coins of Agathocles and Pantaleon. This alphabet constituted an independently devised and locally matured scheme of writing eminently adapted for the exhibition of the language of the country, and closely allied to the modern Devanágari, or Sanskrit alphabet. The Bactrian, Arian, or Arianian alphabet, which is in more common use upon the coins, has no pretension to an indigenous origin, but is based upon an alphabet cognate with the Phœnician. The characters, however, of Semitic origin, had not only to be converted or amplified to produce double their number, but had to provide for the discrimination of long and short vowels, and moreover, to be modified so as to admit of the insertion of medial vowels in the body of the covering consonant. The plan for effecting this was adopted from the Indian-Páli system, and affected in its details by various influences, which it was the design of the paper to point out. It concluded with a reference to the course and survival of the Greek alphabet in India, which followed the conquering progress of the Bactrian Hellenes, as the affiliated alphabet of Semitic origin attended the domestication of the Arian races.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL.

Nov. 23. The annual meeting was held at the Museum, Truro, Dr. BARHAM, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair.

The report of the Council shewed that the affairs of the Institution were in a very satisfactory state. There had been a considerable addition of subscribing members, and the balance in favour of the Institution had risen from £62 1s. 2d. to £104 10s. 6d. in the course of the past half year. Among other measures for increasing the usefulness of the Institution, the Council suggested the issue of a half-yearly Journal, the formation of a classified Catalogue of books and documents, and the establishing of a place of deposit for contributions of prints, drawings, photographs, &c., relating to Cornwall. These suggestions were

adopted by the Meeting, and means have been taken to carry them out by the issue of circulars, the chief points of which we give in a note^b.

^b 1. "Your Council think that the time has arrived when a further development of literary production may be advantageously attempted, and that the example of other similar Societies may now be followed by the substitution of a 'Journal' for the old 'Report.' The basis of such a publication—limited, in the first instance, to two Numbers in the year—would still consist of the proceedings at our meetings; but scope would also be afforded for a great variety of interesting and useful matter. Original documents, of more or less remote date, not before printed; essays less suited for a public audience; reviews and notices of recent works concerning the west of England; notes, queries, and correspondence; together with periodical summaries of the progress within the same district of the branches of knowledge which we cultivate—would furnish abundant materials for an additional yearly pamphlet. For the advancement within the sphere of its action of the knowledge of natural philosophy, natural history, and antiquities, this Institution was founded; and your Council would not recommend that the boundary then traced should be much overstepped in the pages of the proposed Journal. The Tamar should also be still the limit of the country to be specially explored and cultivated; although in the absence hitherto of any such literary medium of their own, and in the close relationship, not to say identity, of many of their objects of interest with those of Cornwall, our neighbours in Devonshire, and even further east, may willingly lend us the aid of their pens." The Journal, which will be edited by Mr. Chorley, of Truro, will be issued early in the months of April and October in each year. Pre-payment of the subscription of Three Shillings is rendered necessary by the very limited income of the Institution.

2. "The Council of this Institution have resolved to undertake the publication of a classified Catalogue of Books, Pamphlets, Essays, and Documents, relating, in whatever way, to the county of Cornwall. This Catalogue will be published, with the title of *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, in the form of an 8vo. volume, at the price of 7s. 6d. to subscribers, and 10s. to others; and the necessary Addenda will be given, from time to time, in the Journal of the Royal Institution. Mr. Thomas Q. Couch, of Bodmin, who has been long collecting materials for such a work, has undertaken the duties of Editor, and he will be assisted by Mr. Chorley, and by several members of the Society, and others conversant with the subject, who have already promised their aid.

"It is further intended by the Council to form as complete a collection as possible of the works enumerated in the Catalogue; and it is hoped that those who have it in their power to do so will forward copies of such works to the Library of the Institution, where they will be rendered available to the public, and especially to persons engaged on inquiries relating to the county."

3. "It is well known that there are a great many old Prints, Drawings, and other representations of the Antiquities and Natural Curiosities of Cornwall, scattered throughout the county; which, if collected and carefully preserved at some place where they would be easily accessible, would afford a valuable addition to the existing means of illustrating its history. With a view to the promotion of this desirable object, it is proposed by the Council to place in the Museum a series of Scrap-books, for the reception of such Prints, Drawings, &c., which would be arranged and classified in chronological order, under separate heads, such as 'Ancient Remains,' 'Mediæval Remains,' &c., with a distinct division for portraits of 'Cornish Worthies.' In order to make the collection as complete and as interesting as possible, the Council invite contributions of old Prints, Drawings, Photographs, and Sketches of objects of interest amongst the antiquities and natural curiosities of the county. It is also hoped that amateur artists may be disposed to further the design by contributing from their sketch-books views, with architectural details, of old out-of-the-way Churches and other buildings, Cromlechs, Crosses, &c., as well as of smaller objects of antiquarian interest. The Council likewise solicit drawings of interesting specimens of Natural History, particularly such as may be newly discovered in the animal or vegetable kingdoms. A separate portfolio will be provided for this section.

"Beneath every 'scrap' so contributed will be recorded the name of the contributor, who will also receive a ticket entitling him or her to inspect the Scrap-

Mr. Edward Smirke having, according to a rule of the Institution, resigned the office of President, the following gentlemen were elected to form the Council for the ensuing year :—

President—Mr. Augustus Smith, M.P.

Vice-Presidents—Mr. Chas. Fox, Mr. J. J. Rogers, M.P., C. Barham, M.D., Mr. John St. Aubyn, M.P., and Mr. Smirke. *Other Members*—Messrs. H. Andrew, J. G. Chilcott, John James, Williams Hockin, C. D. Newman, Joseph Roberts, H. S. Stokes, E. Beauchamp Tucker, W. Tweedy, and S. T. Williams.

Treasurer—Mr. Tweedy; *Secretaries*—Jas. Jago, M.D., and Mr. Whitley.

Mr. Augustus Smith then delivered his inaugural address, which was in great measure confined to the two subjects of ethnology and meteorology. As to the first Mr. Smith remarked :—

“Doubts and difficulties suggested by geology to her students,—by new readings of history in her most ancient records; by discoveries of geography, where new regions disclose vast monumental works of man raised in pre-historic ages and by races of his family which cannot be traced; by a more extended study and knowledge of language, both as to its roots, transmutations and forms, both in its phonetic and written relations,—have all tended not a little to give ethnology, or the science of nations, an interest and importance, as a study, never before attained. The character of people inhabiting any district is so greatly influenced by the mysterious and far-reaching property of blood—that is, of race,—and race is again so often to be tracked in its early career by language, that all facts which throw light upon one or the other cannot be too carefully noted, collected, and collated. Take, for instance, the county of Cornwall :—A very superficial observation cannot fail to remark that the inhabitants of its east and west division, though much blended together, are in the main, when compared at its extremities, of very different origin and blood, or races, of the great family of mankind. To illustrate this, every record of the language or languages which formerly prevailed in the land is most important to those who would trace the meanings of names, and through such, the people by whom those names were conferred. Our Transactions shew these points have not escaped attention, but it may be questioned whether many terms and grammatical forms have not been accepted as of Celtic origin, which really had been imported into the local language through contact with nations of another clime and tongue. As these points are more closely followed up, we may expect greater precision as to the real origin, meaning, and force of particular terms, than has hitherto prevailed.”

Mr. Smith spoke disparagingly of Admiral Fitzroy’s “forecasts,” contrasted some of them with the weather that had actually prevailed in Cornwall in the present and preceding month, and gave it as his opinion, that in the present state of meteorological science it was impossible to predict atmospheric changes with accuracy. But this should only lead to increased efforts to study meteorological phenomena :—

“The publications of the Institution have not only fairly contributed their share towards this end, but there are those among us by whom it is to be hoped such may be followed up in a more enlarged and accurate form. The situation of Truro itself is not favourable for the observations required, surrounded as it is by hills, with valleys opening and causing eddies in every direction. I would suggest, therefore, whether our Institution should not take steps to have these carried out in some one or more positions, where, as they affect this western extremity of the kingdom, the direction and strength of winds, the fall of rain, the aspects of the skies, &c., might be measured and noted with the best chance of general accu-

books at any time when the Museum is open to visitors; and all such presents will be acknowledged among the donations of the year. Mr. Alexander Paul, the local Secretary for Truro, has kindly undertaken the arrangement and insertion of contributions, and to him it is requested they may be sent.”

racy undisturbed by local peculiarities. The Lizard Point appears to me to be eminently fitted for such a purpose. Its projection into the open Channel; the absence of any high hills; the extent of the horizon; the position itself, overlooking one of the main shipping highways of the kingdom, and other advantages, all seem to recommend it as a fine site for a weather watch-station."

Dr. Jago also denied that the "forecasts" had any claim to a scientific character.

Dr. Barham differed from the President with regard to some of his remarks. Under the care of the Institution a series of observations were made at Scilly and on the North Coast, and others on the rainfall were diligently made under the direction of Mr. Whitley. At Helston and Falmouth careful observations were made, and pretty fairly at Penzance. He did not believe there was any serious objection to Truro as a place for observations. He had very carefully laid down curves of variation with other places, and found that there were only regular differences, such as could be calculated by the distance from the sea, &c., and not resulting from local causes. He hoped they might have something of a meteorological tournament at their May meeting. With regard to the Board of Trade weather forecasts, he thought it would be far better to confine these indications to the actual state of the barometer and other instruments, and thus to force upon people's minds the proper indications of certain states of the instruments, instead of saying what the weather would be upon such and such a day. There was one cause of variation to which the President had not alluded, and which would to a certain extent explain the local variations from Admiral Fitzroy's forecasts; that was, while the wind was blowing south at Mount's Bay, it might be blowing east or north-east at Greenwich. He had made an index of the variations of wind from Scilly to Greenwich, and he found, very commonly indeed, that, except in great and permanent winds, violent storms changed their direction to almost all points of the compass. These variations must more or less affect all predictions, and the proper course, therefore, would be merely to indicate the state of the barometer. He hoped that during the next two years the Society would be able to do something useful in meteorology. Mr. Whitley was constantly moving about and making observations, and he (Dr. Barham) had a large accumulation of observations for years past. He had observations extending back more than a century, which would be very valuable and interesting in respect to the laws of our climate, and he had been waiting for a favourable opportunity to bring them forward.

Among other contributions to the Museum, Dr. Barham called attention to some bones, and a very perfect flint-flake knife, found in the kistvaen on the island of Sampson, Scilly, September 3rd, 1862, and presented by Mr. Augustus Smith, M.P.

❧ SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

Nov. 30, 1863. The eighty-fourth anniversary meeting was held in the Library, Royal Institution, Mr. JOSEPH ROBERTSON, Vice-President, in the chair.

The office-bearers were elected for the following year as under:—

President—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G.

Vice-Presidents—Cosmo Innes, Esq.; Joseph Robertson, Esq., and Lord Neaves.

Councillors—George Patton, Esq., and Francis Abbott, Esq., representing the

Board of Trustees; Professor James Y. Simpson, M.D.; William F. Skene, Esq.; Professor William Stevenson, D.D.; William Forbes, Esq., of Medwyn; Adam Sim, Esq., of Culter; the Rev. Thomas M'Lauchlan; and J. T. Gibson-Craig, Esq.

Secretaries—John Stuart, Esq., General Register House; John Alexander Smith, M.D.; David Laing, Esq.; and John M. Mitchell, Esq., for Foreign Correspondence.

Treasurer—T. B. Johnston, Esq.

Curators of the Museum—James Drummond, Esq.; Robert Mercer, Esq.; and George Sim, Esq., Curator of Coins.

Librarian—John H. Burton, Esq.

Auditors—George Seton, Esq., and Alexander Bryson, Esq.

Publishers—Messrs. Edmonston and Douglas.

Keeper of the Museum—Mr. William T. M'Culloch.

Assistant—Mr. Robert Paul.

After a ballot, the following gentlemen were admitted as Fellows—viz., Sir Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath; the Rev. Frederick George Lee, Aberdeen; Mr. John Grigor, Nairn; Mr. Edward Wishart, Leith; Mr. Robert Frier, artist, Edinburgh; and Mr. David Bremner, Aberdeen. Mr. John Gough Nichols, London, was admitted a corresponding member.

The report of the Keeper of the Museum was read, from which it appeared that the total number of visitors to the Museum in the past year was 91,364, being in excess of the number in preceding year by 18,997. The number of donors to the Museum during the year was 128, who contributed 301 objects of antiquity, 140 coins, and 104 books, besides which several additions have been made by purchase. This was exclusive of Mr. Rhind's valuable library, consisting of above 1,500 volumes; which, however, would not at present be available, from want of bookcases.

The Chairman congratulated the Society on so many tokens of progress as were indicated in the report.

Mr. Laing, in announcing the deaths of the members during the past year, gave an interesting notice of Professor P. A. Munch, of Christiania, whose early loss the meeting joined with him in deploring.

Mr. Stuart announced to the meeting that the late Mr. A. Henry Rhind of Sibster, one of the honorary members, who had died in the course of the past year, had made the following important bequests to the Society:—1. His valuable library, consisting principally of works of an historical and archæological character, and numbering about 1,500 volumes. 2. A sum of £400, for the purpose of carrying out the systematic excavations of early remains in the north-eastern counties of Scotland, principally of Caithness, Ross, and Sutherland. 3. A reversionary interest in the estate of Sibster, which may ultimately be worth about £7,000, for the purpose of endowing a chair of archæology in connection with the Society, and under the charge of the Council. This bequest does not take effect during the lifetime of a relative of Mr. Rhind. 4. The copyright of his work entitled "Thebes: its Tombs and their Tenants." Beside bequests to his relatives, Mr. Rhind has also left £7,000 for the foundation of an institution at Wick, intended to promote the industrial training of young women in the shire of Caithness, and £5,000 for the endowment of two fellowships in the University of Edinburgh. Mr. Stuart took the opportunity of giving a sketch of Mr. Rhind's career, from which it appeared that he was under thirty years of age at the time of his death. He was originally destined for the Scottish bar, but, from ill-health and other causes,

was led to abandon that intention. During the last ten years of his life his delicate health required him to select a warm climate for the winter, and in the course of that time he had many severe attacks of illness. He was thus led on various occasions to visit Egypt, Syria, Africa, Spain, the south of France, and other like places; and wherever his necessities led him he gathered fresh materials for observation and study, his great aim being to lay a careful foundation of facts, from which he might compare and classify the remains of different countries. Mr. Stuart referred to the various archæological works which contain the records of Mr. Rhind's observations and enquiries, dwelling especially on his volume entitled "*Thebes: its Tombs and their Tenants*," as illustrating the perseverance and skill with which Mr. Rhind prosecuted his researches under difficulties so much increased by his physical weakness. He added, that ever since Mr. Rhind became a member of the Society he had devoted his energies and resources to further its objects and establish it on a proper basis. There had been no step of progress of any importance during the last ten years in which he could not trace his influence more or less directly. With Mr. Rhind the study of antiquities was a very different thing from the mere gratification of a taste. The love of truth in the advancement of knowledge was the distinguishing feature of his mind, and his eager pursuit of archæological studies was founded on that principle. Every object of antiquity was valued by him only in its relation to the history of man's progress; and instead of forming a private collection, for which he had so many facilities, he from the first resolved to place all the objects which he could acquire in a public museum, where classification and accessibility might render them of real value. It was thus that in the first year of his membership Mr. Rhind was led to add to the stores of the museum, and to continue to do so in following years, till at last he had signalised his efforts for the Society by the gift of the numerous and, in some instances, unique objects discovered by him in tombs at Thebes.

The meeting cordially adopted the suggestion made by Mr. Stuart for procuring a likeness of Mr. Rhind to be hung up in the Museum, and expressed their deep sense of gratitude for his valuable bequests, as well as their sorrow for his early death.

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

(Concluded from vol. ccxv. p. 746.)

Friday, Sept. 11, 1863. MORNING MEETING.

THIS morning the members again assembled in the Council-hall, to hear the reading of papers, which were more numerous at this than at any former meeting of the Society.

The Rev. J. R. Green gave a notice of two bishops of Wells—Giso and Savaric. Giso lived at the time of the Conquest, Savaric at the time of King Richard's return from captivity. The former might be looked upon as the first, and the latter as the last, of the foreign bishops of Wells. Giso was from Lorraine, where he seemed to have been "picked up" by Edward the Confessor. Savaric probably came from

Germany. In 1060 Giso was sent by King Edward as his envoy to Rome, "there," says Godwin, "to be resolved about certain doubts in religion." On reaching Rome he was consecrated by Pope Nicholas to the bishopric of Bath and Wells. Giso had left on record the statement that he found the cathedral church small, with four or five clerks, without a cloister or refectory, and that he set himself to work to provide both, the King giving him lands at Wedmore for that purpose. The poverty of the see was the result of Earl Harold's seizure of its property, and of this Giso complained to the King. The effect of this complaint is variously stated, it being affirmed by some that the Bishop received "cold comfort," and by others that the Queen gave out of her private patrimony the manors of Mark and Mudgley, as some compensation for the injury inflicted by her brother. After Edward's death Harold usurped the throne, and Giso said that he made restitution to him. Giso lived a short time after the Conquest, and augmented the Chapter, according to his own account; besides building a cloister, refectory, and dormitory, and preparing other things, as he says, "after the manner of my country," namely, Lorraine, where the rule of Chrodegang was popular. Giso died in 1088. Savaric seemed to have been a relation of the Emperor Henry VI., and was undoubtedly Archdeacon of Northampton and Treasurer of Salisbury. When Reginald was about to be translated from Bath and Wells to the see of Canterbury, which he did not live to fill, he took particular pains that the Archdeacon of Northampton should be promoted to the see he was about to vacate, and Savaric accordingly gained the preferment. Soon after his consecration, Richard I., King of England, returning from his crusade in the Holy Land, was made prisoner by the Emperor of Germany. The value of the royal prize was fixed at 100,000 marks as a ransom, and hostages were detained till the money was paid, one of whom was Savaric. Savaric being a man of an avaricious and ambitious disposition, solicited the Emperor to obtain from the captive King the abbacy of Glastonbury, to be annexed to the see of Wells. As there was no vacancy, the scheme seemed impracticable. The crafty Bishop soon found out a plan for effecting his purpose, in the following manner. The see of Worcester was vacant. Henry de Suliaco, then abbot, was sent for by the King; on his arrival at the royal residence, he was informed of the King's pleasure to appoint him Bishop of Worcester, and that resignation of his abbey was immediately required. This arrangement being acceded to on the part of the Abbot, Savaric (who had ceded to the King the city of Bath, worth one hundred marks a-year) hastened to Glastonbury to take possession of his new dignity, having been confirmed therein by the Pope. The prior and monks, suspecting some private arrangement, stoutly resisted the union of the two dignities, and violent proceedings immediately followed. The monks were supported in their opposition by Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, and for four years Hubert kept Savaric at bay. Savaric had great influence with the Pope, Hubert was compelled to give way, and the Bishop was ultimately inducted. The monks then tried another method: they sent one of their number, William de Pica, to Richard, in France, with a large sum of money. Richard, who was always in want of money, then found that he had conferred the abbacy when in captivity, and on this excuse retracted the gift, and nominated William de Pica to the post. Hubert inhibited

the proceeding, and Richard conveniently kept the abbey in his own hands. King John, bribed by Savaric, issued orders for that prelate's induction, and Savaric thereupon took with him to Glastonbury a great band of canons and lay people. The doors of the abbey were forced open, and the canons, clothed in the robes of the monastery, formed the procession of induction. The bulk of the monks had retired to the refectory, were there locked in, and were so imprisoned a day and a night without food. They were then brought down to the chapter-house and compelled to submit; but they did not escape without a public whipping. The monks lodged another appeal at Rome, and Savaric sent an embassy of canons to them to compel them to withdraw their appeal. The monks sought refuge in their church, put on their albs, one took the crucifix, and another the pyx. The canons and lay people forced their way into the church, seized the monks, dragged them out by the hair of their heads, and took them off to Wells in carts amid the scoffs of the populace. The monks thus captured were scattered among different monasteries. Savaric ordered the gates of the Glastonbury monastery to be closed, and no letters to be let out or in. Some who were left got away, and were pursued—the parson of Monkton was caught and thrashed to death. Martin de Summis escaped, and having connections at the court of Rome and being possessed of money, he quickly set his cash and his relations in motion. Innocent III. granted an audience to Martin and William de Pica: it was recorded that they burst into tears and told him all, and thereupon Innocent burst out crying too, and promised them justice. Innocent did not care much about Benedictines, but he cited Savaric to appear at Rome. Savaric received the letter in Flanders, pronounced it a forgery, and would not go: but at last had to comply. He had plenty of money also, and after considerable contention, Innocent, fettered with the grant of Celestine, decided that William de Pica's election must be quashed, that the whole thing should be put on a new footing,—Glastonbury to be merged into a new see, the bishopric of Bath and Glastonbury,—and the costs incurred to be paid out of Savaric's fourth share of the property. Savaric was ordered to persecute monks no longer, nor to prevent them appealing to the Pope. Soon after Savaric died, and Joceline succeeded to the see. Joceline gave up the joint bishopric, and the monks were allowed to choose their own abbot.

Mr. Serel produced Savaric's original charter to the city for inspection, in which he is designated Bishop of Bath and Glastonbury.

The Rev. W. Stubbs observed that so many of the Bishops of Bath and Wells occupied important positions, that it would require a great deal of time to go through even the most salient points of their history. The custom of his own country which Giso said he introduced here, related to the canonical order. The canonical order was never received in its integrity in England. This country was converted principally by means of small mission stations, established by a certain number of the clergy, some of whom were under monastic vows, and some were not. As soon as they had done their work they began quarrelling, as they naturally would,—the monks wishing to make all the secular clergy monks, and the secular clergy wishing to make the monks of their order. Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, anxious to make the Chapters of cathedral churches live in communities, turned out the canons of most of the cathedrals, and replaced them by monks. That change was

never imposed on Wells. With regard to Savaric, several theories might be supported: his (Mr. Stubbs') opinion was that he might have been a German by extraction, but he belonged to a family settled in England for some time.

The President said that Mr. Freeman was a great admirer of Harold's, and wished to know how he would get him out of this scrape.

Mr. Freeman at once quoted the contemporary character of Harold: "*Virtute corporis et animi præstabat in populo, sicut alter Judas Maccabæus.*" It was clear however that there was some grudge, on whatever ground, between the men of Somersetshire and the house of Godwine. Everywhere else they were received as deliverers; in the Isle of Wight, in Sussex, in Kent, men were ready "to live and die with Earl Godwine:" in Somersetshire, both before and after the Conquest, his sons and grandsons were repulsed as enemies. There was no direct explanation given of this difference of feeling, but it was to be remembered that Somersetshire formed part of the government of Swegen; what his administration was in Herefordshire was well known, and it probably was no better elsewhere. As to the alleged spoliation of Wells Cathedral by Harold, two or three points were to be considered. The popular account drawn from Bishop Godwin was an exaggeration of the narrative given by Giso himself: for instance, it was clear that Giso did not, as Godwin states, fly from the country and return only after the Conquest. There was a charter of Harold's as King addressed to Giso, a charter of reconciliation, which of course implied the existence of some earlier quarrel, but which also distinctly set aside this part of the common story. It was not to be forgotten that these alleged robberies of churches were often done by the underlings of great men without any authority from their masters. Sir Henry Ellis had treated this subject at length in a note in his *Introduction to Domesday*, where several instances were collected, and where he gave a distinct warning that the complicity of the King or other principal was not to be taken for granted. There was no counter-statement on Harold's side, and there could be no doubt that the most legal transaction on his part would be represented by his Norman enemies as fraudulent or violent. At any rate, if he was looked on as a robber at Wells, he was looked on as a founder, and almost as a saint, at Waltham.

The President thought that Mr. Freeman had not succeeded in his attempt to whitewash Harold; he had only proved that his brother was a beast.

THE EXCURSION.

The first point was the parish church of St. Cuthbert, whose history was explained on the spot by Mr. Freeman. He said that he should have but little to say on some of the points for which the church was most famous, such as the images belonging to the transept-altars*. These he would leave to those antiquaries within whose departments those objects came; they concerned himself only so far as they might sometimes

* One of the local papers amusingly talked of "the beautiful virgin altars," distinguishing one as the "*Jessie altar.*" I have no clear notion what a "virgin altar" may be, but the spelling of the proper name may suggest the possibility of a local belief in "*Jessie, Virgin and Martyr.*"—E. A. F.

help him to the date of some part of the building. That there had been a Norman church on the site was proved by the discovery of a Norman pillar-piscina (which was shown), which had been built up as old materials in one of the transept walls. This of course proved that there had been a Norman church, but it proved nothing as to its size and shape. The present church dated from the thirteenth century, and might be described as a church of that age thoroughly recast by gradual changes ranging from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century. Externally the building was almost wholly Perpendicular, and, on first entering, the proportion and general effect were completely those of one of the great Perpendicular churches of the county. But a second glance would shew that a large portion of an earlier fabric still remained, and that a large part of the recasting had been done in a very unusual way. The Early English church was probably built about the time of its confirmation to the Dean and Chapter by Bishop Joceline in 1240. It was originally one of those large cross churches with central towers, which were known in Somersetshire by the strange and unaccountable name of "quarter-cathedrals." The central tower had however been removed at a very late date, a change of which he would say more presently. The nave was of the same length as at present, six bays; the pillars still remained throughout; the Perpendicular builders, instead of rebuilding the nave from the ground, as they commonly did, had raised the pillars, preserving their old section in the part added, and had used the old capitals up again. The general effect of a Perpendicular nave was thus produced. It was easy to see where the pillars had been patched, the new part being of a different stone and of longer pieces of stone. This sort of adaptation of old work, though by no means unique, was still far from common, and it should be carefully noted wherever it was found. The original height of the nave was marked by the gable-line still to be seen against the west wall. The original transepts also were lower than at present; in the south transept the original plain buttresses could be seen, which had been ingeniously enriched and carried up in Perpendicular times. Two windows of this date still remain, one in the east wall of the south transept, and one in the room attached to the church on the north side. Both are of incipient Geometrical character. A general idea of the original building, a large Early English cross church, could easily be obtained. The process by which it had been changed into its present shape was a very gradual one. In elucidating it Mr. Freeman said that he had been greatly aided by the extracts from the parish records which had been kindly lent him by Mr. Serel, whose knowledge of the local antiquities of Wells they all knew and appreciated. Some of course among Mr. Serel's papers related to matters which did not come within his province, but from others he had obtained some most valuable dates, fixing in fact the most important points in the history of the building. In other points he had had to trust to the evidence of the building itself. The changes had been made at various times, and in some parts additions were built up against earlier work of exactly the same character. This was often the case; one addition in fact suggested another, and the second was often made very soon after the first, while the style in use was still exactly the same. Thus, in St. Cuthbert's, no difference in style could be seen between the south porch and the adjoining chapel, but the masonry clearly showed that the porch was

completed before the chapel was thought of. Of course in an addition of this sort the evidence of the masonry was exactly the same, whether the two erections were separated by a year or by a century. The Perpendicular reconstruction of St. Cuthbert's began very early in the style, and began in a part of the church which the Perpendicular builders of Somersetshire often rather neglected. They had seen a great many churches throughout the county which retained earlier chancels, quite unworthy, both in size and character, of the splendid naves and towers with which they were brought into contact. But here a large and stately choir with aisles had been built in the very first days of the Perpendicular period. The style of the choir, in fact, can hardly be called fully developed Perpendicular; like so much Somersetshire work, the general effect is Perpendicular, while much of the detail is still rather to be called Decorated. It was doubtless a work of the latter part of the fourteenth century. It had, in fact, itself undergone changes at a later period of the Perpendicular style, when the gable and parapet received their present form. The transepts must have been raised at the same time, a change rendered necessary by the height given to the choir-aisles. The arch between the south transept and the south choir-aisle was clearly of this date, and must have existed before the Jesse altar. This transept, known as Tanner's or Coward's chapel, contained the altar of St. Mary, in honour of whom Tanner's chantry was founded in 1402, doubtless not long after the completion of this first instalment of the general reconstruction of the church. But the famous Jesse altar itself, with the splendid sculptures now defaced, was not erected till 1470. In the course of the later Perpendicular changes a chapel had been thrown out on each side beyond the aisles. In the north chapel, the original Early English window in the east wall of the attached room on that side, and also the original Perpendicular west window of the recast north transept, had thus become internal. It followed that no such addition had been thought of when the transepts were recast. But, leaving these minor matters of later date, he would return to the general course of the reconstruction. Next after the rebuilding of the choir followed the addition of the western tower. As usual in Somersetshire, the tower was built up against the original nave, and the recasting of the nave followed the addition of the tower. That this was the order was shewn by the roof-line already spoken of, and by other evidence in the masonry. No doubt, both here and elsewhere, the idea of the reconstruction of the nave was mainly suggested by a wish to bring it into harmony with the new tower. In some churches, as at Wrington, the nave was thus unduly cramped between the old chancel and the new tower, but no such result took place at St. Cuthbert's, where the nave was of ample size from the beginning. Of the tower, as a work of art, he would speak when he came to the exterior; he now mentioned it only as a stage in the history of the church. It opened, or should open to the nave, by a lofty panelled arch, now cruelly blocked by an organ and other obstructions^d. Going out under this arch, they would see an Elizabethan man, removed, for he knew not what crime, from his tomb in the choir, and now left to lie about

^d There now [November, 1863] seems a fair chance of getting rid of these nuisances. The matter has been taken up by the present Churchwarden, Mr. Tasker, in a manner highly honourable to him.—E. A. F.

among the rubbish under the tower. Higher up, but now blocked off by a floor, was the fine vaulting of the tower. When the western tower was thus added, it should be remembered that the central tower still existed, and there seems to have been no intention of destroying it. The recasting of the nave then followed, effected, as had been already said, not, as usual, by complete rebuilding, but by lengthening the original Early English pillars, and adding the very fine clerestory and roof. The windows of the clerestory were four-centred, and were thus able to be made, as at Martock and Bruton, wider than in many of the other Somersetshire clerestories where the simple-pointed arch was employed. Both the clerestory and the aisle windows formed a noble range. The roof was not one of the local coved roofs, but a singularly fine low-pitched roof with tie-beams, a form not uncommon in the county where a clerestory is found. The last stage in the history of the building was that which obliterated all trace of its original outline. This, Mr. Freeman said, he would introduce in the words of a most important document for which he had to thank Mr. Serel. In the Corporation records for the year 1561 occurred this entry:—

“That this tyme ther is appoynted a Colleeccōn by the M^r of the Towne for the Newe Makyng and Settyngge uppe the Churche wher the Styple did stand.”

This entry in short was the key to the history of the building. No one could think that the “styple” in question, which had ceased to stand in 1561, had anything to do with the western tower, which was still standing in 1863. This entry proved, what might have been guessed without it, the former existence of a central tower and its co-existence with the present western tower. It thereby explained much that was puzzling in the appearance of the central part of the church. As it now stood, the nave of St. Cuthbert’s was a nave of seven bays, the seventh bay being separated from the sixth by a large piece of blank wall, interrupting the design both of the pier-arches and of the clerestory. Through this piece of blank wall, it might be observed, ingenious churchwardens had bored holes for the purpose of sight and hearing during the various wanderings of the pulpit, which holes might easily puzzle some future antiquary. These holes, he might say, produced a most unpleasant look of insecurity; whether there really was any danger was a point which he must leave to architects. Now these pieces of blank wall, much wider as they were than was needed merely for the arches between the aisles and the transepts, were in fact the supports of the central tower. Again the chancel-arch and the arches into the transepts, though presenting a superficial appearance of Early English work, had a most queer and ungenuine look, and the masonry shewed that the chancel-arch was plainly later than the fourteenth century work in the choir. There could be no doubt that these arches were really the result of the order of 1561 “for the Newe Makyng and Settyngge uppe the Churche where the Styple did stand.” “Making and setting up the church” are words which implied something much more than mere everyday repair, and clearly pointed to some such large reconstruction as he was now speaking of. No doubt the tower fell, like so many other central towers, and, when it had fallen, it was determined not to rebuild it. The western arch of the lantern was therefore wholly removed, and the old area of the tower thrown into the nave; hence the pieces of blank wall on both sides.

The other three arches were rebuilt, using up the Early English materials, so as to produce the appearance already spoken of. It followed from this that the eastern pair of clerestory windows and the part of the roof over them were of the date of 1561. This might seem startling at first sight, but good Gothic work, even in original designs, was occasionally found as late as that date and much later, and it would doubtless be still easier to find workmen capable of producing work of this kind in close imitation of the old work hard by. It might be perhaps thought, as there was no perceptible break inside, that the whole clerestory and roof ought to be assigned to the year 1561. Mr. Freeman however said that there was a palpable break outside. It was not very clear from below, at least not on the south side^e; but he had gone up on the aisle roof that morning in company with Mr. Stubbs and Mr. Green, and they had then found a distinct break in the wall on each side of the clerestory, accompanied by a change in the details of the parapet, slight indeed, but enough to shew that there is work of two dates. The breaks are not opposite to each other on the two sides, doubtless because the tower, in its fall, did more damage on one side than on the other. There could then be no doubt that the eastern portions, but only the eastern portions, of the clerestory and roof, were really of the latter half of the sixteenth century, and very creditable they were to workmen of that date.

Mr. Freeman, having thus finished the history of the building, took the company outside, to a point lying north-west of the church, for the purpose of discoursing on the surviving western tower as one of the grand series of Somersetshire towers. Its exact date he would not attempt to fix. He had found that the Perpendicular style, especially in Somersetshire, was spread over so long a time with so little change in detail, that he had long left off guessing at the dates of these buildings. When he could find a documentary date, he was thankful for it; when he could not, he was satisfied with saying, on the evidence of the masonry, that one part of a building was older than another part, without venturing guesses, which might turn out to be wrong, as to the exact date of either. Of this tower he would only say that it was later than the choir, which is very early in the style, and earlier than the reconstruction of the nave, which is clearly late in the style. He would however correct a mistaken notion which had led some people to attribute the tower to the reign of Edward the Third, as it was clearly later than that. This idea had taken its rise from some coats of arms in the west wall; but these, as a very slight examination would show, had been built up again in their present place. They were fixed in distinctly Decorated panels, and they had probably formed part of an earlier west front before the addition of the tower. Mr. Freeman then called the attention of his hearers to the grand outline which the church must have presented when both towers were standing. An approach to a grouping of two towers might be seen in some other churches in the county, as at Bruton and Wedmore, but here must have been the complete arrangement of a western and central tower, like Purton and Wimborne Minster. He then went on to speak of the design of the

^e Mr. Parker afterwards pointed out that on the north side there is a marked difference in the colour of the stone. In fact this difference may be seen a long way off.—E. A. F.

tower itself, and its rank among the other great towers of the county. He had long ago given it the second place among them, and he saw no reason to depart from that judgment. The first place, he need hardly say, he gave to Wrington; the design of Evercreech was so nearly the same as that of Wrington that the two could not be separated in an estimate of this kind. He placed St. Cuthbert's in the first rank of towers, because it exhibited that arrangement which struck him as the grandest, that in which the whole upper part of the tower was thrown into one vast panelled stage. By this arrangement an unity was given to the whole design, which was not to be found in many of the towers of the Taunton type, where a stage could be added or taken away without greatly interfering with the general design. But, though he placed St. Cuthbert's in the first rank, he could give it only a secondary place in that rank, because, though the general design was the same as that of Wrington, it was by no means carried out with the same perfect elegance of detail. The large corner pinnacles might perhaps be thought too heavy, and there could be no doubt that much was lost by the omission of the small central pinnacles, and by the substitution of a mere battlement for the beautiful open parapet of Wrington. There was a coarseness too about the details of the windows; they greatly wanted labels, and the division into stages was not well managed. At Wrington the height of the long mullions was broken by two transoms, mere transoms with panelled heads below them, thus making a good division, and breaking the height without making the horizontal line too prominent. At St. Cuthbert's there was only one transom, which made the two stages much too long, and the horizontal line was made needlessly prominent by the addition of a broad band of panelling. There were other minor points in which it would be easily seen that this tower fell short of the perfect elegance of Wrington. Still there could be no doubt that it was, in its general effect, one of the noblest towers in Somersetshire, and therefore one of the noblest parochial towers in England. As a parishioner of St. Cuthbert's, he felt proud of it, for he must explain to his hearers that he was a parishioner of St. Cuthbert's, though, when they reached his house, they would very likely think it a geographical paradox that he should be so. He had now done his part, and would hand over the next object, the neighbouring Hospital, to Mr. Parker. "I will only," he added, "say thus much, that from where I stand I can just see certain stone seats in the Hospital which, I suppose, gave some ingenious person the first idea of those stone stalls under which we now suffer in the choir of the Cathedral."

Accompanied by Mr. Parker, the visitors proceeded to the hospital founded by Bishop Bubwith for poor and deserving inhabitants of Wells, adjoining St. Cuthbert's churchyard. Mr. Parker condemned the alterations which had been made, and which divided the beautiful open roof of the chapel by a screen wall, separating the chapel from the remainder of the edifice. The open roof ran all along the structure, and its fine appearance had been totally destroyed in this manner, and by the erection of cells above the original cells. These additions should have been made elsewhere. The old town-hall stood at the west end of the hospital. The visitors were shewn a rare and fine old painted chest, said to be the founder's chest.

Favoured by splendid weather, the company, to the number of sixty

or seventy, next started on the only excursion of the meeting. The first halting-place was at Wookey Hole, and here Mr. Dawkins acted as guide and lecturer. He pointed out the caverns round the ravine in which the party were collected; informed them that these caves had been hollowed out by the action of water; and explained how it had been ascertained that the water, which ran into the Axe from the mouth of the cavern in the rear of Mr. Hodgkinson's paper-mill, flowed at least two miles, from north to south, through various other caverns. In his description of the cave known as the Hyæna Den, he stated that it was first cut into a few years back by workmen engaged in making a canal for the conveyance of water to the paper-mills. The workmen found it filled with earth, and large bones and teeth. One workman sold 2 cwt. of rhinoceros' teeth to a bone-dealer in Wells as old bones: a greater piece of barbarism he had never heard of. He heard of the cave soon afterwards, and had been digging at it from time to time during the last five years. He gradually dug his way in, and in the course of his explorations he had found a most remarkable assemblage of animal remains. He found an enormous quantity of hyæna bones, three species of bear, two species of lion, one of wolf: and among other creatures upon which these fierce animals fed, he found the bones of three species of deer and two species of oxen. He also found certain traces of human occupation—flint implements, splinters of flint, a bone arrow-head, and bone ashes. The flint implements were like those found at Abbeville in 1847. These traces of man were discovered underneath the layers of bones, and afforded good evidence of the contemporaneity of man with the extinct *fauna*. The cave was now thirty-six feet above the level of the Axe, so that great changes had taken place since floods flowed into this cavern. Most of the remains seemed to him to have been borne into the cave by hyænas, because on nearly all the bones were marks of their teeth. The sound bones found were invariably those which contained no marrow, and which the instinct of the hyæna would prevent him from cracking. Coins of Commodus and other Roman emperors had been found near the cave in digging for the canal. Six months back, while a gasometer was being laid, a human skeleton was found beneath a ledge of rock; the greater part of the skull was lost, and nearly all the bones, but from what remained he observed a depression inside the brow, closely allied to the Australian type of the present day; and it was singular, if nothing else, that the implements used by the Australian aborigines were more like those found at Wookey than the implements of any other race.

Mr. Freeman said that he would say here what ought to be said at some stage of the excursion, that during a great part of the day they were travelling along the line of Ceawlin's frontier, the frontier of England and Wales in 577. The Axe was the boundary from its source, and for a considerable distance from its source it was still the boundary of the parishes of Wells and Wookey. He was himself personally interested in the matter, as, at one point, this ancient frontier formed, for some way, the boundary of his own property. Where they stood now, in Wells parish, would in 577 have still been Wales; the other side of the stream, in the parish of Wookey, already in 577 was England. Along the border district several Celtic names were still preserved. The word Wookey, locally "Ooky," was, according to the

Rev. W. A. Jones, the Welsh *ogo*, meaning 'cavern;' so that when they said Wookey Hole, they in fact said the same thing twice over, as was often the case. Ben Knoll, which they were about to visit, was a similar instance, *pen* being Welsh, and *knoll* English, for 'hill.'

The Rev. F. Warre spoke of the discovery of skeletons at Worle Hill, which he believed to be the skeletons of a forlorn hope led by Ceawlin, the West Saxon conqueror, who made the Axe his boundary; and he said the skulls of those skeletons presented the very peculiarity Mr. Dawkins had mentioned.

Wookey Church was the next place visited. It is a plain Perpendicular edifice, with a good oak roof, a curious squint, and a fine monument to one of the Clarkes of Chipley.

Wookey Rectory, formerly the residence of the Subdean of Wells, and now ludicrously known as "Mellifont Abbey," is remarkable for the curious manner in which stone fragments of an older house have been used in the re-erection of the building. An oriel window has been built in over the porch, and the old corbels have been stuck into the walls. The house was thus rebuilt in 1730. The neighbouring Court, formerly a manorial dwelling of the Bishops, and from which many of Beckington's letters are dated, was then visited. There remains an Early English doorway, exactly agreeing with the Palace and the west front of the Cathedral, and there are mullions of late Perpendicular date.

To Castle Hill the company were guided by the Rev. F. Warre, who pointed out that the original plan was threefold, the outer enclosure having been bounded by the river, the course of which is now changed, and analogous to that of Worle Castle, Neroche, and Windsor.

The party then journeyed to Ben Knoll, and here Mr. Warre maintained there had been a small fortified settlement in primitive days, of the type probably used before the Belgic invasion. The circular spots on the hill had been covered with huts, and he had dug up from under one charcoal remains, which proved human habitation. The view from the summit of the Knoll is magnificent. Looking towards the Bristol Channel, it is skirted on the right hand by the noble Mendips, in the middle distance Brent Knoll, probably the head-quarters of the herdsmen, stands boldly up, to the left appears Glastonbury Tor, and at the back the architectural grandeur of Wells presents a striking feature in the landscape. The intermediate plain smiles with fertility, and was appropriately styled by the ancient Britons, according to Mr. Warre, "the laughing summer field." Mr. Warre is of opinion that the wide expanse visible from this Knoll formed an important settlement of the Cangi. Every knoll visible he believes was occupied by the herdsmen of the day, who tended their flocks in the splendid grazing district surrounding them. Castle Hill he believes to have been the most strongly fortified place of the group, and a field below Ben Knoll, where skeletons have been found, he considers to have been the burying-place of the tribe.

After listening to an animated discussion between Mr. Warre and Mr. Dawkins as to the probability and improbability of Ben Knoll having been a dwelling-place of the primitive races, the excursionists proceeded to Somerleaze, the residence of Mr. E. A. Freeman, and were there most hospitably entertained. Before the members separated, the Rev. J. F. Dimock, the Rev. G. Williams, the Rev. W. Stubbs, the Rev. J. R. Green, and Mr. W. Boyd Dawkins were elected honorary

members of the Society, and a vote of thanks was cordially passed to the Mayor and Corporation of Wells, and to the officers of the Association.

THE MUSEUM.

The temporary museum, formed at the Town-hall of Wells, was a small one, but it contained many objects of interest and value.

There were ancient charters of the Corporation of the city of Wells, dating from 1174; among them one granted by Bishop Reginald Fitz Jocelyn, conceding certain privileges to the burgesses of Wells; also, charters granted by Queen Philippa, a curious charter of Bishop Savaric of the twelfth century; charter of King John, constituting Wells a free borough; a charter of Edward I. confirming King John's charter; the ancient minute-books of the Corporation, commencing 1378, together with old charters of land in Wells, of which the Corporation possesses eight hundred; a roll of mayors from 1378 to the present date; and the Town Clerk sent a bundle of records dating from the 14th of King Edward IV. to the present period. The Bishop of the diocese contributed a beautiful collection of Indian and Chinese carvings; and the Dean and Chapter exhibited an ancient pastoral staff of Limoges enamel, representing St. Michael vanquishing the dragon: this staff is presumed to have belonged to Savaric, and if so, would be as early as the twelfth century. The canon in residence, the Rev. Mr. Beadon, on being solicited by Mr. Clarke, lent, in behalf of the Dean and Chapter, a choice collection of fragmentary sculptured work of the thirteenth century, selected from the crypt of the cathedral; also a crucifix and two ancient chalices, a metal depository that encased a human heart, a beautifully executed alto-relievo of the Ascension, executed in alabaster from one of the altars of the side chapels; a portion of the original holy-rood cross; two wonderfully fine carved oak misereres from the choir—one shewing a pelican in her piety, of exquisite workmanship, marvellously undercut; a decorated bench-end; and a good collection of encaustic tiles.

There were fragments of the west front and several encaustic tiles, sent by Mrs. Tudway, that were found during the demolition of an old prebendal hall in the Liberty. Fragments from the same incomparable west front were exhibited by Mr. Clarke, who also sent some rare pieces of encaustic tile of thirteenth-century date from Athelney Island, and some border tiles nearly as rare from Glastonbury.

The Rev. Arthur Du Cane contributed a very curious illuminated calendar; also a few pieces of pavement from the demolished priory of St. John, Wells. Several illuminated missals were sent by Mr. Dickinson, who likewise exhibited a valuable seal from Glastonbury. Mr. E. H. Clerk sent several pieces of Roman pottery, and the insignia of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Mr. Mayhew exhibited a funeral pall of mediæval workmanship, from St. John's at Glastonbury.

Mr. Munckton brought a collection of court rolls of Langport, Curry Rivel, Broadway, and the Forest of Neroche, Somerset, dating from the reign of Richard I. to that of Queen Elizabeth; a manuscript account of a timber sale of the time of Richard I.; a rent-book and accounts of Lord Strange in the reign of Elizabeth; the rent-book of Henry Duke of Suffolk, father of Lady Jane Grey. Mr. Livett and Mr. Sheppard sent several ancient books of some degree of rarity.

Mr. Halliday exhibited four good Flemish panels of fifteenth-century date. Mr. Serel sent a curious collection of old newspapers, from A.D. 1686 to 1716, including the "London Gazette" issued during Monmouth's rebellion; also some pieces of Samian ware found amidst the Priddy lead mines in the Mendips, which are now being worked from the *débris* of the old Roman workings. Professor Daubeny brought several flint implements from Abbeville and Amiens. Mr. Fletcher sent a small but good collection of Roman coins of Domitian, Hadrian, Vespasian, Faustina, and Trajan, that were found deposited in an earthen vessel in the fosseway near Masberry Camp; also a prick spur found in excavating the present high road through the Cathedral Close, at a depth of seven or eight feet, east of the chain gate. Mr. Hippiusley contributed some delicate tabernacle-work, shewing traces of colour from the priory of St. John in Wells. Mr. Bernard sent a few pieces of valuable old china and some petrifications; and Mr. Sanford and Mr. Dawkins exhibited a good collection of bones discovered during their recent explorations.

SPALDING CLUB.

Dec. 21. The annual meeting was held in the Advocates' Buildings, Aberdeen, Sir A. ANDERSON, Lord Provost of the city, in the chair.

The report of the Council, which was read by Mr. Stuart, Register House, Edinburgh, Secretary to the Club, stated that the "History of the Family of Innes," with illustrated documents, was now nearly completed, under the editorial charge of Mr. Cosmo Innes. Considerable additions had been made for a second volume of the "Sculptured Stones of Scotland." The Sheriff-Clerk of the County (Mr. Ligertwood) was in hopes that the records under his charge would furnish suitable materials for a volume which he proposed to print at his own expense. Eighty-five members had subscribed for the illustrated volume of local antiquities, with portraits of eminent local men, suggested to the Club. The number subscribing was not, however, considered sufficient, and further subscriptions were solicited. The Council suggested the printing of—1. The Chartulary of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas; 2. A further series of Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Aberdeen; and 3. The fifth volume of Illustrations of the Topography and Antiquities of the shires of Aberdeen and Banff; and the Book of Deir. Mr. Irvine of Drum, Convener of the county, moved the adoption of the report, seconded by Provost Henry: the motion was unanimously carried.

The Secretary, Mr. Stuart, then read a letter from Mr. Thomson of Banchory, who was unable to be present, and who stated that he had last year taken to Italy with him photographs of the inscriptions on the Newton stone^f, submitting them to various learned scholars there and in Germany, but he had received no satisfactory solution of the inscriptions. The most probable solution was furnished by Dr. Davis, of Florence, who pronounced them to be Phœnician; and this solution bore some resemblance to that proposed by Dr. Mill, of Cambridge.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of office-bearers.

^f GENT. MAG., Nov. 1862, p. 584.

Correspondence of Syllbanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

MR. THORPE'S "DIPLOMATORIUM ANGLICUM ÆVI SAXONICI."

SIR,—In your report of the proceedings of the Congress of the Archæological Institute at Rochester you have published some remarks I made at the closing meeting, on the fact that Mr. Thorpe's *Diplomatorium Anglicum Ævi Saxonici* yet remains unprinted. I regret to say, although five months have nearly elapsed since that meeting took place, there is every prospect that this result of Mr. Thorpe's great labours will be left to be enjoyed by another generation, unless we make a prompt and strong appeal which shall be heard by some rich, liberal, and *real* patron of archæology.

I have not the honour of knowing Mr. Thorpe personally; but I do know his published works, and they entitle him to the gratitude of the country, and to the warm sympathy of all who can appreciate those solid and superior attainments which have enabled him to achieve so much in a field of literature where the labourers are few and the work difficult and unremunerative. We should not pause to know why the Government has rejected this, his last great work; such a question will probably be asked and answered by some future writer on the Curiosities of Literature in the nineteenth century. It is our first and pressing duty to avail ourselves of Mr. Thorpe's learning and of his generosity, and get the *Diplomatorium* printed without further delay. I therefore make free, through the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE (the Father of the Press), to point out to its wealthy readers that the unwise decision of the

Government opens an opportunity to any individual, high or low, who has two hundred sixteen-shillings to spare,—a clear and sure path to immortal fame. Sums far exceeding this are daily invested by thousands for fame of the most fleeting kind, and for ephemeral notoriety: here, for a trifling outlay, an imperishable name would be ensured; and as yet no one has put forth his hand to seize the prize!

This was surely an occasion for Royalty itself to patronize; but Royalty is seldom permitted to see such chances for gaining enduring credit except through the spectacles of advisers and prompters who, as in this case, are often particularly short-sighted or purblind. And yet it might have been supposed that one of our princes or princesses would have heard, in the overflowing loyalty which surrounds them everywhere, a whisper from some patriotic confidant, that a grand national literary work, in the English language, bearing directly and peculiarly upon the early history of England, was stagnating in a dead-lock for the want of two hundred sixteen-shillings. Why could not some wealthy Corporation have included such a gem in a wedding present?

It is useless in such matters to look to Societies; and for one reason—they have not the money; and the Society of Antiquaries, which boasts of its riches and income, has long since passed out of the patronizing phase of its existence (the reign of Aberdeen, Gurney, and Rokewode) into a *régime* which is satisfied with half-a-volume of the

Archæologia yearly. In a letter to a mutual friend, now before me, Professor George Stephens, of Copenhagen, looks to the University of Oxford with hope. He says,—

“Can nothing more be done, at least *privately*, to assist our excellent Mr. Thorpe in getting out his great work on our Charters, for the publication of which I daily long and pray? I have got him 5 subscribers here, but he has, as yet, only 105 in all! Can you not get Oxford University to undertake the printing for him? It is her *first* duty, and would cover her with glory, and would encourage us all who are working on our national antiquities.”

But alas! both Oxford and Cambridge were well represented at the said Rochester Congress which heard my pleading for the *Diplomatorium* five months since, and they made no sign: not even a single subscription resulted from my efforts, which a friend, less sanguine

than myself, compared to the process and use of pouring water upon a duck's back. Of course I should be delighted to find that Mr. Stephens's faith in the University of Oxford is well founded; but after Mr. Thorpe has been kept waiting so long by the country, and has been so meanly estimated by the Government, I should be equally pleased to see the Emperor of Japan or the Pope of Rome give an order for the entire impression of the *Diplomatorium* remaining over and above the said 105 subscribed copies. I have no hope in collective intelligence or liberality; but I have a strong belief that the New Year will see respect and justice rendered to Mr. Thorpe; and that we shall soon, by your help, MR. URBAN, discover “a Patron.”—I am, &c.

C. ROACH SMITH.

Stroud by Rochester,

Dec. 21, 1863.

EXCAVATIONS AT WYCOMB, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

SIR,—I have the pleasure of transmitting you, in accordance with my note of October 24^a, further particulars as to the excavations made at Wycomb.

Wycomb is an arable field in the parish of Whittington, Gloucestershire, and has, from time immemorial, been considered to be the site of a Roman town. Coins in large numbers have been constantly found in it.

It is oblong in shape, running almost due north and south, flat nearly over its whole surface, except towards its north-eastern extremity, where it rises by a gentle ascent. It is bounded on a portion of its western side by a small stream, a great portion of which issues from the Sideford spring, a short distance above it, and which forms there a sheet of water of some two or three acres, and probably of much larger extent in ancient times.

The quantity of Wycomb is . 24 1 11

On the south of it, and reach-

ing to Andoversford Inn,				A. R. P.	
are two fields,—					
Black Close	.	.	.	8	0 2
Meadow	.	.	.	3	1 30
				11	1 32

also believed to contain foundations; and from that point on the south of the road leading to Cheltenham are meadows of more than twenty acres in extent, with traces of buildings in them.

Before the wheat crop on Wycomb was cut for the late harvest, the track of a road was distinctly visible in it from a point on the north-eastern side to the centre, where it appeared to turn to the right and left. No external marks of foundations are to be seen in the field, but when cultivated, the plough continually brings large stones to the surface, and grates against others.

The soil is for the most part rich vegetable mould, with gravel beneath it.

Foundations have been discovered in Wycomb in all parts of the field.

At the north-eastern end, and on the east of the road to which allusion has

been made, are two masses of building intersected by a wall of cut masonry 145 ft. long, running at right angles to the road, and afterwards bounding it for a considerable distance.

The mass on the north side of the wall consists of a large undivided room, 45 ft. 6 in. long and 22 ft. broad, with other walls and pavements adjacent to it; that on the south has the appearance of a regularly built edifice, only a small portion of which, about 40 ft. long, has been excavated.

The walls of these buildings are 2 ft. 6 in. and 2 ft. thick. The floors are mostly of stone, laid in cement and gravel concrete.

Descending the road from this point, and on its western side, is a semicircular foundation of strong rough masonry, 75 ft. long, probably portion of an amphitheatre.

Still lower on the road, and immediately opposite the spot where in the summer it appeared to turn in opposite directions, is a mass of building, 75 ft. long and 50 ft. broad, subdivided into six compartments. One of these may have been a passage, the others rooms for habitation, and two are triangular, the whole appearing to form part of a semicircular building, with a wide base on the south, and probably having a court in its centre. It was possibly a barrack. The walls are of strong masonry, of varying thickness; the floors, as far as excavated, planking and gravel concrete.

Immediately to the south of this, are two upright polished slabs converging to a point, standing due east and west, that on the south side 4 ft. 6 in. long, that on the north, 3 ft. 6 in., having been broken; and the width between the two at the broken part is 2 ft. 6 in. The base of the triangle, of which these stones formed a part, is circular, and of wrought masonry, some solid, some broken; and in all probability a third slab was placed horizontally upon the others so as to form a place of sepulture in Celtic times.

Proceeding from thence southward are

the foundations of a large, well-built structure in two divisions, the farther one 41 ft. square, the nearer 21 ft. by 27 ft.

The larger building has a small compartment in it, 8 ft. by 4 ft., on the north side, and in its centre a floor of hewn stone, somewhat raised in the middle, massive, and originally well-worked, but now in a very mutilated condition. Pieces of sculptured stone and parts of a broken pediment were found in and near it; and between 500 and 600 coins and a bronze statuette were discovered within its circuit. In all probability it was a temple. The interior of the other room has not yet been excavated.

To the west of this, and passing some stone troughs and drains which appear to be part of a yard for domestic purposes, is a mass of untraced and unexcavated foundations of considerable length, and with pavements, forges, and fireplaces, and they are no doubt parts of larger edifices. A sculptured stone was found in the upper part of this locality; and nearly parallel with it are two foundations, one of 17 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft. 6 in., the other 11 ft. 6 in. square, at present isolated, but probably connected with other buildings.

At the southern extremity of the field, and against the hedge separating it from Black Close, is a large foundation which extends into it, but which could not be examined owing to the ground being now planted.

Very few bricks have been found in the buildings: they consist almost entirely of the oolite of the district, and the stone was no doubt raised at the Brockhampton Quarry, only two miles distant, and from which there is an easy descent to the spot. Traces of fire are visible in every part of the field, with stones wholly calcined, and masses of ashes mixed with the mould, and pieces of burnt wood and charcoal among them.

Many interesting relics have been discovered during the prosecution of the work, consisting of—

Pottery in very large quantities, including good specimens of plain and figured Samian.

Coins, between 700 and 800 in number, mostly small brass and Roman, many of them in good preservation, and extending from the earlier emperors to Arcadius, with Roman-British coins of the subsequent period.

Several very good fibulæ, styli, sacrificing and other knives, keys, and articles of the toilet, &c.

The bronze statuette before mentioned, a figure 3 in. in height, at first thought to be that of a Roman general, but now considered to be Grecian, and of Mars. It has a plain helmet, is encased in light body-armour, perhaps mail, wears a species of kilt, has greaves on its legs, its cloak lightly folded round it, so as to admit of easy movement. The right hand is raised aloft, and had something in it, which is unfortunately lost. This may have been a small bronze axe, which was found near the spot, or perhaps was a spear, if the figure is that of Mars. Independently of any artistic merit which the figure may possess, it is of much value as giving the costume of the soldier, whether Greek or Roman, of the period, and is in excellent preservation.

A rudely sculptured stone, in the oolite of the country, size 10 in. by 7, representing three figures in deep relief, apparently a comic scene, of parties dressed in character, and it may be wearing masks, the central figure representing a chief in military costume, that to the right wearing a sort of crown, and playing on a musical instrument, and laughing immoderately. The other figure is defaced, but is also playing on a musical instrument.

Bones of animals in large quantities, cores of the horns of the *Bos longifrons*, and a cranium of a female of that species, perfect in the upper portion of it, and having the cores inserted in their places.

A small and very rude votive offering, with figures of a female in long dress, and children, possibly ancient British.

Wycomb was in all probability the site of a British village, and, was afterwards an important Roman military station, combined with residential houses.

No position could have been better calculated for the concentration of troops. It was near the point where the ancient road from Cirencester to Cleeve Hill intersected those from Campden, Stow, and the higher Cotswolds to Gloucester. It was distant little more than a mile from a large camp at Dowdeswell, and was only three miles from the Watch-towers on Cleeve Hill, from whence an extensive view is obtained over the vale of the Severn, and the approach of an enemy easily detected, and it had various camps and stations to the north and east. It lay in a fertile and sheltered valley, much more capable of permanent occupation than the bleak downs by which it was surrounded, and adjoined an abundant and never-failing spring of the purest water.

It certainly will be matter for deep regret, after the success which has attended the limited efforts of those who have been engaged in the excavations at Wycomb, if a full and searching investigation is not hereafter made of the site. This, however, cannot be accomplished by individual means.

I am, &c.

W. L. LAWRENCE.

Sevenhampton Manor, Cheltenham.

ROMAN COINS FOUND IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

SIR,—Having been permitted, when recently in the Isle of Wight, to examine the *residue* of the Roman coins found not long since at Wroxall, the particulars of which discovery have been so extensively published that I need not recapitulate them, I beg to communicate

the result of that inspection to you, with the few facts I was enabled to glean from the discoverers.

I have made use of the word "*residue*" as best explaining what I saw, for although the number of coins turned up from the soil is said to have been

very large, they have been so dispersed among the labourers and cottagers of the neighbourhood that only a few hundreds remain in the possession of the overseer of the works. That individual also informed me that when the mass of coins was first thrown out upon the ground by the fracture of the earthen vessel which contained them, the finder (who appears to have an extra amount of dulness) shovelled them among the earth which was being removed to another part of the works, and a large proportion was so mingled with the soil that no subsequent search enabled him to recover more than a few stray pieces; the urn or pot was also broken into small fragments, some of which have since been collected, and an attempt is being made to restore the vessel.

The coins which I have looked over are contained in the subjoined list, and extend from Gallienus to Arcadius and Honorius, and (as you will perceive) are chiefly of the later period. There may have been earlier or later specimens, but this is doubtful; nor could I learn that there were any larger ones than those which I saw, or that there were any silver coins discovered; the whole being small-brass or copper, and of the usual types belonging to that period:—

Gallienus. Rev. The Sun. ORIENS AVG. One.

Claudius II. Rev. An armed figure, the legend gone, (probably VIRTUS AVG). One.

Tetricus the Elder (much worn). Three. Crispus (helmeted). Rev. Altar. One.

Constantius II. Rev. Wreath with VOT XX. Two.

Constantius II. Rev. Two Victories (worn). Three.

Constantius II. Rev. The Emperor spearing a fallen horseman. Three.

Constantius II. Rev. Victory with a wreath, &c. One.

Constantinus II. Rev. Two soldiers and GLORIA EXERCITVS. Three.

Helena. Rev. Pax type. One.

Valens. Rev. Victory. SECURITAS REIPUBLICAE. Six.

Valens. Rev. The Emperor. Two.

Valentinian. Rev. Victory. Six.

Gratianus. Rev. Victory. Two.

Theodosius. Rev. (much worn). Three. Arcadius and Honorius. Rev. Various and much worn, but chiefly Victory with SALVS REI PVBLICÆ. Above two hundred.

Small pieces with the gate type, much oxydized. Three.

A great number utterly broken and oxydized.

The period of the deposit of this hoard was, doubtless, the same, or nearly, as that of another, made at a spot about two miles from the present one, and which was brought to light about thirty-five years since. Like this it consisted chiefly of small-brass of the same period,—(although in that case a few pieces of silver money were mingled with the copper,)—viz., immediately after the Roman legions were withdrawn from Britain, and the inhabitants of the sea-coasts left exposed to the depredations of the hordes of pirates and rovers who in after times devastated and finally subjugated the country. The nature of the collection, I think, bears internal evidence of this, as the majority consists of pieces struck but a short time before their concealment, and yet many are much worn.

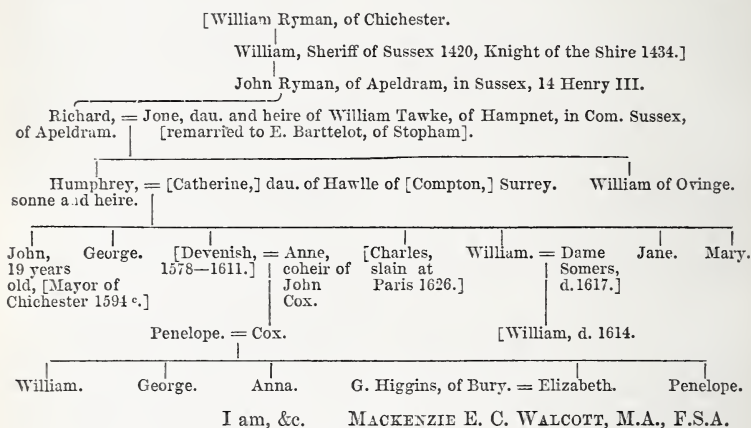
The recent finding, at the western extremity of the island, which I have understood to have been chiefly composed of small-brass of an earlier date, may (perhaps?) as to its concealment be referred to a prior time, as may also the discovery of a very considerable number of large-brass in Barton wood, near to Osborne, about thirty years since; though from the unfortunate treatment of this last-named hoard, from which some interesting results might have been hoped for, the possibility of assigning any date was irretrievably lost. When the agglomerated mass of coins (described as being large enough to fill a gallon measure) was exhumed, it was placed in a bath of powerful acid, to separate the pieces, and the result was the utter destruction of the whole. Several of these unlucky pieces of metal are in my possession, and I never look at them without a sigh.—I am, &c.

JOHN ADKINS BARTON.

*Park Lodge, Bedford-place,
Southampton.*

RYMAN OF APULDRAM^b.

SIR,—The following pedigree of Ryman of Apuldrum (now Appledram), which occurs in Wythie's MSS. (Harl. MS. 1052, fo. 167), is not mentioned in Mr. Sims' useful manual. The date of the writing is the close of the sixteenth or commencement of the seventeenth century. I have subjoined some additional information given to me by the Rev. F. H. Arnold, Perpetual Curate of Appledram, and Master of the Choristers.



RYMAN'S TOWERS.

SIR,—The genealogy of the family of Ryman, long settled at Appledram, having been recently communicated to you by the Precentor of Chichester, I would call your attention to two edifices with which the Ryman family are connected, situated at the distance of rather more than a mile from each other, and still in a state of good preservation.

I. The tower built by a member of this family at Appledram, an ancient castellated structure, about which somewhat of myth and legend still lingers.

II. The bell-tower, or campanile, of Chichester Cathedral, remarkable as affording the only instance of an isolated bell-tower—adjoining an English cathedral but detached from it—now remaining, since those of Salisbury, Worcester, &c., have been destroyed.

The connection between these buildings and the Ryman family may be thus

traced:—William Ryman, of Chichester, became a mesne tenant of the manor of Appledram in the reign of Henry VI., holding it of the Abbey of Battle, to which it had belonged since 1125, when Henry I. exchanged it with the Abbey for the manor of Reading: the Empress Maude had then returned from Normandy, and “brought with her the hand of St. James; for joy whereof,” as we are told by Foxe (Acts and Mon., ii. 180), “the King builded the abbey of Reading, where the said hand was reposed.” Of the manor of Appledram, so exchanged, the Ryman family continued occupants until the suppression of the monasteries.

To W. Ryman, son of William before mentioned, succeeded a son called “John of Apuldrum” in 14 Henry VII., the father of Richard Ryman, with whose name these towers are associated.

I. The tower erected at Appledram is a quadrangular edifice, 45 ft. in height, and having a sectional area of 27 ft.

^b GENT. MAG., Oct. 1863, p. 488.

^c Sussex Arch. Coll., ix. p. 22.

by 20. It has two square-headed windows, with an intervening stringcourse on the south and east sides. The work, of the latter part of the fifteenth century, is neatly finished, and it is partially surrounded by a moat. Contiguous to the tower is a building with windows of the same style; this has been carried up to half the height of the tower, and having been left in an incomplete state, has been roofed in, and now forms a part of the residence into which the tower has been converted. From the summit there is a fine view of Chichester Harbour, the Channel, and the Isle of Wight. It is now called Tower House, and is the property of G. Bartelott, Esq., of Stopham. A portion of the adjoining farm is still named "The Rymans."

II. The Campanile, which stands a few yards distant from Chichester Cathedral, towards the north. Mr. Hay in his History of Chichester, and Mr. Dallaway in the History of Western Sussex, have supposed that this tower was not built by R. Ryman himself, but by Bishop John de Langton, after purchasing of him the stone of which it has been constructed; and this hypothesis has been supported by a resemblance traceable between the turrets of the Campanile and those of the tower of Chichester Cathedral from which the spire rose. But in this an anachronism is involved, John de Langton having been bishop 1305—1336, whilst Wm. Ryman established himself at Appledram subsequently to this, in the reign of Henry VI., and Richard Ryman lived there at a much later period. In ad-

dition to these facts may be quoted the earliest testimony,—the positive assertion of Camden (*Britannica*, i. 198), who says:—

"That great tower which stands near the west side of the church (i. e. on the side of the cathedral facing the west street) *was built by R. Ryman*, and, as is reported, upon his being prohibited the building of a castle at Apelderham hard by, where he lived, with those very stones which he had provided for the castle."

Dallaway also states that in his time the Campanile was called "Ryman's Tower."

The bell-tower is remarkable for the massiveness of its walls, which are almost destitute of ornament, but are imposing from their massive solidity and strength. It is 120 ft. in height, and has double buttresses at its angles; on the side facing the cathedral there is a pointed door under a square label, and three windows of the same style (fifteenth century), one above another. The upper story is octagonal, very low, and placed upon and within the square tower, which has four angular turrets connected with the octagon by flying buttresses. Both the octagon and the tower have embattled parapets. From its summit a flag floats on occasions of civic rejoicing.

It should be added that the stone of which the tower at Appledram and the Campanile is constructed is of the same kind, being from the Isle of Wight quarries near Ventnor.—I am, &c.

F. H. ARNOLD, M.A.,
Incumbent of Appledram.

Nov. 12, 1863.

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY AT EAST HAM.

SIR,—In consequence of a communication kindly made to the Essex Archaeological Society by the Rev. E. F. Boyle, Vicar of East Ham, that in the course of the construction of the great high-level sewer some interesting Roman sepulchral remains had been brought to light in his parish, I at once proceeded to the site, and have thought that a

brief notice of the discoveries may be worthy of record in the pages of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

A portion of the remains, comprising a large and massive stone sarcophagus and two leaden coffins, at the period of my visit had been removed to the church. The sarcophagus, perfectly plain, 6 ft. 9 in. in length by 2 ft. 1 in. wide, is covered

by a heavy coped lid; it contained two skeletons placed side by side, their heads disposed at opposite ends. The remains are those of adults, and, from the condition of the teeth, apparently not more than forty-five years of age. Unfortunately the workmen had disarranged them, as well as the skeleton of a youth contained in the smaller of the two leaden coffins which they had deposited within the sarcophagus. The lid of this coffin was missing. The third coffin, 4 ft. 10 in. long, contained the skeleton of a young person which had not been disturbed; this, owing to partial decay, was nearly filled with earth. The lid, ornamented with a beaded pattern and escalloped shells, and lapping over the sides of the coffin, is of similar character to those engraved in Mr. C. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iii. pl. xiv. figs. 1 and 3, and to another found in Bethnal-green two years since, described by Mr. H. W. Rolfe in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, except that the pattern is differently disposed. Near these coffins were found several urns containing burnt bones, and two skeletons which had evidently been enclosed in wooden coffins, facts which prove incontestably that the custom of interring the body entire was in use among the Romans contemporaneously with cremation and urn burial.

The site whence these remains have been exhumed is about eight or nine hundred yards westward of the church, at the foot of the upland just bordering upon the East Ham marshes, where an extensive excavation has been made for the purpose of obtaining ballast for the sewer works now in progress across the marsh towards Barking, and within some three miles of the great Roman entrenchment at Uphall, between the latter parish and Ilford. The coffins all lay north and south, the lid of the sarcophagus within 3 ft. of the surface, the leaden coffins within 18 in. They were deposited in a row, not many feet apart, and from their position and arrangement I am induced to believe that in all probability the upper part

of the excavation has just touched the southern verge of a cemetery of, perhaps, considerable extent. Stone sarcophagi and leaden coffins manifestly denote position and wealth, as such materials must have been costly, especially in this part of the kingdom; while the existence of such cemeteries proves the great population of Roman Britain, for we find them everywhere, not only near towns, but in places sparingly populated, if populated at all. Many must have been long since destroyed, and many probably remain for future accidents such as this to bring to light.

The subject of Roman interments in sarcophagi and leaden coffins has been so amply and ably treated by Mr. C. Roach Smith in his *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iii. p. 45 *et seq.*, with an additional notice of Roman sepulchral remains found at Petham, Kent, in vol. iv. p. 173 of the same work, that a more detailed description of those at East Ham would be superfluous on the present occasion, beyond stating their very exact conformity with the numerous examples cited by Mr. Smith, which comprise most of the known discoveries of Roman leaden coffins in England and France, and the additional corroboration they afford of the accuracy of his conclusions. I ought, however, specially to refer to the leaden coffin found on the site of the Roman burial-place at Stratford-le-Bow in 1844, described by the same author in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi. p. 308, where sepulchral remains were found in considerable quantities, because the two cemeteries are within four miles of each other. Accurate drawings have been made of the coffins, &c., exhumed at East Ham, by the accomplished draughtsman Mr. A. F. Sprague, for publication in the Journal of the Essex Archæological Society.

I am, &c. H. W. KING.

28, Tredegar-square, Bow-road.

P.S. Since my visit to East Ham I have been informed that two more leaden coffins have been disinterred.

YORKSHIRE MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

SIR,—I send you some Yorkshire monumental inscriptions, which have either not appeared in print before, or have been rendered so imperfectly as to make the preservation of accurate transcripts in your pages desirable.

I am, &c.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Bottesford Manor, Brigg,

Dec. 5, 1863.

FLAMBOROUGH.

NO. I.

On a brass plate on the south side of the chancel, affixed to the wall:—

"Here lieth Marmaduke Cunstable of flayn-
borght Knight

Who made advento' into ffrance for the right
of the same

Passed ouer with King Edward the fouriht
y't noble Knight

And also with noble king herre the seuinth
of that name

He was at Barwik at the winnyng of the
same

And by Ky'g Edward chosy' Captey' there
first of any one

And rewllid & gouernid ther his tyme with-
out blame

But for all this as ye se he lieth vnder this
stone

"At brankisto' feld wher the Kyng of Scottys
was slayne

He then beyng of the age of thre score and
tene

With the gode duke of Northefolke yt iorney
he hay taen

And coragely avancid hy'self emo'g other
there & then

The Ky'g beyng i' ffrance with gret nombre
of y'gleshe me'

He nothyng hedyng his age ther but jepode
hy' as on

With his sonnes brothe' saruantt' and kyn-
nismen

But now as ye se he lyeth under this stone

"But now all thes tryumphes ar passed & set
on syde

for all wordly joyes they wull not long endure
They are sowne passed and away dothe glyde

And who that puttith his trust i' the' I call
hy' most u'sure

for when deth stricketh he sparith no creature
Nor giueth no warny'g but takith the' by

one & one
And now he abydyth godis mercy & hath no
other socure

ffor as ye se hym here he lieth vnder this
stone.

GENT. MAG. 1864, VOL. I.

"I pray you my kynsme' louers and frendis all
To pray to oure Lord Jhesu to have marcy af
my soull."

This inscription has been several times printed, but always very inaccurately. I believe its earliest appearance was in your own pages, A.D. 1753 (vol. xxiii. p. 456). The person who communicated it to you says that he read it with "difficulty, occasioned by the antique language, the odd spelling, and strange characters;" he has, however, managed to make a far less unfaithful copy than his followers in recent days. (See Prickett's Hist. of Bridlington, 1835, p. 125; or Allen's Yorkshire.) Unfortunately your copyist made no memorandum as to the part of the church in which he saw the inscription. It appears from his note that it was then attached to a tomb near to which was one of those striking emblems of mortality, an anatomy or skeleton partly vested in grave-clothes. This has probably perished, for I saw no trace of it when I visited the church on the 11th of last July. A wood carving, evidently removed from another part of the building, at present surmounts the brass; it consists of a shield bearing—Quarterly, Gules and vaire, a bend or—*Constable* of Flamborough: impaling, Or, a chevron gules, a canton ermine—*Stafford* of Grafton.

NO. II.

A mural monument at the east end of the south aisle:—

D.O.M.S.

"Vnderneath heer lieth entombed the Body of that Learned and not lesse Pious Gentleman Walter Strickland Esquire Borne at Boynton in ye year of ovr Lord MDLXXXVIII and Deceased ye 1^o Nouember in ye year MDCXXI. He was Married to Anna, sole Daughtler and Heiresse unto S^r Charles Morgan that Famous Coronell Gouvernor of Bergop-Zoone in Braband but had no issue by her yet such was her Loue to his worth that she freely gaue two Thousand Pounds for his purchasing of the Lordship of Flamborough & since his Death has at her proper cost & charges erected this monument to His endeared memory."

N

Arms: Gules, a chevron between three crosses patée argent; on a canton ermine a buck's head erased sable, a crescent for difference. Crest: A turkey-cock argent.

Walter Strickland was Ambassador from the English Commonwealth to the United Provinces. I have not seen the date of his marriage, but it probably took place in 1650, for on the 27th of December of that year a bill was brought into Parliament for the naturalization of Dame Anne Morgan, wife of Walter Strickland, Esq. (Com. Jour. vi. 515.)

RUDSTONE, NEAR BRIDLINGTON.

This church has been recently restored; the gravestones, if there were any, removed. There is said to have been some ancient stained glass, but none is now visible. An enormous monolith stands in the churchyard near to the north-east angle of the chancel; it is about twenty-five feet high, of a greenish tint, and richly clad with lichen. (See a not very accurate sketch of it in Higgins's *Celtic Druids*, lxxiv.)

Two monumental brasses are in the possession of the sexton; they were removed from their proper resting-place during the recent alterations:—

No. III.

“Pray for the soules of sir Willm co'stable of carethorp knyght sone of sir Rob. co'stable of flabrught knyght Jayne his Wif on of ye harres of Thomas fulthorp of tu'stal i' ye co'ntie of durray wch sir Willm died xxv day of ye moneth July & yere of or lord god M CCCC XXVJ ye said Jayne ye

day of moneth of In yere of or
lord M CCCC .”

These dates have never been filled up.

No. IV.

“Here lyeth Katherine Constable Daughter of Edward Hutchinson of Wikeham Abby Esq'r wife of John Constable of Carthorp Esq'r: She was borne June the 20th 1640, and Dyed June the 12th 1677

Tho Man Eboraci Sculpsit.”

This is an early instance of a monument-maker's signature, and the only memorial, as far as I know, of the artist.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

On a slab in the choir:—

No. V.

“Here lyeth Tho'as dilton (*sic*) thrise mayor of kingston upon hull marchante of the staple & .. venter who dyed ye iiij day of January an'o d'm'ni 1590 in ye faith of chr'ste & ful hope of ye resurrectio' to lyfe eternal.

“This Tho' Dalton (*sic*) first Married Ann Walker Widow by who' he had no children & after married Ann Tirwhit Daughter to Sr Rob: Tirwhit of Ketlbie Knight & by her had six sonnes and thre Daughter (*sic*) vidz Rob: John William Phillip Edw: & Tho: Ann Eliz: and Svsanna. He was wise honest & Boventifvl. He died beinge of the age of 74 in the feare of god & love of all good men whose death the poore much lamented.”

The earlier part of this inscription is engraven in the stone around its margin; the latter on a brass plate above the heads of one male and two female figures incised in the stone.

DAME DOROTHY SELBY.

SIR,—Before attempting any reply to Mr. Selby's advocacy of his ancestress as the revealer of the Gunpowder Plot, let me assure that gentleman that in speaking of her as “the poor, housewifely old dame,” I had not the remotest intention of depreciating either her wealth or her position. I did not use the term “poor” in the sense of “pauper,” but as deeming her to be pitied, for being dragged into an emi-

nence which in her lifetime she would by no means have been ambitious of attaining; and as to “housewifely” qualities, they were the boasted accomplishments of the greatest ladies of the day. I have before me, at this moment, the memoirs of an Earl's daughter, the wife of a distinguished baronet, in which an entire page is devoted to her merits as a sempstress and good housewife. *Inter alia*, it states, that “there should not

be even an egg missed in the house, but she would know it;" and, in her own account-books, the commencement of every new fitch of bacon is duly recorded, and the minutest household affairs regularly entered. Even the writer of Dame Dorothy's epitaph seems himself ambitious to record her qualities as a sempstress and useful wife. I can, with all sincerity, assure Mr. Selby that detraction was far from my thoughts and feelings. You yourself can testify how readily I modified, at your suggestion, some slight expressions of innocent banter, lest perchance they might be misconstrued into causes of offence^d. And now, having made my *amende*, let us turn to Mr. Selby's advocacy of the tradition. In the first place, it will be at once seen, that if Mr. Selby's account of it be correct, the inscription on the monument is an error. Mr. Selby asserts the family tradition to be, that Dame Dorothy was the writer of the letter to Lord Montague, or, at least, caused it to be delivered to him. The inscription on the monument says nothing of the kind. The words are, "whose art disclosed that Plot," &c. If this sentence refer at all to any aid that the Dame gave in revealing the designs of Guy Fawkes to the Court, it necessarily relates, not to the inditing or sending the mysterious letter, (what have the "disclosures of art" to do with that?) but to the unravelling its hidden meaning, the opening of the King's eyes to the sense of the mystic words: *there* was subject-matter of *art*; *there* was something for "art to disclose."

By no imaginable construction of language can the words "whose art disclosed" be applied to the mere delivery of a letter, though certainly they might well be referred to the unravelling of mystic language. But all historians ascribe this "art" to the King himself, and before we can assign the merit to Lady Selby, we must have it proved

that she was a close attendant at court, on terms of confidential intimacy with the King—so confidential, that he would venture to lay a momentous affair of State before her, condescending to consult her thereon, and so entirely trusted by him that he felt his secret to be safe with her, and that she would allow him to take to himself the sole credit of the discovery. It is very easy to say "Virtue is its own reward," but where in the whole history of poor humanity can such an instance of disinterestedness as this be found? and where has an instance ever occurred of such services to a nation remaining concealed in the patriot's breast, unrewarded, to the end of time?

The very jumbling together of the two facts, viz. the delivery of the letter and the unravelling its mysterious intimations, are convincing proofs that the tradition has been founded solely on this inscription. A genuine tradition, founded upon fact, would have represented Dame Dorothy in one of the two distinct capacities, viz. either as the sender of the letter, or as its interpreter. As the case stands, the inscription (if it really apply to her services) declares her to have been the interpreter of the letter, while the tradition, according to Mr. Selby, is, that she merely sent it. The jumble of the two is precisely the error which an individual might fall into on reading in the inscription the words "whose art disclosed," &c., and then jumping to the conclusion that they recorded her services to the State in this affair. But what, after all, is the tradition on which alone Mr. Selby's arguments rest? Before we can give any weight to it, we must ascertain whether it has come down through a direct unbroken channel, or been disseminated through widely separated links of connection. Being only an "Excursionist" in Kent, I have not the means of ascertaining the precise relationship between Mr. Selby and Dame Dorothy. He speaks of his "grandmother," a lady who died in 1845, aged 90, as his informant, and

^d We cheerfully respond in the affirmative.
—S. U.

as to *her* sources of information, he appeals to "my great-great-grandmother Dorothy, the daughter of Sir Henry Selby, Knt., second son of George, *cousin* of Sir William Selby, the husband of Dame Dorothy." Can anything be more vague and unsatisfactory? *Cousin*, of all terms the most vague,—it may be first, second, tenth, or fortieth *cousin*. Indeed, for aught that this description tells us, the portion of Sir William Selby's (the husband of Dame Dorothy) blood flowing in your correspondent's veins may be infinitesimal, and if so, the tradition taken by itself can be of no imaginable value. In this difficulty I turn to Hasted, and there the case becomes darker still. He says, that when the line of the Selbys failed in 1781, the estates "devolved to John Brown, Esq., who has since taken the name of Selby, and now resides at the Moat." By a singular coincidence, while I am writing, a friend informs me that even these Selbys, whose line Hasted describes as failing, were themselves most distantly connected with Sir William. Your correspondent will pardon my going into these details; they are indispensable in ascertaining the value of the tradition on which he relies. If Mr. Selby wishes the subject fully investigated, he will kindly give us the precise statement of the family descent, and then we shall know how to appreciate the tradition. Meanwhile, in order to be ready for further discussion, should such be required, I have written for information to a friend resident in Kent, who is fully acquainted with all its genealogies and antiquities, and I have begged his assistance in unravelling this tale.

For myself, until further information arrive, I cannot understand the inscription, excepting as enumerating the Dame's works in tapestry. It will hardly construe in any other sense. And it is, I repeat, just the sort of statement that any stranger or distant relative, on finding themselves suddenly possessed of the property, and unexpectedly seated at the Mote, would have

caught at, as giving historical fame to a former owner of the estate; it is quite natural that they should build up a story upon it, and that story, in two or three generations, would as readily be converted into "tradition."

Again I repeat, if Mr. Selby can produce any letter, or any old memorandum, or any authentic writing of any kind, of the middle of the seventeenth century, from his family papers, confirmatory of his view, it will be more decisive in establishing his point than a volume of visionary traditions diluted, as they seem to be, in their passage through many widely diffused channels, but all, apparently, taking their origin from the indefinite words of the monumental inscription. My Kentish correspondent, when I last communicated with him on the subject of the Mote, hinted at an act of vandalism in the destruction of ancient documents relating to that property which, I am sure, none would execrate more than Mr. Selby himself: it seems to have been of very recent occurrence; it is too disgusting and atrocious to be received as truth: I will not believe it as possible. If it *be* true, there is an end of all hope of any light being thrown on the subject of our discussion from the Moat papers; though, if Dame Dorothy were really mixed up in the revelation of the Guy Fawkes mysteries, even the most wanton and reckless destroyer must surely have had sufficient respect for so great a national benefactor, to have sacredly preserved any memorials of the transaction left among the papers which he was ruthlessly committing to the flames.

Being anxious to avoid any appearance of discourtesy, I have written before all my materials of genealogy and recent vandalism have been gathered from Kent, which I should be unwilling to make public without Mr. Selby's sanction. Should he, however, express a desire for a continuance of the investigation, I shall, before the period of publication of your next Number, be in a position to furnish him with all the particulars I can collect, and aid in ferretting out the real history of that which, at present, appears a mere family myth of modern invention.—I am, &c.,

EXCURSIONIST.

THE OLD LEEDS GOLDSMITH; HIS MACE, TRIAL, AND
EXECUTION.

SIR,—I have just received the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for December, containing (p. 711) a notice of an interesting paper read by Mr. O'Callaghan before the British Archæological Association, "On the Mace of the Borough of Leeds." This "civic sceptre" was made in 1694, by Arthur Maingee, a local goldsmith, who was afterwards hanged for high treason in counterfeiting the coin of the realm. From the slight sketch of the trial given by the author of this paper, the poor goldsmith seems to have had hard measure dealt out to him by the witnesses, the judge, and the jury; and he died asserting his innocence of the crime laid to his charge, in which averment his townspeople appear to have concurred. "Now," says Mr. O'Callaghan, "comes a curious sequel to this tragic story;" and, may I be permitted to say, a still more curiously inconsequential inference from it? The principal witness, "an accomplice" apparently, swore that he saw Maingee "not only clip the sheets of base metal into the size and form of the intended shilling or half-crown [no specimen of which was produced, nor ever passed, so far as appears] with shears, but that he also saw him stamp it on both sides, by striking it heavily with a forge hammer, on a balk in the roof of his house [false coiners do select queer places for their operations] in a secret chamber."

Such was the evidence sworn to, and

on the strength or weakness of which the poor aurifaber was executed. But now comes the fact, upon the significance of which we are to reverse our previous opinion of the innocence of the artist. In pulling down the old house in 1832, "the workmen came upon a small secret chamber," in which they found "two pairs of shears, or clippers, the very tools," &c. *Ergo*, &c. Now the object of this letter is respectfully to submit a strong denial of the validity of the inference apparently derived from the mere finding of these common tools. Many questions seem to be suggested by the words I have bracketed; and others will arise on reflection, from what was *not* found in this "secret chamber." No *dies* are mentioned in the case, none are found, not one base coin, not a clipping, nothing about "the balk," or the appearances it must needs have presented after having sustained such "sledge-hammering" as the clumsy coiner resorted to. On the whole, I cannot but think, with all deference to Mr. O'Callaghan, that not only were the good people of Leeds justified in considering the maker of their civic mace "a murdered man" in 1696, but that the discovery of the shears 136 years afterwards, unaccompanied, I presume, by any other *indicia* of coinage, tends still more to corroborate that conviction.

I am, &c. H.

Sheffield, Dec. 16, 1863.

WORCESTERSHIRE VISITATIONS.

SIR,—In the British Museum, Additional MS., No. 19,816 is entitled "The Visitation of Worcestershire, taken by Richard Lee, Gent., also Portcullis Marshall to Clarendieux, Anno Dom. 1574."

On inspecting this, I find it is merely a collection of armorial bearings of Worcestershire without any pedigrees, and therefore not properly a "visitation." Perhaps it consists of the arms com-

prised in a visitation now lost, for it comprises a few coats not in any visitation in the Museum. Visitations were generally taken about thirty years apart, but there is no known visitation of the above county between 1569 and 1634. Still, if there had been an intermediate one, it would scarcely have been so early as 1574. Perhaps some correspondent of yours could elucidate this.

I am, &c. X. Y.

IRISH ROUND TOWERS.

WE have been favoured with another lengthy communication from Mr. Brash on the subject of the Irish Round Towers, and are sorry that we cannot find room for it; but the words with which Mr. Brash concludes his letter are so much to the purpose that we cannot better express our own view of the matter:—"It is quite impossible in the limits fairly allowable in your Journal to do anything like justice to the subject of the origin and uses of the Round Towers of Ireland. One view of the subject has been ably and ingeniously sustained by Dr. Petrie. The argu-

ments on the opposite side have never been fairly brought together in a similar form. Your readers, I dare say, will agree with Sir Roger de Coverley, that 'there is a great deal to be said on both sides.'" In this opinion of Mr. Brash we perfectly agree, but until Dr. Petrie has been fairly answered, and so long as the opinion of all those persons best qualified to form an opinion on such a subject throughout Europe continues to be that Dr. Petrie is in the right, we cannot see the use of occupying our limited space with repetitions of the same assertions without proof.

WEST INDIAN MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

SIR, — Your correspondent on the "Monumental Inscriptions of Barbadoes" asserts that "the family of Balston intermarried with that of Ricketts of Jamaica." Now, though I possess what I believe to be an accurate pedigree of Ricketts, no such marriage appears. Can he inform me of the date?

The Turpins were a Leicestershire family. Sir William Turpin, of Knaptoft, bore as arms, — Gules, on a bend argent three lions' heads erased or. What relation was George Turpin, of Astwood, in the parish of Fakenham, co. Wigorn., to Sir William?

George Turpin had a daughter and heir, wife to Geoffrey Markham.

Did Turpin Willoughby (p. 570) quarter the arms aforesaid?

M. P.

[Having referred the above queries to our contributor, we have received the following reply:—

"I do not think that it is known what, if any, arms this Turpin Willoughby bore, but the local archives of Barbadoes are as yet little known, and by reference to them probably the question might be solved.

"With regard to the name 'Balston' in Barbadoes, I think that it is the common local belief that it was the original of Batson, and possibly the arms to be found on tombs of persons of both names would confirm this."—A.]

Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

Ancient Meols: or, Some Account of the Antiquities found near Dove Point, on the Sea-Coast of Cheshire. By the Rev. A. HUME, LL.D., D.C.L. (London: J. R. Smith.)—The miscellaneous collection of upwards of three thousand objects described in this volume has been formed under peculiar circumstances which, to a certain extent, are unfavourable to any important or specific archæological inquiry. The advance of the sea on the coast of Cheshire at Hoylake has gradually submerged what was once the site of Roman villas; or, perhaps, a *vicus* inhabited by fishermen; and long afterwards, a more inland village or town of the Middle Ages. The durability of the material of the ornaments and of some of the implements and utensils belonging to the nameless inhabitants of the destroyed place, has caused them to be preserved from the wreck; and, now for many years, they have been picked up at low-water mark, finding at last a safe home and appreciating protectors. As may be supposed, they extend over a very wide range of time, the earliest being Roman or Romano-British, the latest of the seventeenth or eighteenth century. None of the objects indicate high rank or wealth in the owners; but many of the ornaments are elegant and tasteful; while they furnish a great variety in type and pattern; and, in the hands of Dr. Hume, are here made subservient to a very successful illustration of many of the arts and manufactures in the Middle Ages, the costume, and the habits and customs of the people.

The Roman fibulæ are all bow-shaped; in some instances enamelled, and usually surmounted with a ring or loop to secure them with more certainty to the dress;

two are of the form of the letter S, with foliated terminations. These bow-shaped brooches, from the immense numbers preserved in museums and private collections, must have been in general use among the Romans; and yet it would be difficult to cite the representation of one of this class upon ancient sculptures, engravings, or pictures; for in such works of art the fibula is almost always circular. In the Roman provinces the fibula, in the course of time, ran into all kinds of eccentric shapes, and was often richly ornamented with the precious metals or fabricated wholly of them, and set with precious stones or coloured pastes.

The mediæval brooches of this collection bear no resemblance to the Roman; nor even to the Saxon and Norman which intervene, but of which no examples seem to have been found at Hoylake. They are formed of a ring and a pin, the ring being often ornamented, and occasionally set with stones or coloured glass: of themselves, like the Saxon buckles, they could not be used to fasten the dress without being first sewn on; and then a strap or portion of the garment was passed through the ring and over the tongue: the term *buckle-brooch*, given by Dr. Hume to most of them, is, therefore, very appropriate. Of buckles there are a great variety; and the manner in which they were used, as well as the hasps or clasps and the metal decorated pendants to girdles, is well shewn by reference to monumental brasses. The bosses and studs for leather-work are also fully explained by quotations from mediæval writers, and a careful collation of modern archæological publications. Treated in this manner, things in themselves of little consequence, and holding

but a very insignificant position in the costume, are invested with an unsuspected interest; and the reader is surprised to find himself amused, interested, and instructed.

The finger and ear-rings scarcely contain an exception to the mediæval character of the collection; but two of the former do resemble Saxon types. The internment at Envermeu referred to under the head of "Ear-rings," may be considered to indicate a Frankish lady; and not, as the Abbé Cochet suggests, a warrior; and this we see, on looking into the *Archæologia*, seems to be the opinion of Mr. Wylie: the presence of a spear-head will hardly outweigh the ear-rings, the hair-pin (not stylus), and the beads. The shears or scissors from Hoylake are decidedly of the mediæval type, and probably of a somewhat late date; the type is very distinct from those found in Frankish and Saxon graves.

In the division assigned to Seals and Pilgrims' Signs is a fragment of a leaden sign of "Our Lady of Roc-Amadour," brought, no doubt, by some inhabitant of Meols who had visited Roc-Amadour, in Aquitaine, which from remote times was celebrated for its chapel dedicated to the Virgin; there were preserved the relics of St. Amadour, some of which, it would seem, are yet extant. The three principal seals are thus described:—

"1. Matrix, lead; shape, oval; inscription, s' AMABELIE D'LATHVN, i.e. the seal of Amabel de Lathun (now Lathom). Nothing whatever seems to be known concerning this lady, whose name does not appear in its genealogy^a, although she must have been a scion of the great Lathom family, of Lathom in Lancashire, and Lathom Astbury, near Congleton, Cheshire, from which have sprung three noble families, viz. Derby of Knowsley and Stanley of Alderley of the present day, and Monteaigle in abeyance. The family pedigree represents Sir Robert Fitzhenry, the founder of Burscough Priory, as first Lord of Lathom, through marriage with a daugh-

ter of Orme Fitz-Ailward, possessor of Ormeskirk previously to 1199. It is therefore probable that although absent from this register, the Lady Amabel was daughter or grand-daughter to Sir Robert, the seal being of thirteenth-century workmanship, and from the fact of one of the family estates abutting upon the locality where it was found.

"2. Matrix, pewter; shape, circular. Around a central flower-shaped ornament is inscribed s' WILLI. DE MELES. This personage was in all probability lord of the manor of Great Meols, but as the fabrication of the seal evidently appertains to the thirteenth century, a period anterior to the commencement of the authentic pedigree of the family, documentary evidence fails to enlighten us as to his true history and position. We possess, however, in Domesday a yet earlier notice of the manor of Meles, by which it appears to have been held by a follower of the Conqueror, Robert de Rodelent, or Rothelant, Baron of Rhudlan. This nobleman, who had been brought up at the court of Edward the Confessor, and knighted by that monarch, was slain by some of his disaffected villeins in Wales, and died without legitimate issue. We are told that shortly subsequent to this a family settled here as capital lords under the Earls (of Chester). In proof of this the 'Calendar of the Cheshire Enrolments' supplies our first documentary evidence, viz. 'Temp. William de Vernon, A.D. 1229—1232. Memorial of Recognition in Court that Walter de Meles, Walter his son, *et eorum sequela*, are freemen^b.' Probably the William de Meles of our seal was a son of the younger Walter here mentioned, supplying one of the numerous missing links between the latter and the John de Meles who commences the pedigree of the family, &c. The name *Meles* is said to be synonymous with *Sandhills*, and certainly a more appropriate designation could not have been found for a place in constant annoyance, if not absolute danger, from the ever-shifting sandhills of the seaboard.

"3. Matrix, pewter; shape, circular. Around the central ornament, or 'Stafford Knot,' is inscribed s' JOHN DE OSECOTT,—it also belongs to the thirteenth or fourteenth century. The badge would appear to indicate the

^a Vide Ormerod's *Miscellanea Palatina*.

^b Ormerod's Cheshire, ii. 272.

owner as a retainer of the noble house of Stafford."

The chapters on the Topography, the Geology, the Ethnology, and the Hydrography of the Meols district, are particularly useful; and, aided as they are by maps and diagrams, form an important feature in the volume, and testify to the perseverance and energy of the author, who, moreover, secured the co-operation of Mr. Ecroyd Smith, the owner of many of the antiquities. Mr. Smith contributes an article on Pottery, Glass, and Enamel, and observations on the Tobacco Pipe-bowls of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries: in short, the reader will find entertainment and information throughout the 400 pages of the book. At the same time we feel bound slightly to qualify our commendations, with a view to improvement in a second edition, which will probably be called for. The author has (injudiciously we think) illustrated these *mediæval* antiquities (and many of them are *late mediæval*) with representations of *early Saxon* sepulchral remains. The Saxon objects do not explain the mediæval. From five hundred to full a thousand years intervene between them; and while the introduction of the earlier antiquities impairs the unity of the Hoylake collection, it will only serve to mystification in the eyes of the general reader, while in no way can the archæologist be instructed by the amalgamation. The author's descriptions of the objects themselves, and his pleasing mode of explaining them by contemporary writers, or with contemporary remains better preserved, can well afford to stand alone; and further, we may observe, some of the cuts of Saxon objects do not in the most remote way tend to elucidate: for example, the Gypcière is well explained, and an admirable example of the framework is introduced, to render the Hoylake fragment intelligible. The description reads easy and plain; but the moment a Saxon object is introduced, most of the readers will be puzzled; and they will be further perplexed if, as in this case, the ancient object has no connec-

tion whatever with the mediæval. We repeat that, in a second edition, the work would be much improved by the omission of these woodcuts.

The Book of Common Prayer, according to the Use of the United Church of England and Ireland: together with the Psalter or Psalms of David pointed as they are to be sung or said in Churches. Large 8vo. (Longmans).—This edition of the Book of Common Prayer is one of the most tasteful productions of the Chiswick Press, and it has a distinctive character with which we must confess we are much pleased. The pages are inclosed in borders of remarkable elegance, which are borrowed from one of the works of Geoffroy Tory, a French bookseller and engraver of note in the early part of the sixteenth century, and, set off as they are by the employment of toned paper, and rubrics and head-lines in red ink, we can conceive few books more suitable for a Christmas or birthday gift, or a wedding present.

Industrial Biography: Iron Workers and Tool Makers. By SAMUEL SMILES, Author of "Lives of the Engineers." (Murray).—Mr. Smiles, whilst compiling his "Lives of the Engineers," met with much curious matter about men who have not all achieved the greatness that attaches to the names of Middleton, Smeaton, Watt, Rennie, or Brunel, but yet who deserve to be held in thankful remembrance for service to their country. The book may indeed be considered a kind of Supplement to "Self-Help," as almost every one recorded in it was the architect of his own fortune; and it is interesting to trace the steps by which Bramah, and Maudslay, and Fox, emerged from the humble conditions of a carpenter, a powder-boy at Woolwich Arsenal, and a butler. Many other clever men are recorded, who were not so fortunate as these, but there is a useful lesson to be drawn from their lives also. The book is a good one to put into the hand of an intelligent youth, as a great deal

of practical information on the things that lie before us in daily life, and are often far too lightly regarded, may be almost insensibly gained from it, whilst the reading itself is a pleasure, so skilfully has its author worked up his novel materials.

Foster's Essays on "Decision of Character," "The Evils of Popular Ignorance," &c., form two of the most recent additions to Mr. Bohn's Standard Library. The books are too well known to need comment, but we are glad to meet with them in their present cheap and convenient form.

Ancient Egypt: its Antiquities, Religion, and History, to the Close of the Old Testament Period By the Rev. GEORGE TREVOR, M.A., Canon of York. (Religious Tract Society.)—This little volume is well deserving of attention, as a popular, but not superficial, view of what is really known of Egyptian antiquity; and its very commendable object is, to shew that such knowledge, far from being antagonistic to Scripture, most remarkably corroborates it. The Monuments of both Lower and Upper Egypt are well described, the history of the country from Patriarchal times to the days of Alexander is given, in disregard of the sceptical fancies of Bunsen and others; and a really intelligible account of the Hieroglyphics is illustrated by a large number of engravings. There are, beside a good map of Egypt, views of the Island of Philæ, Edfou, the Speaking Memnon, &c., &c., making altogether a very serviceable small volume, which we are glad to see is to be succeeded by another from the same author, in which the story will be carried down to modern times.

Lodge's Peerage and Baronetage (Hurst and Blackett), corrected, as usual, by the aristocracy, has just been issued

for the year 1864. We see that the most recent changes are duly recorded, and all the details carried out with the same painstaking diligence as ever, but we notice an improvement in the arrangement, by which all matters relating to the Peerage are brought into the early part of the book, which facilitates consultation—a matter of no trivial moment with a volume that is the standard to which all must refer, who desire the most correct, most ample, and most recent information concerning the titled classes. This is the position that "Lodge" has now held for almost forty years, and that fact renders it superfluous for us to say anything more on the subject.

Knowledge for the Time. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A. (Lockwood and Co.)—It has of late years become a custom with Mr. Timbs to issue a neat pocket volume about Christmas, containing some samples of the fruits of a long course of varied reading and close observation. His store appears inexhaustible, and as we doubt not that he finds his labours duly appreciated by the public, we hope to have the pleasure of welcoming many further instalments of knowledge from the same judicious pen.

The Christian Knowledge Society's Almanacs for 1864 are before us in even more than their usual variety, a *Churchman's Remembrancer* having been added, which appears to us particularly well done. One or other of the series will meet the requirements of most persons, particularly of dwellers in towns; but all who have direct concern with country affairs will find it advantageous to have in addition such a small handbook as *The Midland Counties Almanac* (published by Newcomb, of Stamford), where they will find trustworthy information on all the points of daily interest to the farmer, gardener, or country gentleman.

Monthly Intelligence.

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

THE proposed general Congress of Sovereigns at Paris has been formally abandoned by the Emperor Napoleon; but in doing so, His Majesty has expressed his belief that a meeting of a more restricted character may yet take place, the questions to be discussed at which will be the subject of a prior understanding, "in order that the Congress may have more chance of arriving at a practical result." In the meantime, what may prove the first step to actual war in Europe has been taken, a Saxon regiment having entered Holstein to carry out the "Federal execution." The Danes have retired northward, but that they will eventually quit the country without coming to blows is by no means certain. The German Diet professes to consider the claim of Prince Frederick of Augustenberg as still *sub judice*, but the Prince's partisans loudly avow their intention of appearing in arms in the Duchies, in which case the Danes are considered not likely to make any further concessions to avert hostilities.

Affairs in America have undergone little change of late. The winter has apparently put a stop to any important movements of the various armies, and the siege of Charleston languishes also. The Congresses of both the Northern and the Southern States have met, and long Messages have been delivered by the respective Presidents. Mr. Lincoln brings forward a plan for the "reconstruction of the Union," but the proffered amnesty is so clogged with exceptions that it is regarded by the Southerners in the light of a proscription of all their eminent men, and Mr. Davis, whilst confessing the difficulties of the Confederacy, appears to "bate no jot of heart or hope" of ultimate success.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

At the Court at Windsor, the 8th of December, 1863 :—Present—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was, by Her Majesty's command, introduced into the Privy Council, where His Royal Highness took his place at the upper end of the Board.

This day the Right Hon. Sir William Gibson Craig, bart., the Lord Clerk Register and Keeper of the Signet in Scotland, was, by Her Majesty's command, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dec. 1. The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Addington Robert Peel Venables, M.A., to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of the See of Nassau (Bahama Islands), in the room of the Right Rev. Dr. Charles Caulfield, recently deceased.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

Nov. 27. The honour of knighthood conferred upon Alexander Anderson, esq., Lord Provost of Aberdeen. Also upon Robert Porrett Collier, esq., H.M.'s Solicitor-General;

and upon Peter Stafford Carey, esq., Bailiff of Guernsey.

Edward St. John Neale, esq., Acting Chargé d'Affaires in Japan during the absence of H.M.'s Minister, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Mr. Richard Williams approved of as Vice-Consul at Waterford for H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Dec. 1. Lieut.-Col. William Francis Drummond Jervois, R.E., Deputy Director of Works in the War Department, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Mr. Edward Redman approved of as Consul in London, and Mr. Thomas B. Job as Consul at Liverpool, for the United States of Colombia.

Mr. Alfred Bauer approved of as Vice-Consul at Singapore for H.M. the King of Hanover.

Dec. 4. The honour of knighthood conferred upon Gillery Pigott, esq., one of the Barons of H.M.'s Court of Exchequer.

John Somers Martin, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Antigua.

William Wilkin and Edward Bowman Dyett, esqrs., to be Members of the Executive Council of the Island of Montserrat.

Charles Garrow Blanc, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of H.M.'s Settlements on the river Gambia.

Arthur Edward Kennedy, esq., C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Vancouver and its dependencies.

Algernon Bertram Mitford, esq., of the Foreign Office, to be an Acting Third Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service while employed abroad.

Dec. 8. The Right Hon. Sir John Laird Mair

Lawrence, bart., G.C.B., K.S.I., to be H.M.'s Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Dec. 11. George Frederick Edmonstone, esq., late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of Bengal, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Lieut.-Col. Charles Robert West Hervey, of the Bombay Staff Corps, sometime General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order.

Philip Wodehouse Currie, esq., of the Foreign Office, to be an Acting Second Secretary, and Thomas Henry Sanderson, esq., of the Foreign Office, to be an Acting Third Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service while employed abroad.

Mr. F. S. Dutton approved of as Consul in Australia for H.M. the King of Wurtemberg.

Thomas William Kinder, esq., to be Master of the Mint for the colony of Hongkong.

Dec. 18. Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B., K.S.I., to be a Member of the Council of India. George Geddes, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica.

Richard Reade, esq., now H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Bengazi, to be H.M.'s Consul for the province of Scutari.

George Dennis, esq., now British Vice-Consul at Syracuse, to be H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Bengazi.

Don Joaquin Gonzalez y Huet approved of as Consul at Malta for H.M. the Queen of Spain.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Nov. 24. *Borough of Andover.*—William Henry Humphery, esq., of Penton-lodge, near Andover, in the county of Southampton, in the room of William Cubitt, esq., deceased.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 16, 1863. At Moulmein, Burmah, the wife of the Rev. C. S. P. Parish, Chaplain, a son.

Sept. 27. At Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Capt. Crompton, 11th Regt., a dau.

At Yercand, Shevaroy-hills, the wife of Lieut. C. J. Stuart, Madras Staff Corps, a son.

Sept. 29. At Jungypore, Moorshedabad, Bengal, the wife of C. G. D. Betts, esq., J.P., a son.

Oct. 5. At Chunar, the wife of Lieut. W. G. Murray, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

Oct. 8. At Motecharee, Bengal, the wife of F. M. Halliday, esq., C.S., a dau.

Oct. 10. At Kussowlic, the wife of Col. Pratt, C.B., 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a son.

Oct. 12. At Secunderabad, the wife of Capt. E. H. Couchman, Royal Horse Artillery, a son.

Oct. 13. At Calcutta, the wife of Henry Nowell Poulton, esq., a dau.

Oct. 16. At Mussoorie, the wife of William Wynyard, esq., H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, a son.

Oct. 20. At Lucknow, the wife of William Copeland Capper, esq., Deputy-Commissioner, a son.

Oct. 29. At Gowhatty, Assam, the wife of Capt. W. T. Fagan, Bengal Staff Corps, a dau.

Oct. 30. At Hurryhur, Madras Presidency, the wife of Capt. Ernest Metcalfe, a dau.

At Neemuch, the wife of Capt. E. S. Beamish, Bombay Artillery, a son.

Oct. 31. At Sealkote, Punjab, the wife of

Fitzroy Macpherson, esq., 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, a son.

At Lahore, Northern India, the wife of Capt. A. R. Fuller, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, Director of Public Instruction for the Punjab, a son.

Nov. 2. At Jessore, Bengal, the wife of Chas. H. Campbell, esq., B.C.S., Judge, Jessore, a dau.

Nov. 7. At Agra, the wife of A. C. Lyall, esq., B.C.S., a dau.

Nov. 11. At Brooklodge, co. Cork, the wife of Capt. Denchy, H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

At Stratton, Wilts., the wife of Horatio Gilmore, esq., formerly of the 78th Highlanders, a son.

Nov. 12. The wife of the Rev. Chas. Bruce Ward, Oakamoor, Cheadle, Staffordshire, a son.

Nov. 14. At Monasteris-house, Edenderry, the wife of Capt. John T. Hamilton, J.P., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. W. Richmond, of the Collegiate School, Lennoxville, Canada East, a dau.

Nov. 15. At Gibraltar, the wife of Capt. Freeling, R.A., Colonial Secretary, a dau.

Nov. 18. At Lindridge, Desford, the Hon. Mrs. R. Moreton, a son.

Nov. 19. In Grosvenor-sq., the wife of Richard Benyon, esq., M.P., a dau.

The wife of Edward Studd, esq., Hallaton-hall, Leicestershire, a son.

At the residence of her father, Yate-lawn, Gloucestershire, Mrs. Frederick Sargent, a son.

At South Newton Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Penruddocke, a son.

Nov. 20. At Woolwich, the wife of Major C. H. Owen, R.A., a son.

At Brighton, the wife of Comm. S. Child, H.M.'s late I.N., a son.

At Bath, the wife of the Rev. T. Davis Lamb, a dau.

At Clifton, the wife of Lieut. E. T. Parsons, R.N., H.M.S. "Pembroke," a dau.

Nov. 21. At Clifton, the wife of Sir Edward Strachey, bart., of Sutton Court, a son.

At Shoeburyness, the wife of Maj. Reginald Curtis, R.A., a son.

At Park-lodge, Baslow, Derbyshire, the wife of E. M. Wrench, esq., late 12th Royal Lancers, a son.

In Devonshire-place, the wife of the Rev. Walton Kitching, a son.

At Southsea, the wife of Chas. R. Tompkins, esq., H.M.S. "Excellent," a dau.

At Abbott's Roding, the wife of the Rev. Laurence Capel Cure, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. W. J. Savell, M.A., a dau.

Nov. 22. At Guestling, Lady Ashburnham, a dau.

In Eaton-sq., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Slade, of the 5th Lancers, a son.

In Upper Berkeley-street, the wife of J. L. Du Plat Taylor, esq., a son.

At Richmond, Surrey, Mrs. Leith Ross, of Arnage, Aberdeenshire, a son.

At Ashley Rectory, near Market Harborough, the wife of the Rev. R. T. Pulteney, a dau.

At Wolver's Deane, Hants., the wife of Major G. B. Cumberland, late 42nd Royal Highlanders, a dau.

At Rugby, the wife of the Rev. T. W. Jex Blake, a dau.

At Collumpton, Devon, the wife of Samuel Reginald Potter, esq., M.D., a dau.

Nov. 23. At Hannington Rectory, Hants., the wife of the Rev. R. E. Harrison, a dau.

At Cambridge, the wife of P. H. Frere, esq., a son.

Nov. 24. In Eaton-place, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Learmonth, of Dean, N.B., a dau.

In Clifton-gardens, W., the wife of Lieut.-Col. F. G. Whitehead, a son.

At Hatton Castle, Aberdeenshire, Mrs. Duff of Hatton, a son.

At Wimborne, Dorset, the wife of Capt. C. C. Barrett, Adj. Dorset Rifle Volunteers (late 33rd Regt.), a son.

At Alder-car-hall, the wife of F. Beresford Wright, esq., a dau.

In Hildrop-eres., Camden-road, the wife of the Rev. Albert Augustus Isaacs, a dau.

Nov. 25. At the Lawn, Swindon, the wife of A. L. Goddard, esq., M.P., a son.

At Wokingham, Berks., the wife of Major Charles Thos. Trower, 103rd Regt., a son.

At Oxford, the wife of Gilbert W. Child, esq., M.D., a dau.

In Durham-terr., Westbourne-park, the wife of the Rev. John Peter Hardy, a son.

At Standish Rectory, Mrs. Brandreth, a dau.

At East Retford, Notts., the wife of the Rev. James John Christie, of the Grammar School, a son.

Nov. 26. The Hon. Mrs. Edward Wingfield, a son.

At Hull, the wife of the Rev. F. Margetts, Vicar of Aldborough-cum-Cowden Parva, near Hull, twin daus.

At Burton-on-Trent, the wife of N. W. O. Townsend, esq., a son.

At Chilton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. E. M. Chaplin, a dau.

Nov. 27. In Cromwell-place, Lady Edward Thynne, a dau.

In Lowndes-sq., the wife of E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, esq., M.P., a son.

At Netherseale Old Hall, Leicestershire, the wife of Capt. H. Bagot, R.N., a dau.

At Guildford, the wife of Capt. Dawes, Adj. 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. Charles D. Bell, Incumbent of Ambleside, a son.

At Glasgow, the wife of H. E. Crum-Ewing, jun., esq., a dau.

At Geneva, the wife of George Massy Dawson, esq., New Forest, Tipperary, a dau.

Nov. 28. At Warehorne Rectory, near Ashford, the wife of the Rev. Edward Johnstone, Rector of Warehorne, a son.

In St. George's-terr., Hyde-park, the wife of John Lovell, esq., late Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras Medical Service, a dau.

At Christ Church Parsonage, Cold Harbour,

Dorking, the wife of the Rev. G. W. Hillyer, a son.

At St. Mary's, Ramsey, the wife of the Rev. W. Collins, a dau.

At Sampford, the wife of the Rev. R. H. Eustace, a son.

Nov. 29. In Norfolk-sq., Hyde-park, the wife of Col. Hume, C.B., a dau.

At Gibraltar, the wife of Capt. Erasmus Ommanney, R.N., a dau.

At St. John's Parsonage, Fulham, the wife of the Rev. Edmund Batty, a son.

Nov. 30. At Ash Vicarage, Sandwich, Kent, the wife of the Rev. H. S. Mackarness, a son.

At Pembroke Dock, the wife of W. Brodnax Knight, esq., 84th Regt., a son.

At Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. J. R. Turing, a son.

Dec. 1. At Southsea, the wife of Lieut.-Col. F. Carey, 26th Cameronians, a son.

At Maunby-hall, Thirsk, the wife of T. S. Walker, esq., a dau.

Dec. 2. At Hopton-hall, Lady Plumridge, widow of Adm. Sir Jas. H. Plumridge, K.C.B., a son.

At Millom Vicarage, Cumberland, the wife of the Rev. Edmund E. Allen, a son.

At Southampton, the wife of W. C. P. Grant, esq., R.N., a son.

At Ickleford Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Gerrard Andrewes, a dau.

At Lower Beeding Parsonage, Horsham, the wife of the Rev. James H. Masters, a son.

At the Cloisters, Windsor, the wife of Geo. J. Elvey, Mus.D., a son.

At the Parsonage, Stoke Canon, Exeter, the wife of the Rev. W. L. Lawson, a dau.

Dec. 3. In Hill-st., Lady Emily Walsh, a son.

In Eaton-pl., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hogg, a son.

At Drayton Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. A. J. Williams, a dau.

At Sheffield, the wife of W. J. Watson, esq., 8th (the King's) Regt., a dau.

At the Rectory, Beauchamp Roding, Essex, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Bond, a dau.

In Adelaide-st., Strand, the wife of the Rev. Henry Swabey, a dau.

At Wickham Market, Suffolk, the wife of W. G. Muriel, esq., a son.

Dec. 4. At Lambton Castle, the Countess of Durham, a son.

At her father's residence, Albion-rd., St. John's Wood, the wife of Surgeon-Major Hare, a son.

At Kilmington Rectory, Frome, the wife of the Rev. Henry Fox Strangways, a son.

At Hatchlands, Guildford, the wife of Arthur Holme Sumner, esq., a son.

At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. W. C. Salter, M.A., Principal of St. Alban-hall, a son.

In Trinity-sq., Tower-hill, the wife of Walter Dickson, M.D., R.N., a son.

Dec. 5. At Suttons, Lady Smith, a son.

At the Vicarage, Chertsey, the wife of Lawrence W. Till, M.A., Vicar, a dau.

At Astley Bridge Parsonage, Bolton-le-Moors, the wife of the Rev. A. Birley, a son.

Dec. 6. In Gloucester-terr., Hyde-pk., the residence of her mother, the wife of Major Reed, of Bedford, Middlesex, a son.

At Dennington, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. E. C. Alston, a son.

At St. Leonard's Rectory, Colchester, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Westall, a dau.

At Brightwell Rectory, Wallingford, the wife of the Rev. R. N. Milford, a dau.

In Sloane-st., the wife of Capt. J. M. Grant, Madras Staff Corps, a dau.

At Stanhope, the wife of the Rev. Henry Slater, a dau.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Geo. Bannister, esq., H.M.'s 16th Regt., Bombay Army, a dau.

At Ipswich, the wife of Walter Yeldham, esq., Lieut. 18th Hussars, a son.

The wife of the Rev. T. Swinton Hewitt, Leyster's Parsonage, near Tenbury, a son.

Dec. 7. At Sunderland, the wife of Lieut.-Col. R. Roney, Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers, a dau.

At Cherhill Parsonage, near Calne, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. W. C. Plenderleath, a son.

At York-gate, Regent's-pk., the wife of F. T. Palgrave, esq., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. J. A. Crozier, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces at Netley, a son.

At Hadley-house, Hadley, Middlesex, the wife of L.-Tennyson d'Eyncourt, esq., a dau.

At Fermoy-house, the wife of Capt. E. Ward, 107th Regt., a son.

At Hockering Rectory, the wife of the Rev. M. J. Anderson, a son.

Dec. 8. At Welwyn Rectory, Herts., Lady Boothby, a son.

At the Canonry, St. Asaph, the wife of Archdeacon Ffoulkes, a dau.

At Pen-y-Bont, St. Asaph, the wife of Major Riley, late 88th Connaught Rangers, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of John Haskins, esq., of Hadlow-house, Mayfield, Sussex, a dau.

At Abbey-lodge, Arbroath, Forfarshire, the wife of the Rev. William Duke of St. Vigean's, a son.

At Market Overton Rectory, Rutland, the wife of the Rev. H. L. Wingfield, a son.

At Peakirk, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. E. James, a dau.

Dec. 9. In Beaufort-gardens, the wife of Maj.-Gen. Hutt, C.B., a son.

At Dublin, the wife of Capt. Ricketts, 32nd Light Infantry, a dau.

At Woolwich, the wife of Commander Lysaght, of H.M.S. "Fisgard," a son.

At Hubberstone Rectory, Milford Haven, the wife of the Rev. Octavius Leach, a son.

Dec. 10. At Clevedon, Somersetshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Gibb, a dau.

At Earl's Shilton Parsonage, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev. F. Ernest Tower, a son.

In Margaret-st., Cavendish-sq., the wife of the Rev. Professor Marks, a son.

At Denton-house, Oxon, the wife of the Rev. Walter Sned, of twins—a son and dau.

At Cirencester, the wife of Clement Arthur Thruston, esq., of Pennal Tower, Merionethshire, a son.

At Moggerhanger, Beds., the wife of the Rev. N. Roysds, a son.

Dec. 11. At Streatham Rectory, the wife of the Rev. J. R. Nicholl, a son.

Dec. 12. In Portugal-st., Grosvenor-square, Viscountess Boyle, a son.

At St. Andries, Lady Acland Hood, a son.

At the Old Palace, Lincoln, the wife of Wm. Moss, esq., a dau.

Dec. 13. At Thorness, Isle of Wight, the wife of J. W. Hughes, esq., 1st Battalion 8th (The King's) Regt., a dau.

At the Rectory, Headbourne Worthy, Hants., the wife of the Rev. H. Sles-or, a son.

At the Rectory, Laceby, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. E. Hinds Knight, a son.

At Aston Parsonage, Newport, Shropshire, the wife of the Rev. E. F. Ventris, a dau.

At Hollington, near St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of Commander Peyton Blakiston, R.N., a son.

Dec. 14. At Evington-place, Kent, Lady Honeywood, a son.

At Woolwich, the wife of Major R. J. Hay, Royal Horse Artillery, a son.

At Alderholt Parsonage, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. R. H. E. Wix, a dau.

Dec. 15. At Newstead Abbey, Notts., the wife of William Frederick Webb, esq., a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. H. T. Price, a dau.

At Eton, the wife of the Rev. Wharton B. Marriott, a son.

Dec. 16. At Cotgrave-place, Notts., the Hon. Mrs. R. Henley Eden, a son.

At St. Mary's, York, the wife of Wm. Wallace Hargrove, esq., a son.

At Moreton Corbet Rectory, near Shrewsbury, the wife of the Rev. R. F. Wood, a dau.

Dec. 17. At Newdegate Rectory, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Sugden, a son.

At Wald Newton Rectory, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. George W. Bourke, a dau.

Dec. 18. At the Rectory, Iwerne Courtney, Mrs. F. W. Maunsell, a dau.

At Dunkerton Rectory, Bath, Mrs. Frederick Sowdon, a son.

At Templemore, the wife of the Rev. Edw. Hillman, Chaplain to the Forces, a son.

Dec. 19. At Brighton, the wife of Wroth Acland Lethbridge, esq., a son.

Dec. 20. At the Willows, West Ham, the wife of Capt. Pelly, R.N., a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 7, 1863. In Tasmania, Sir Geo. Farmer, bart., to Elizabeth Amelia, only surviving dau. of Thos. Watson, esq., of Swansea, Glamorgan.

Aug. 12. At Rangitikei, New Zealand, Hamilton Andrews, fourth son of the late Rev. W. Gurden Moore, Vicar of Aslackby, Lincolnshire, to Maria Louisa, eldest dau. of the late W. R. Lumsden, esq., of Wellington.

Aug. 27. At St. Kilda, Victoria, Frederick Wayne, esq., of Otago, second son of the Rev. W. H. Wayne, Vicar of Much Wenlock, Shropshire, to Agatha Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. George Barber, M.A., of Queens' College, Cambridge.

Sept. 1. At Missouri, Northern India, Maj. Henry Chad Cattley, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, Staff Corps, 19th Bengal Cavalry, third son of the Rev. Stephen Reed Cattley, M.A., Incumbent of St. John's, Clapham, to Fanny Ellen Duff, dau. of the late J. S. Toke, esq., Superintending-Surgeon, Bengal Army.

Sept. 22. At Victoria, Vancouver Island, Francis George, youngest son of A. Claudet, esq., F.R.S., of Gloucester-road, Regent's-pk., to Fanny, eldest dau. of Charles Fleury, esq., of Weymouth, Dorset.

Sept. 23. At Longford, Tasmania, the Rev. Charles R. Arthur, Chaplain of Evandale, to Eliza Harriet, second dau. of J. N. Stevenson, esq., of Perridge-house, Devon.

Oct. 7. At New Westminster, British Columbia, Henry Spencer Palmer, Lieut. Royal

Engineers, youngest son of the late Col. J. F. Palmer, Madras Army, of Bath, to Mary Jane Pearson, eldest dau. of the Ven. H. P. Wright, M.A., Archdeacon of Columbia, Chaplain to the Forces, and Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

Oct. 8. At Victoria, Vancouver Island, Henry Reynolds Luard, esq., Capt. Royal Engineers, and third son of the late Peter Francis Luard, esq., M.D., of Warwick, to Caroline Mary, eldest dau. of the late George Leggatt, esq., of Guildford.

Oct. 12. At Loodianah, Punjab, the Rev. John Barton, M.A., third son of the late John Barton, of East Leigh, Hants., to Emily, second dau. of the Rev. Charles Boileau Elliot, M.A., F.R.S., Rector of Tattingstone, Suffolk.

Oct. 17. At the Cathedral, Calcutta, Edward William Pittar, esq., M.A. Cantab., and of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, only son of Arthur Pittar, esq., Kensington-park-gardens, Bayswater, to Frances Maria, only dau. of Dr. Parke P. Lattey, of Cambridge-pl., Hyde-pk.

At Barrackpore, John Cowie, esq., B.A. Cantab., to Alice Isabella, youngest dau. of J. B. Dickson, esq., M.D., H.M.'s Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals.

At St. Peter's, Bishop's College, Calcutta, Lieut. James May, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, to Sarah Maia, second dau. of William Boyd Buckle, esq., H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service.

Oct. 20. Henry, son of the late Gen. James Caulfield, to Susan, dau. of Gen. Geo. Campbell.

At the Cathedral, Bombay, Comm. Robinson, I.N., Superintendent Floating Batteries, to Agnes, dau. of Thomas B. Brooke, esq., late H.E.I.C.S., Island of St. Helena.

Oct. 26. At Chinsurah, Bengal, Lieut. Jas. Knox, Adjutant 1st Battn. 19th Regt., to Janet Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Charles Ross, esq.

Oct. 26. At the Cathedral, Barbados, Peter Edward Hill, esq., Capt. R. A., to Emily Mary, second dau. of William Clarke, esq., M.D., of Tweedside, Barbados.

At Sealkote, India, Thomas H. Wilson, esq., B.A., to Grace, only dau. of the late Rev. Robert Price, Vicar of Shoreham, Kent.

Nov. 4. At Nynce Tal, N.W. Provinces, Arthur P. Howell, esq., Bengal Civil Service, and Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to Laura, fourth dau. of G. F. Russell, esq., late of Miltown-park, co. Dublin.

At Penang, Edmund S. Ludlow, esq., Adj. 25th Regt. Madras Native Infantry, son of Col. Ludlow, R.E., to Jane Emily, dau. of Col. Ranald Macpherson, R.A., and Resident Councillor at Singapore.

Nov. 19. At the Bavarian Chapel, Warwick-street, Charles Lennox Tredcroft, esq., Capt. 1st. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, only son of the late Rev. Robert Tredcroft, of Tangmere, Sussex, to Harriette Sophia Louisa, eldest dau. of J. H. Woodward, esq., of Bruges.

At All Saints', Fulham, Tudor Lavie, esq., Madras Army, son of Col. Lavie, late of the Madras Artillery, to Emily Susan, only dau. of the late Rev. John Nelson, M.A., Rector of Peterstow, Herefordshire, and niece of Park Nelson, esq., of Parson's-green, Fulham.

At Hampstead, George Trenchard Canning, esq., solicitor, of Chard, Somerset, to Elizabeth Bibbia, younger dau. of the late Rev. John Gunn.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Rev. Daniel Winham, M.A., Christ College, Cambridge, Incumbent of Eridge, Sussex, to Eliza, youngest dau. of Walter S. Davidson, esq., Lowndes-sq., London, and great granddau. of the first Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart.

Nov. 20. At Sidmouth, Lieut.-Col. Barstow, R.A., to Annie, eldest dau. of William Strahan, esq., of Sidmouth.

Nov. 23. At Whitworth, John Wind Coates, esq., of Pasture-house, near Northallerton, Yorkshire, to Fanny Duncombe, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Slingsby Duncombe Shafto, of Whitworth-park, near Durham.

Nov. 24. At Aberdeen, the Rev. Archibald Hamilton Charteris, of Park Church, Glasgow, to Catharine Morice, elder dau. of Sir Alexander Anderson, of Blelack, Lord Provost of Aberdeen.

At St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, Mathew Scanderbeg de Rinzy, esq., of Clobenham-hall, co. Wexford, to Henrietta Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Col. Robert Wallace, K.H., formerly of the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.

At Weston-super-Mare, the Rev. R. Louis

Wild, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, son of William Wild, esq., of Denmark-hill, Surrey, to Mary, youngest dau. of Capt. D. Vaughan, of Quebec, Canada East.

At the Catholic Church, Bath, and afterwards at St. Mary's, Bathwick, Gilbert Arthur, eldest son of the late Gilbert Abbot à Beckett, esq., Metropolitan Police Magistrate, to Emily, eldest dau. of William Hunt, esq., of Bath.

Nov. 25. At the Catholic Church, Coughton Court, Warwickshire, Gerald, youngest son of the late Gerald Dease, esq., of Turbotston, co. Westmeath, to Emily, second dau. of the late Sir Robert Throckmorton, bart.

At St. Peter's Port, Guernsey, Hubert Le Cocq, esq., Capt. R.A., to Victoria Margaret, second dau. of Henry Tupper, esq., of Les Côtés, Guernsey.

Nov. 26. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, J. Harris, esq., Capt. Military Train, to Emily, eldest dau. of J. A. I. Smyth, esq., of St. Leonard's, and Cumberland-terr., Regent's-park, London.

At Appleby, Walter Mainwaring, only son of Charles Coyne, esq., of Weston Coney, Staffordshire, to Susan, second dau. of George Moore, esq., of Appleby-hall, Leicestershire.

At Edinburgh, Henry Jennings Bramly, esq., 42nd Royal Highlanders, to Harriet Louisa, only dau. of Edward Woodford, esq., LL.D., H.M.'s Inspector of Schools.

At St. Peter's, Croydon, Edward Ernest Stride, esq., of the British Museum, and of Merton, Surrey, to Isabella, third dau. of William Henry Witherby, esq., of Coombe-lane, Croydon.

At Salehurst, D. N. Olney, esq., of Walter's, Salehurst, to Catherine Rickman, niece of Thos. Barton, esq., the Grove, Robertsbridge.

Nov. 27. At Christ Church, Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. Thomas Godfrey Pembroke Pope, A.B., eldest son of the late Rev. Richard Thos. Pembroke Pope, A.M., of Cork, and Bron Menai, Bangor, North Wales, to Louisa Anne, second dau. of the late Rev. Ba'ten Powell, M.A., Savilian Professor of Geometry, Oxford.

At Charles Church, Plymouth, John S. R. Oke, esq., of Liverpool, second and only surviving son of Capt. W. W. Oke, R.N., to Helen, niece of John Hollyer, esq., of Champion-hill, Surrey.

At St. Mary's, Hastings, William Alfred Noble, esq., of Roydon-hall, West Creting, Suffolk, to Mary Anne, only dau. of the late Joseph Lodge, esq., of Creting-hall, in the same county.

Nov. 28. At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Francis Ricardo, esq., of the Friary, Old Windsor, to Louisa Jane, second dau. of Sir Erskine Perry.

At Trinity Church, Paddington, Charles H. Clay, esq., Capt. H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, to Eleanor Isabel Agnes, only dau. of the late Alexander Sangster, esq., of Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park.

Nov. 30. At Brougham, Westmoreland, the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Edwardes, to Alice Eleanora, eldest dau. of William Brougham, esq., of Brougham-hall.

Dec. 1. At Kidderminster, Major the Hon. Augustus Anson, M.P., to Amelia Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. L. Claughton, Vicar of Kidderminster.

At Hill, Gloucestershire, Frederick Henry, son of the Rev. Thomas and the Lady Louisa Cator, to Frances Sophia Vaughan, only child of the Rev. Sir Edward Harry Vaughan Colt, bart., and Lady Colt, of Hill, Gloucestershire.

At the British Embassy, Paris, Capt. James Burnie Lind, Bengal Staff Corps, to Florence, youngest dau. of Sir John F. Davis, bart., K.C.B.

At St. James-the-Less, Westminster, William J. Bell, esq., Hyderabad Cavalry, second son of Major-Gen. Bell, to Henrietta Jane, youngest dau. of the late R. J. Moring Grey, esq., of Charlton, Kent.

At Butlers-Marston, Lancelot Æmilus Shadwell, late 29th Regt., eldest son of the late Rev. John E. Shadwell, Rector of All Saints', Southampton, to Emily Helen Ingram, only dau. of the late Major B. Thomas, 9th Regt.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Wm. Peace, late Incumbent of Christ Church, Luton, Beds., to Mary Wedderburn, dau. of the late Col. Alexander Cumming, Bengal Cavalry.

At St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Birnam, Dunkeld, N.B., Thos. Ormsby Underwood, esq., H.M.'s Sappers and Miners, Madras Staff Corps, son of Wm. Elphinstone Underwood, esq., late of H.M.'s Madras Civil Service, to Mary Newham, only dau. of Jas. Ross, esq., of Heath-pk., Birnam.

At Oswaldkirk, John, second son of the late Richard Hill, esq., of Thornton, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John William Bower, Rector of Barmston, Yorkshire.

At Shiplake, Oxon., Wm. Dalziel, eldest son of Edw. Mackenzie, esq., of Fawley-court, Henley-on-Thames, to Mary Anna, eldest dau. of Henry Baskerville, esq., of Crousley-pk., Oxfordshire.

At Fontmell Magna, Dorset, John Chas. Wilson, esq., barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's-inn, eldest son of the late Wm. Wilson, esq., to Elizabeth, eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. Robert Salkeld, Rector of Fontmell Magna.

At Emmanuel Church, Loughborough, the Rev. Hen. Watson Wasse, M.A., Vicar of Prestwold and Hoton, younger son of the late Rev. S. Wasse, sometime Vicar of Hayfield, Derbyshire, to Susan Emily, youngest dau. of the late J. E. Brooke, esq., of Hotham-house, Yorkshire.

Dec. 2. At St. Pancras Church, the Rev. P. Lamb, M.A., to Jane, second dau. of Joseph Wm. Walker, esq., of Francis-st., Bedford-sq.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Frederic Stocks Bentley, esq., now Bentley Innes, barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, to Henrietta, only child of the late Robert Innes, esq., of Thrumster, Caithness, N.B.

At St. Cuthbert's, Wells, Wm. Alexander, son of the late Dr. Tweeddale, R.N., to Louisa, only dau. of John Belfour Plowman, esq., J.P., Wells.

Dec. 3. At St. Stephen's, Dublin, D. W. R. Buchanan, esq., eldest son of Andrew Buchanan, esq., Greenfield, Lanarkshire, to the Lady Kathrine Alicia Hely Hutchinson, dau. of the late and sister of the present Earl of Donoughmore.

At Okeover, Staffordshire, S. W. Clowes, esq., of Broughton Old Hall, Lancashire, and Woodhouse Eaves, Loughborough, to the Hon. Adelaide Cavendish, second dau. of the late Lord Waterpark, of Doveridge-hall, Derbysh.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Chas. Wm. Paulet, esq., late Capt. 7th Hussars, son of the Hon. and Rev. Lord Chas. Paulet, Prebendary of Salisbury and Vicar of Wellesbourne, to Susan Amelia Georgina Carr Standish, second surviving dau. of the late Wm. Standish Standish, esq., of Cocken-hall, Durham, and Duxbury-pk., Lancashire.

At St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Glasgow, Capt. L. Edw. O'Connor, 76th Regt., eldest son of Col. L. Smyth O'Connor, C.B., Inspecting Field Officer, Northern District, Ireland, to Mary Helena de Jersey, dau. of Angus Turner, esq., of Glentyre, Pitcairns-house, Perthshire, and Glasgow.

At Writtle, Essex, Thomas, only son of T. M. Osborne, esq., of Clifton, co. Cork, to Frances Alice, eldest dau. of J. A. Hardecastle, esq., M.P. for Bury St. Edmunds.

At St. Philip's, Granville-sq., Wm. Long, esq., of Amesbury, Wiltshire, to Louisa Gould, third dau. of the late Geo. Simon Cook, esq.

Dec. 8. At Matfen, Northumberland, Rear-Adm. the Hon. Chas. G. T. B. Elliot, C.B., to Louise, eldest dau. of Sir Edw. Blackett, bart., of Matfen.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Hen. Nele Loring, of Southwick and Boarhunt, Hants., eldest son of the late Adm. Sir John Wentworth Loring, K.C.B., K.C.H., to Jean, second dau. of the late Adm. Sir Chas. Sullivan, bart.

At Cattistock, Dorset, G. H. Wyndham, esq., Second Secretary to H.M.'s Embassy at Berlin, and eldest son of the Hon. Col. Wyndham, of Rogate-lodge, Sussex, to Charlotte Elizabeth Sophia, second dau. of the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Scott, Rector of Maiden Newton, Dorset.

At St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, Major Tulloh, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Harriet, dau. of the late Geo. Swinton, esq., B.C.S.

Dec. 9. At St. George's-sq., by special licence, the Hon. St. John Butler, second son of the late Lord Dunboyne, to Anne, widow of Robert Geo. Parnther, esq., late of the Rifle Brigade, and of Grafton-st., London.

At the residence of the bride's father, Copenhagen, Capt. Fingal Adolf Reinold von Sydow, second son of the late Adm. J. G. von Sydow (Swedish Navy), Stockholm, to Blanche, second dau. of Geo. Stephens, esq., F.S.A., Professor of Old English Literature at the University, Copenhagen.

At All Saints', St. Pancras, William Mowbray Donne, M.A., son of W. Bodham Donne, esq., J.P., D.L. of the county of Norfolk, to Edith

Lucy, dau. of the late Rev. T. W. Salmon, M.A., Incumbent of Hopton, Suffolk.

Dec. 10. At Andrahan, co. Galway, the Rev. Wm. Christopher TEMPLER, Rector of Burton Bradstock, Dorset, to Sophia Frances Shawe, second dau. of the late Francis Manley Shawe Taylor, esq., of Castle Taylor, and granddau. of the late Gen. Sir John Taylor, K.C.B.

At Chester-le-Street, Henry POTTINGER, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, second son of the late Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon Sir Henry POTTINGER, bart., G.C.B., formerly Governor of Madras, to Mary Adeline, eldest dau. of the Rev. E. H. Shipperdson, of Hermitage, co. Durham.

At Trinity Church, Port of Spain, Capt. C. E. Grogan, 14th Regt., to Edith Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Hon. William Eccles, of Enmore, Trinidad.

At Thorne Coffin, Somersetshire, the Rev. Christopher G. WHEAT, third son of the Rev. Carlos C. Wheat, Vicar of Timberland, Lincolnshire, to Constance Harriette, only surviving dau. of Commander Charles Pearson, R.N., of Thorne-house.

At Culmington, Devon, Arthur WELLINGTON PEATY, esq., of Myddelton-square, London, youngest surviving son of Chas. Peaty, esq., formerly of Fir-grove, near Southampton, to Emily Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Knight Field, St. Stephen's, Manchester.

At St. Thomas's, Winchester, the Rev. Barre BERESFORD DOWLING, M.A., to Mary Ursula, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Henry George WELLS, M.A., of Kingsworthy, Hants.

At Bromley, Kent, the Rev. Chas. Augustus SOLBÉ, Curate of St. Simon's, Upper Chelsea, to Agnes Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. T. Rock GARNSEY, Incumbent of Christ Church, Forest of Dean.

At Grazely, Joseph, son of John WARD, esq., of the Manor-house, Cnaddington, to Annie, dau. of the late Robt. Mayne CLARKE, esq., of Cold Harbour, Oxon.

At Annesley-park, Notts., Horatio, son of the late Colonel PACKE, of Wyford, Norfolk, to Mary Anne CHAWORTH, dau. of the late and sister of the present John Chaworth Masters, esq.

At Trinity Church, Upper Chelsea, Robert HAYNE, esq., of Upton, Dorsetshire, to Mary

Anne, widow of Captain John Beardmore, of Uplands, Hants., and dau. of the late George COOPER RIDGE, esq., of Mordon-park, Surrey.

At St. Edward's, Cambridge, Thos. WEBSTER, esq., M.A., Fellow and Law Lecturer of Trinity College, to Julia Augusta, second dau. of Capt. George DAVIES, R.N., of Pendeen-house, Cambridge.

Dec. 12. At South Hackney, Chas. SILVESTER, second son of C. R. RANDALL, esq., of Well-st., Hackney, to Louisa, second dau. of Thos. WARE, esq., of Manor-house, Mare-street, Hackney.

Dec. 14. At St. Barnabas' Church, Kensington, Capt. James STEWART, Staff Officer Pensioners (late 24th Regt.), to Marianne, third dau. of W. H. SIMPSON, esq., Warwick-gardens, Kensington.

Dec. 15. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Major JAMES, H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, to Mary, widow of Surgeon-Major CROZIER.

At St. Thomas's, Ryde, Lieut.-Col. C. P. IBBETSON, to Emily, third dau. of Wm. Henry WHITING, esq., late Ceylon C.S.

At St. John's, High-cross, Herts., the Rev. Arthur Henry BLUNT, B.A., Lecturer of St. Andrew's, Holborn, third surviving son of S. Jasper Blunt, esq., of Balham, Surrey, to Jessie, third surviving dau. of the late Wm. Plunkett, esq., barrister-at-law.

Dec. 16. At Kells, John MAUNSELL, esq., of Rockmount, Dundrum, co. Dublin, to Emily Roche, dau. of Archibald J. STEPHENS, esq., Q.C., LL.D., Recorder of Winchester.

At Charleville, Edward PICTON PHILLIPS, esq., Haverfordwest, to Elizabeth Augusta, dau. of Col. Giles VANDELEUR CREAGH, of Cahirbane, co. Clare.

At Clifton, James BUCHANAN WHITTA, esq., 88th Connaught Rangers, to Eliza Matilda, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Charles FORBES, 17th Foot, and granddau. of Gen. Forbes, R.A.

Dec. 17. At St. Barnabas, Kensington, Clifford PARSONS, esq., Capt. in H.M.'s 3rd Regt. (the Buffs), to Laura Olivia BABINGTON, dau. of the late Rev. Benjamin PEILE, of Hatfield, Herts.

At Tooting, Surrey, the Rev. James W. L. BOWLEY, Chaplain of the Royal Naval School, Isleworth, to Maria, eldest dau. of Robert JOHNSON, esq., of Tooting.

Obituary.

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

FREDERIK VII., KING OF DENMARK.

Nov. 15. In his palace of Glücksborg, South Jutland, at half-past two in the afternoon, Frederik VII. (Carl Christian), after a reign of 15 years and nearly 9 months, at the commencement of his 56th year. His sickness, erysipelas, carried him off very rapidly. He was born Oct. 6, 1808, at Amalienborg in the capital, and was the son of King Christian VIII., by his first wife, the Princess Charlotte Frederike of Mecklenborg-Schwerin.

This King, who will long be called in Denmark both the Great and the Good, was the last man of the Oldenborg House, and a new dynasty now succeeds him, the German House of Prince Christian of Glücksborg-Beck. The late sovereign was beloved by all ranks of his people, and his death has thrown a deep gloom over his country: for he was in heart and soul thoroughly Danish and Scandinavian. He was warmly attached to the Commons, but was the friend of all classes, among whom he mixed quietly and simply at all times; and he was at the head of that popular movement which changed Denmark from a state vegetating for centuries under a so-called paternal despotism to the life and vigour and glory of a really free constitutional monarchy. It was in this spirit that he chose his royal motto, *Folkets Kjerlighed er min Styrke* (The People's Love is my Strength); and he lived and died to defend and develop the splendid charter which he had conferred on his land. The waves of reaction beat upon him in vain. Intrigue and sophism had no power over him. He firmly respected his oath, and he honestly nursed public liberty.

In his youth (1826—1828) Prince Frederik travelled through Germany and Switzerland, passing more than a year in Geneva, Italy, and the south of France; and on his return he married, Nov. 1, 1828, Vilhelmine Marie, King Frederik VI.'s youngest daughter, but he was separated from her in 1837. In 1834 he traversed Iceland; he was some years in Fredericia as commandant and chief of an infantry regiment, and thereupon occupied an official station in Fyen. As Crown Prince he visited Scotland and the Færoes in 1844, and at his father's death he ascended the throne, Jan. 20, 1848.

Frederick VII. commenced his reign by quashing all the prosecutions which the Chancery of the day had instituted for political offences; and on the 28th of January he issued a royal rescript promising a free constitution for the whole monarchy. But in the meantime "Slesvig-Holsteinism" had gradually grown from the dream and plot of a few interested and ambitious intriguers into a powerful open conspiracy, assisted by Prussia, which wished to seize the valuable harbours and rich districts of the southern part of the state. This movement was urged on, on the one hand, by the propaganda of the German cabinets, always ready to grasp and Germanize foreign lands while oppressing their own, thus diverting the Germans from inward reforms; and, on the other, by the feverish spirit excited by the French Revolution of 1830. Thus, only nine weeks after ascending the throne, the new King saw himself involved in a war for life and death against an unexampled outbreak of treachery, cunning, falsehood, and re-

volt. On the 18th of March, 1848, the provincial deputies of Slesvig and of Holstein were assembled in Rendsborg, and agreed to send a deputation to the King with an address, demanding the union of Slesvig and of Holstein under one government, and that Slesvig should be delivered over as a member to the German Confederation. But on the 20th there was a great meeting of the citizens in the Danish capital, and an immense assembly, headed by the Mayor and magistrates, went to the King's palace (Christiansborg) to ask for a new, and liberal, and national Ministry. This wish had been fulfilled ere it was thus formulated, and on the 24th was formed the first constitutional and responsible cabinet that the kingdom had seen for more than three hundred years. This was followed by the famous Danish Ground-law, or Free Constitution, signed by the King on the 5th of June, 1849, after long discussions in a free assembly of deputies and of members chosen by the Crown, to whose noble work the King gave the force of law. This Ground-law is largely copied from that of England, and has been productive of immense benefits in every direction, Denmark having since then progressed wonderfully, improvements having been made, political and material, on every hand; and it now possesses the same general rights and liberties, full religious liberty included, as England itself.

During the revolutionary war King Frederik stood fast by his people, and succeeded in preserving his Danish province of Slesvig from the German invaders, while at the same time he boldly defended the freedom of the state. During the efforts of late years to force on the nation an absurd and impracticable "whole-state" government, he still resisted all attempts to reach that object by restoring despotism, and when this whole-state scheme fell to pieces of itself, resisted by both the Danes in Denmark and the Germans in Holstein and Lauenborg, he laid before the Rigsraad a new law, for drawing still tighter

the bands between the Danish parts of the realm, the kingdom proper, and the Danish Duchy of South Jutland (or Slesvig). This bill has since been signed and accepted by the new king, Christian IX.

King Frederik's second marriage was with Princess Caroline of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1841—1846). His third wife was a private person, the Countess Danner, and his union with her (Aug. 7, 1850) was thereforemorganatic.

The late King had no shining talents, but he had a good clear understanding, and easily made himself master of what interested him. Like his royal father he was an excellent antiquary, but, unlike him, he studied and collected chiefly the remains and antiquities of his own land, and of the Scandinavian races. His private museum was very large and rich, and it is hoped that his precious collections will find their way to the Danish state. By the unhappy fire in Frederiksborg Palace a choice part of his private museum was consumed. But most of the best pieces were copied or engraved, and he spared no expense in making good his loss. And he was no mere theoretic lover of old-lore. He had his own private workshops, and was very clever with his fingers. He also personally took part in explorations and diggings. He superintended the openings of the royal graves at Ringsted, the grand grave-mounds of King Gorm and Queen Thyre at Jellinge, the remarkable moss-finds at Nydam and elsewhere, and fifty other such exhumations, and his opinion on practical points was always worth having. Almost his last hours were spent in superintending the great moss-find diggings in South Jutland. And his only attempt with the pen was on an antiquarian subject: we allude to the paper read by him at the meeting of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries in 1857, on the means adopted by our forefathers for constructing their massive stone-kists. This memoir, the best yet written on this subject, has been translated into English, French,

German, and half-a-dozen other languages, and is therefore known to our readers. The Danish original appeared in the Transactions of the Northern Society of Antiquaries.

As might be expected, King Frederik gave largely to public and private antiquarian societies, helped and protected antiquarian efforts, personally presided at the annual meetings of the Northern Antiquaries, which were held in his own palace (Christiansborg), and at these reunions conversed freely, and affably, and instructively with the Fellows who happened to be present, often discoursing on some rare article from his own collection. He was always "at home" when people had anything for sale too expensive for the purse of our friend Councillor Thomsen, the zealous chief of the great Northern Museum, but often such purchases came at last as gifts from the King into the delighted Thomsen's hands. Hence the rapidity with which he brought together his rich private museum, and hence the happy influence he excited all over Denmark in favour of protecting and preserving the national monuments. His death is a great blow to Denmark also in this direction. But the example which he thus set through all his life to crowned heads, as well as to simple peasants, cannot but produce lasting and most beneficial fruits. Both freemen and archaeologists will ever remember him with gratitude. His merits will live when his faults are forgotten. He loved Old Denmark, and was the bosom-friend of King Carl XV. of Sweden and Norway; and "love covers a multitude of sins."

LORD ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Nov. 20. At Dhurumsala, in Cashmere, aged 52, Lord Elgin and Kincardine, P.C.K.T., &c., Viceroy of India.

The deceased, James Bruce, eighth Earl of Elgin and twelfth Earl of Kincardine (formerly Ambassador to the Sublime Porte, and the collector of the Elgin marbles now in the British Mu-

seum), was the eldest son of Thomas, seventh Earl, by his second marriage, with Elizabeth, daughter of James Townshend Oswald, Esq., of Dunnikier, co. Fife, and was born in London on the 20th of July, 1811. He was educated at Eton, and from Eton he went to Christ Church, where he was a fellow collegian with Sir George Lewis, Lord Dalhousie, Lord Canning, and Mr. Gladstone. He was of the First Class in classics in 1832, and subsequently he became a Fellow of Merton College, being then known in his father's lifetime as Lord Bruce. In 1841 he entered Parliament as member for Southampton, and as a supporter of Sir Robert Peel; and in the same year he succeeded to the Earldom, which being a Scotch peerage did not interfere with his seat in the Lower House; but this he resigned in 1842, on being appointed to the Governor-Generalship of Jamaica.

When difficulties presented themselves in Canada, Lord Elgin was selected, in 1846, as the best man to grapple with the position of affairs in that colony. He carried out in Canada the conciliatory policy of his father-in-law, Lord Durham, and by preserving a neutrality between parties, by developing the resources of the country, agricultural and commercial, and by seeking in every possible way to study the wishes of the colonists, he, in a reign that extended over eight years, did more than any man to quell discontent and to knit the Canadian provinces closely to the mother country. His services were rewarded in 1849 by his being raised to the British peerage as Baron Elgin of Elgin.

From Canada Lord Elgin was transferred to China as Special Ambassador: and, while on his way to that empire, he learnt by a communication from Earl Canning, that Calcutta, in consequence of the sudden outbreak of the Indian mutiny, was in a state of consternation; and he at once took the decided step of landing the troops intended for China in order that they might take part in the suppression of the rebellion. He passed on to China, and though, by this

weakening of his force his progress was delayed, yet in the end he succeeded in his aims; he saw Canton taken, and he negotiated the important treaty of Tientsin with the Celestials, which forms the basis of our present relations with them. This was a great triumph, and though there had been much bitter contention as to the policy of Lord Palmerston in prosecuting the Chinese war, yet its successful issue seemed to gratify all parties alike.

In the summer of 1859 Lord Elgin became a member of Lord Palmerston's Cabinet, with the duties of Postmaster-General. His brother, Mr. Bruce, had been appointed Envoy in China, and in accordance with the treaty he ought to have been received in Peking. Access to the capital, however, was refused to him, save on conditions which were considered derogatory to the British representative, and when the rights secured by treaty were insisted on, there ensued the disaster of the Peiho. Forthwith, in 1860, Lord Elgin was despatched once more to sustain the English authority, and he thoroughly fulfilled his mission by entering Peking in state, and compelling the submission of the Celestial chiefs.

Scarcely had he gained this triumph than he was appointed to succeed Lord Canning as Governor-General of India. In this position he was unceasing in his exertions for the development of the great resources of that wide territory, and it is much owing to his judicious arrangements that India has taken a start in improvement, the firstfruits of which are seen in the large and increasing quantities of cotton which are now being received from that country. He provoked no contests, and attempted no acquisition of territory, but maintained external peace, and promoted internal and material prosperity.

In the autumn of 1863, Lord Elgin started on a tour of inspection of the north of India, with the intention of visiting Cashmere. Lady Elgin accompanied him, as did the Secretaries and other Government officials. On the 13th of November he incurred an unwonted

degree of fatigue by ascending on foot one of the Himalayan passes, and was almost immediately seized by illness, which compelled him to take to his bed, at a secluded hamlet, called Dhurumsala, and he never recovered. The "*Bombay Times*" thus describes the course of events during the short remainder of his life:—

"The Viceroy and Governor-General of India died at two o'clock A.M. on the 20th of November, at Dhurumsala, in the valley of Cashmere. Up to the 19th his Lordship was quite conscious, fully aware of his state, and perfectly composed. He made every earthly preparation for his departure. He made his will; gave injunctions that he should be buried at Dhurumsala; directed Col. Strachey to design a tomb for his remains; approved of the design when submitted to him; dictated the words of the telegrams that he ordered to be despatched to England, conveying the expression of his duty to his Queen, and the request that Her Majesty would appoint his successor; gave instructions respecting the return of his family to England; took leave of his family, and waited till his end came. His death is a great loss to the British empire: to British India, at such a time as the present, it is a loss which seems irreparable."

In reference to his death the "*Times*" remarks:—

"When he accepted the post his friends remembered how the two previous Governors, his college friends, had suffered from the severity of their labours in an oppressive climate. It was felt at the same time that so much misfortune must have its interval of brightness, and it was hoped that Lord Elgin might escape. He has, however, fallen in harness; but he has had the satisfaction of seeing India grow in prosperity under his rule, and hold out expectations which for years past we have not dared to entertain. All through his life he was successful in his undertakings, and he was successful at the last. He owed that success not so much to great genius as to good sense, to social tact, and to a love of hard, steady work."

Lord Elgin was twice married. By Elizabeth Mary, daughter of C. L. Cumming Bruce, of Rose-isle, co. Sterling, M.P., whom he married April 22, 1841,

he has left a daughter, Lady Elma, born June 19, 1842; her Ladyship died in childbed, June 7, 1843, whilst Lord Elgin was Governor of Jamaica. He married, secondly, Nov. 7, 1846, Lady Mary Louisa Lambton, eldest surviving daughter of John George, first Earl of Durham. He is succeeded by Victor Alexander, Lord Bruce, born May 16, 1849; and leaves also the Hon. Robert Bruce, born Dec. 4, 1851, Hon. Fred. John, born Sept. 16, 1854, and Lady Louisa Elizabeth, born in 1856. Another son, the Hon. Charles, born April 27, 1853, died June 12, 1863.

VISCOUNT MIDLETON.

Dec. 16. At Peperharrow Park, near Godalming, aged 72, Viscount Midleton.

The deceased, Charles Brodrick, sixth Viscount Midleton, Baron Brodrick of Ireland, and Baron Brodrick of Great Britain, was born at Cahirmone, Sept. 14, 1791, and was the eldest son of the Hon. and Most Rev. Charles Brodrick, Archbishop of Cashel, by Mary, daughter of the Right Rev. Richard Woodward, Bishop of Cloyne. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1812. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1819, and succeeded his cousin in the peerage in 1848. He married, May 5, 1825, the Hon. Emma Stapleton, third daughter of Thomas, 22nd Lord Le Despenser, by whom he leaves two daughters, the Hon. Mary Emma Brodrick, born Feb. 20, 1826, and the Hon. Albinia Frances, born May 15, 1831, who married, Sept. 30, 1850, Alexander S. Leslie Melville, Esq. His Lordship is succeeded in the title and estates by his brother, the Hon. and Very Rev. William John Brodrick, Dean of Exeter, who married, first, March 6, 1824, Lady Anne Elizabeth Brudenell, eldest daughter of the sixth Earl of Cardigan, and relict of the Hon. John Perceval; she died without issue, Nov. 24 of the same year. He married, secondly, March 31, 1829, the Hon. Harriet Brodrick, fourth daughter

of the fourth Viscount Midleton. He was raised to the rank of a Viscount's son by Royal warrant in 1849.

LORD CHESHAM.

Nov. 10. At his residence, Grosvenor-square, aged 70, the Right Hon. Lord Chesham.

The deceased, Charles Compton Cavendish, was the fourth son of George Augustus Henry, first Earl of Burlington (second son of William, fourth Duke of Devonshire), by Lady Elizabeth Compton, daughter of Charles, seventh Earl of Northampton. He was born on the 28th of August, 1793. He married, on the 18th of June, 1814, Lady Catherine Susan Gordon, eldest daughter of George, ninth Marquis of Huntly, who survives him. He was for many years a member of the House of Commons, having sat in that assembly from 1820 till his elevation to the House of Lords in January, 1858, under the title of Baron Chesham of Chesham, co. Bucks. He represented Newtown, Hants., from 1820 to 1826; was returned for Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, in 1831, and in 1832 was elected for the eastern division of Sussex, which he represented up to 1841; for Youghal, from 1841 to 1847, when he was returned for the county of Bucks., and continued one of its representatives, in conjunction with Mr. Du Pré and Mr. Disraeli, until he was created a peer.

His Lordship is succeeded in his title by his only son, the Hon. Wm. George Cavendish, M.P., and Captain 2nd Derby Militia, who was born Oct. 20, 1815, and married, July 24, 1849, Henrietta Frances, daughter of the Rt. Hon. W. Sebright Lascelles and Lady Caroline Lascelles, by whom he has a family of three sons and three daughters. The late peer had also two daughters: Susan Sophia, born March 1, 1817, married in 1837 to Thomas Brand, Esq., now Lord Dacre; and Harriet Elizabeth, born Nov. 25, 1820, married to the Earl of Stafford.

SIR F. E. SCOTT, BART.

Nov. 21. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 39, Sir Francis Edward Scott, Bart., of Great Barr Hall, near Birmingham.

The deceased gentleman, who united in himself two baronetcies (deriving one at his birth as the heir of his maternal grandfather), was the eldest son of the late Sir Edward Dolman Scott, M.P., by Catharine Juliana, eldest daughter and co-heir of the late Sir Hugh Bateman, Bart., of Hastingon Hall, Derbyshire, and was born in 1824. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1845, succeeded his father in the Scott baronetcy in 1851, and in 1854 married Mildred Anne, eldest daughter of Sir William E. Cradock Hartopp, Bart., of Four-Oaks Park, Worcestershire, by whom he leaves issue Edward William Dolman (now Sir Edward), born 1854; Arthur Douglas, born 1860, and three daughters.

From a notice in the "Birmingham Daily Post" of Nov. 24, 1863, we borrow the following judicious estimate of the life and character of the deceased:—

"The precarious state of Sir F. E. Scott's health had long been known, even beyond the circle of his own relatives and personal friends: but it had been somewhat confidently hoped that complete cessation from mental labour, and residence in a warm climate, in conjunction with the more active remedies prescribed by his medical advisers, would enable him to regain sufficient health and strength to follow out that career of usefulness which lay open to him, and for which he was so eminently fitted. These anticipations, unhappily, were not to be realized, and his death has deprived us of one whom we could ill spare, and whose knowledge, willingness, and ability we could ill afford to lose.

"For Sir Francis Scott was fitted for peculiar work. He was a student and a lover of Art. Gifted naturally with a warm love for the beautiful, and a keen appreciation of its holiness and delight-

fulness, he had so made Art his particular study and occupation that he was eminently qualified to judge, to teach, and to advise in all those numerous Art questions which are pressed more and more upon the public notice every day. And not only did he possess this special knowledge, together with the ability to use it aright, but he was always ready and willing to give others the benefit of it, whether for private or for public service. There can be no doubt that had his life and health been spared, his presidency of the School of Art in this town, which he held for a few months only, would have proved very greatly and lastingly to our advantage. For he was deeply impressed with the necessity of Art Education. He was fully alive to the one-sidedness and incompleteness of the plan followed by all our Government Schools of Art. He knew what was or was not essential, and while his natural courage rendered him prompt to speak in defence of that which he felt to be the right course, his habitual courtesy prevented his opinions being uttered in a manner offensive to his antagonists; and his position, joined to his known and recognised qualifications, secured attention and gave weight to his arguments.

"In all the Art questions which of late years have been brought before the notice of Parliament, he took the greatest interest. On the vexed questions of the Government offices he worked long and well*, and on all such matters as the management of the Art collections at Kensington, the acquisitions to the National Gallery, and other kindred topics, his opinion was sought by those who, called upon to decide, yet felt their own inability to judge.

"His long years of residence on the Continent, and particularly in Italy, fitted him peculiarly for some of the offices he was called upon to fill, and as an active member of the Council of the Arundel Society—that most useful of all Art societies—his special knowledge

* For a notice of an able pamphlet by him on this question, see GENT. MAG., Sept. 1860, p. 306.

of Italian Art was found exceedingly valuable. He contributed largely to the Copying Fund, by which so many of the frescoes of the earliest and greatest Italian painters are being rescued from total loss and oblivion; and not content with this, Sir Francis himself gave large commissions to the Italian artists employed by the committee, and at his sole expense copies of an important series of frescoes were made and transmitted to England.

"He was a contributing visitor to the Royal Institute of British Architects; he was for a time President of our local Archæological Society; and it has already been mentioned that he was President of the Government School of Art in this town, and it was during his term of office that the first prizes were offered to the students for designs for Art manufactures, Sir Francis himself setting the first example—a work which he followed up by establishing a students' prize of £10 a-year in connection with the Royal Institute of Architects. He was also actively connected with the Architectural Museum first formed in Cannon-row, Westminster, and afterwards removed to South Kensington. In short, no project connected with the advancement, or formed to promote the interest, of Art, could ever fail to secure Sir Francis's sympathy and active co-operation.

"Apart from his special care for art, he was ready to assist in any well-considered scheme for the general advantage of his countryman. It will doubtless be in the remembrance of many that he was one of the earliest promoters of the Midland Institute, that he assisted in its formation, and laboured in its advancement. To him, amongst other merits, it is owing that the building in which the Institute is housed is in any way worthy of the town; and he himself undertook, and carried to a successful issue, a canvass for subscriptions, by which the burden of the building debt was removed. He also served on the Council, and officiated as President.

"Again, when the attempt was made to purchase Aston Hall and a portion of the Park for the use of the town, Sir Francis gave up his time, his energy, and his money for the furtherance of the project, and fearfully overworked himself in so doing. He fitted up the room now called "Sir Francis Scott's Room," at his sole expense, enriching it with a complete collection of the Arundel Society's publications, copies of ancient works of art, and casts, the whole being arranged under his superintendence, and in accordance with his instructions.

"Although he took no apparently prominent part in political life, he was known to be a zealous and consistent Liberal. He had no seat in Parliament, and although he was pressed to contest Birmingham at the last election, he steadily refused to act in antagonism to Mr. Bright. He was also named as one of the probable candidates for North Warwickshire, in conjunction with Sir Thomas Skipwith.

"Of his private character much need not be said here. Those who knew him most valued him the most; but even those who knew him but slightly could not fail to recognise in him a type of the best Englishman—in all out-door sports active, energetic, and skilled, but in no sense of the word a mere sportsman. True, upright, and honourable, no word of his required any one to certify it; no deed of his could reflect shame upon the doer. Open-hearted and liberal, ready to help, quick to praise, a warm friend, a noble adversary, Sir Francis has left to his young children the glorious inheritance of a good and an unsullied name."

JACOB GRIMM.

Sept. 20. At Berlin, aged 78, Jacob Grimm, a renowned philologist.

The deceased (the last of the Brothers Grimm, so well known as the authors of the great German Dictionary) was born at Steinau, in Hesse Cassel, on the 4th of January, 1785. His father was a

jurist and magistrate, in narrow circumstances, but the brothers Jacob and William were sent to the University of Marburg by their aunt, and they were through life associated in their studies and labours. Where Jacob was a professor, William had also his class. Where Jacob was a librarian, there William was sub-librarian. If Jacob lost his place, William resigned his. From youth to age they had all things in common—books, money, and dwelling. They studied together and wrote together on the same works till their respective shares could hardly be distinguished in the great result of the united task, and the “Brothers Grimm” became a recognised duality in literature. In 1806 Jacob was a clerk in the *bureau* of the Hessian Secretary of War, and when Hesse was incorporated in the new kingdom of Westphalia, he became keeper of the private library of the new monarch, who cared little for books, and never made any demand for his services. Thus for five years, from 1808 till 1813, Jacob Grimm was virtually possessor of the royal library, which had been seized from the Elector, and read and studied in it to his heart’s content. He worked among the books (on his own account) indefatigably, as he always did, to the subsequent advantage of the world. It was in this period he published one of his earliest works, “On Old German Poetry.”

In 1813, when the kingdom of Westphalia was swept away and the Elector was restored, Grimm’s connection with the library took another turn. The French, on their departure, carried the Elector’s library to Paris. Thither Grimm was sent, as Secretary of Legation, charged with the special mission of reclaiming the volumes, and the library was returned as part of the great restitution on which the Allies insisted in 1814. Subsequently both Jacob and William were retained in charge of it; but in 1829 they removed to Göttingen, where Jacob was appointed professor, and William sub-librarian of the University. The former was one of the

seven professors who, in 1837, signed the protest against the measures taken by the late King of Hanover (the Duke of Cumberland) to abrogate the constitution. He was consequently dismissed from his post, and banished the kingdom. William had, of course, signed the protest also, and followed his brother. They lived, working together, in Cassel till 1841, when the late King of Prussia invited them to Berlin. There they were both appointed professors, and continued to reside for the remainder of their lives. Jacob Grimm’s greatest work was his “German Grammar.” On that his fame will last so long as the German language endures. William Grimm was the author of many works beside those in which he assisted his brother, and he edited several reprints of old German poems of the Middle Ages; but the greater philological works belong to Jacob. Grimm’s “Children’s Tales,” and the German “Dictionary,” left incomplete, were avowedly the result of their combined efforts.

Jacob Grimm’s immense acquirements as a philologist were united to poetic feeling and genius, that sympathized thoroughly with any form of national legend and tradition. His erudition had nothing dry or repelling. He loved old song and story, and had a keen perception of their value as “drifts” floated down from distant periods. He was an unwearied collector of all the tales and legends he could gather in the most remote districts of Germany, and his *Kinder und Haus Märchen* have carried his name into circles that his scientific investigations of languages would never have reached. There are three or four English translations of the Tales, that have wonderfully extended the frontiers of what was formerly recognised as fairy-land.

For his native language Grimm had an affectionate reverence, and he did stout battle for the purity of its words and idioms; but in what may be called the external fashions of German writers and printers he was a zealous reformer. He wished to break down the fences of

needless difficulty that keep German out of European circulation by adhering to the exploded black-letter in books and the monkish handwriting for manuscript. Against this double disguise of his language Grimm constantly protested by teaching and example. He printed all his great works in Roman letters, he suppressed the capitals for every noun, and wrote in the hand a foreign correspondent could read without a special training. He reformed the absurd usage to the extent of his power, and it increases our estimate of him that, being the most learned of Germans, he was also in this point the most free from prejudice.

REV. THOMAS JAMES, M.A.

Oct. 18. At Theddingworth, Leicestershire, aged 54, the Rev. Thos. James, M.A., Vicar of that parish and of Sibbertoft, Northamptonshire, a Rural Dean, and Hon. Canon of Peterborough.

The deceased was the second son of Thomas James, Esq., an eminent medical man at Croydon, and he was born in that town in Feb. 1809. At the age of 13 he was sent to Eton; in 1826 he went to the University of Glasgow, and in 1829 he removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took honours in the Second Class in *Literis Humanioribus*, B.A. 1832, M.A. 1835. In 1832 he became Assistant Master at the Charterhouse, under Dr. Saunders, the present Dean of Peterborough; and in 1836 he entered holy orders, and became Curate to Bishop Bagot at Blithfield. He was afterwards his Lordship's Chaplain, and was collated by him to the Vicarage of Sibbertoft in 1838. To Theddingworth he was presented in 1842, by John Cooke, Esq., of Hothorpe Hall. The Bishop of Peterborough collated him to an honorary canonry in 1852, and appointed him a Rural Dean.

Mr. James was distinguished at once by very superior talents, by most amiable and captivating manners, and by a spirit of earnest benevolence. As Honorary Corresponding Secretary of

the Northamptonshire Architectural Society he worked incessantly to promote its objects and its success. At the meetings of the Associated Architectural Societies he had read many valuable papers on various subjects, but that on which he entered with the greatest zeal was the improvement of the dwellings of agricultural labourers. As long ago as 1849 he read a paper upon this subject before the Northamptonshire Architectural Society; and about two years since an influential audience at the Kensington Museum listened to his views, which were then illustrated by numerous designs. He also contributed some articles on this favourite theme to the "Quarterly Review."

He wrote the excellent article on Northamptonshire which appeared in the "Quarterly Review;" and when the Archæological Institute met at Peterborough in 1861, he read what might be termed a second edition of the same, our report of which will be found in the Magazine for Sept. 1861, p. 263.

He was also translator of *Æsop's Fables*, which has reached more than thirty editions.

He was joint editor with the Rev. J. H. Bigge of the Peterborough Diocesan Church Calendar, an elaborate work of reference, of which the second annual volume has just been issued.

In 1861, in compliance with the wish of the Oakham Literary Institute, he read in the ancient County Hall an interesting lecture on Gothic Architecture, with especial reference to the history and arrangement of the Church and Castle Hall of Oakham.

In the same year he preached the sermon in Peterborough Cathedral at the festival of parish choirs.

For the recent annual meeting of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society at Kibworth, he had, in company with the Rev. J. H. Hill, Rector of Cranoe, examined the churches which were to be visited, with the intention of describing them to the excursionists; but his fatal disease had shewn such alarming symptoms before

the day arrived, that he handed his notes to the Rev. E. Trollope, F.S.A., the Hon. Secretary of the Lincoln Diocesan Society.

This excellent and amiable man died, after an illness of a few months, from cancer in the stomach. He was unmarried.

MR. WELD, OF LULWORTH.

Oct. 19. At Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, aged 86, Joseph Weld, Esq.

The deceased, who was the head of a very ancient family, which has under all circumstances maintained the faith of the Roman Catholic Church, was born on the 27th of January, 1777, and was the third son of Mr. Thomas Weld, of Lulworth (the founder of Stonyhurst College), by Mary, eldest daughter of Sir John Stanley Massey Stanley, of Hooton. He was the third child out of sixteen. His eldest brother, Thomas, on the death of his wife in 1815, took orders in the Church of Rome, and became a bishop *in partibus* in England for some time, till the ill-health of his only child, the wife of Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh, induced him to go to Italy. In 1829 Pope Pius VIII. made him a cardinal—the first English cardinal since the pontificate of Clement IX. Cardinal Weld transferred his estates to his brother, and thus it came to pass that Mr. Joseph Weld received the exiled royal family of France in August, 1830; the King and his suite remained there some days, until their removal to Holyrood House. Lulworth Castle had previously been visited by Royalty, as by James I., Charles II., James II., George III., and George IV. (when Prince of Wales), and during the war with France it afforded a shelter to a considerable number of refugees, especially ecclesiastics.

Cardinal Weld died in April, 1837, and Mr. Joseph Weld then became the head of the family. He had married, November 23, 1802, the Hon. Elizabeth Charlotte, daughter of Charles Philip, sixteenth Lord Stourton, by whom he

had issue three sons and two daughters. He succeeded in his estates by his eldest son, Edward Joseph, born in 1806, and married in 1838 to Ellen Caroline, daughter of Sir Bouchier Wray. His second son is Mr. Thomas Weld-Blundell, who succeeded to the Blundell property in Lancashire.

Mr. Weld was a Catholic, but he was most liberal and tolerant to others, and he scorned to take advantage of his wealth and position for purposes of proselytism. His tenantry never felt any such pressure, and it was known throughout his estates that the word and the honour of "Weld of Lulworth" were pledged to abstinence from interference with the belief of others. He was a most liberal landlord, a constant benefactor to the poor without any distinction of creed, and an active promoter of the sports befitting a country gentleman. He was also the owner of the "Alarm" yacht, which he navigated himself until very late in life, and having practical knowledge and real liking for the sea, he was always very fortunate in the construction and sailing of his vessels, so that his success in the many contests in which his yachts have been engaged was proverbial.

WILLIAM CUBITT, ESQ., M.P.

Oct. 28. At Penton Lodge, near Andover, aged 72, William Cubitt, Esq., M.P. for that borough.

The deceased, who was the son of Jonathan Cubitt, Esq., was born at Buxton, in Norfolk, in 1791. In 1814 he married Elizabeth, second daughter of William Scarlett, Esq., of the same county: she died in 1854. In early youth he served for a short time in the navy, but subsequently became a builder, and for many years carried on that business on a large scale at Gray's Inn Road. He was elected Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1847, and Alderman of Langbourne Ward, in the City of London, in 1851, on the death of Sir John Key. He was also a magistrate for the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Hampshire, and in 1848 he

was appointed a deputy-lieutenant of the last-named county. In 1860 and the following year he filled the office of Lord Mayor of London with great honour and dignity. His second year of office was distinguished by the Great Exhibition (when he exhibited unbounded hospitality to the foreign visitors), the Prince Albert Memorial Fund, and, more particularly, the Lancashire Distress Fund, which he was very active in originating. He was President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Prime Warden of the Fishmongers' Company; and he was associated with Lord Derby, Lord Clarendon, and Sir Charles Eastlake in the Committee appointed by the Queen to determine the form the Memorial for the Prince Consort should assume.

Mr. Cubitt's connexion with Andover commenced in 1847, when he contested the borough with the late H. B. Coles, Esq., in opposition to Messrs. I. N. Fellowes and T. C. Smith; the poll stood as follows:—H. B. Coles, 134; W. Cubitt, 121; I. N. Fellowes, 107; T. C. Smith, 60. In 1852 he was again returned, and this time headed the poll; but it could scarcely be said to be a contest, as the following figures will shew:—W. Cubitt, 140; H. B. Coles, 121; J. Curling, 20. In 1857 he was again returned, but his colleague, Mr. Coles, was defeated by the Hon. D. F. Fortescue, the relative of the Right Hon. the Earl of Portsmouth, the figures being,—W. Cubitt, 143; Hon. D. F. Fortescue, 120; H. B. Coles, 102. In 1859 the same gentlemen were returned, the poll shewing W. Cubitt, 153; Hon. D. F. Fortescue, 120; W. J. Johnson, 114. In July, 1861, he resigned his seat for Andover, and allowed himself to be put in nomination for the City of London, being persuaded by his friends that there was a good prospect of carrying the election in the Conservative interest. In this he was unsuccessful, and his seat was filled by his former colleague, H. B. Coles, Esq. In November, 1862, on the death of the latter gentleman, a requisition from his former con-

stituents induced him to allow himself to be again nominated for Andover, and he was returned without opposition, holding the seat up to the time of his death.

In politics Mr. Cubitt was Conservative, but he was favourable to Free Trade; willing, however, to lighten the burdens of the agriculturist, and in favour of abolishing the duty on malt. On one occasion he voted for the abolition of Church-rates, but it was said that by accident he went into the wrong lobby, and did not discover his mistake in time: this appears probable from the fact that he never repeated the vote.

Mr. Cubitt survived his wife, by whom he has left four daughters,—Laura Lady Olliffe, wife of the Physician of the English Embassy at Paris, two other daughters married to the two sons of the late Alderman Humphery, and one daughter unmarried. A son of great promise died in early manhood whilst at the University of Cambridge.

Shortly before his death Mr. Cubitt resigned the alderman's gown, but he still busied himself with the administration of the Mansion-house Fund, which had originated during his mayoralty, and the news of his death was received with much regret in the cotton districts. In almost every town funeral sermons were preached at the request of the working classes, and the proceedings at Ashton-under-Lyne, as described by the Rev. F. H. Williams, of Christ Church there, in a letter to a Manchester paper, are too honourable to the memory of the deceased to be omitted.

“Without a suggestion from any one but themselves, beyond that which had been offered by the Vicar of Mottram—viz. to ring muffled peals, and which was carried out in Ashton, as no doubt in many other places, on Saturday—they assembled in committees and resolved to ask a funeral sermon to be preached in Christ Church, on Sunday, the 8th, to his memory; and, for themselves, that they should go to the church in a body, on the occasion, in funeral procession as mourners. Accordingly a deputation from their body—moved principally, I believe, by the overlookers of the town—asked me to preach the

sermon. Their proposal, which I confess equally surprised and interested me, I of course instantly promised to comply with. It so happened that the sermon had to be fixed for the evening service; and so the men, having formed their procession at half-past five o'clock, walked up in long train, two abreast, of mourners dressed in as decent black as they could procure, and many of them carrying lighted torches, which gave a very novel and funereal effect to their ranks as they moved through the drizzling wet of a dark and boisterous evening. I did not witness the procession myself moving to the church; but those who did, tell me that a more solemn, orderly, sedate, and for such an occasion a more beautiful and impressive scene, could not have been arranged on so short a notice by any Court master of ceremonies. Nothing certainly, I can say, could exceed the solemnity and propriety of the men's demeanour as they took their part heartily in the long service in an inconveniently crammed church, where many had to stand the whole time. I should add, they had begged the use of black cloth from one of the clothiers of the town, with which they draped the pulpit in a tasteful dress of mourning for the occasion. Many who witnessed the deep feeling of the assemblage will not soon forget it."

P. B. DUNCAN, Esq., D.C.L.

Nov. 12. At his residence, Westfield Lodge, near Bath, aged 91, Philip Bury Duncan, Esq., D.C.L.

The deceased was born in the year 1772, at South Warnborough, in Hants., of which place his father was rector. Like his elder brother, the late Mr. John Shute Duncan, he received his early education at Winchester School. In 1790 he followed his brother to New College, Oxford, and in 1792 he became a Fellow of that society. Among his contemporaries at school and at college may be reckoned the late Archbishop Howley, Bishop Mant, and Sydney Smith, with all of whom he kept up an intimacy and correspondence throughout life. The academical honours of the University of Oxford were not established till some years later, but there is little doubt but that the abilities of Mr. Duncan would

have procured for him the highest place in the Class List, if such a distinction had existed at the time.

About the year 1796 the two brothers were called to the bar of Lincoln's Inn, and for a few years attended the Home and the Western Circuits. Their connection with the city of Bath dates from 1801, when their father took up his residence there, in consequence of failing health; and from this time to the date of his death, a period of more than sixty years, Mr. P. B. Duncan, dividing his time between Bath and Oxford, was intimately associated with nearly every local scheme in any way conducive to the welfare of the poor, and with all objects of scientific or literary interest. To the exertions of his brother and himself were mainly due the establishment of the first Savings Bank in Bath, and the Monmouth-street Society for the Suppression of Mendicity, and the relief of deserving cases of distress, both which institutions have been productive of great benefit to the poorer classes. He took an active interest in the affairs of the Bath United Hospital, of which institution he was elected President in 1841. With his brother, he was one of the earliest promoters of the Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institution, to whose valuable collections he was a most liberal contributor. But no notice of the career of Mr. Duncan would be complete which did not allude to his connection with the University in which a great portion of his useful life was spent. The contemporary and friend of Sydney Smith, Copleston, Whately, Shuttleworth, Buckland, and others who in past days were interested in the improvement and extension of University studies, and in the promotion of science, he was the warm advocate and friend of all measures in any way calculated to extend the benefits of University education, or to give a place among the studies of Oxford to physical science and mathematics, which were not, until comparatively recent times, recognised in the same degree as ancient literature and philosophy.

In his own college, which from its foundation, nearly 500 years ago, had enjoyed the doubtful privilege of examining its members for degrees within its own walls, thus excluding them from the attainment of distinction in the University Class Lists, he was one of the first to exert his influence towards the abolition of this restriction, and opening for them the honours of the Schools, while he encouraged the struggles of the earliest combatants in this literary arena by the offer of handsome and substantial prizes. Youthful Wykehamists may not be aware that to him, too, they are indebted for the foundation of the Duncan prizes at Winchester College.

At a time when Fellows of colleges rarely strolled far from their academic shades, Mr. Duncan had enlarged his experience of men and things by foreign travel, and by cultivating the acquaintance of men of letters on the Continent. At a period when linguistic attainments among Englishmen were rare, he was remarkable for the facility with which he conversed in French, and foreigners of distinction in their visits to Oxford were sure to find in him an intelligent and hospitable host.

In the year 1826, Mr. Duncan received the appointment of Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, and entered zealously on the duties of that office, which had been previously filled with great advantage to the University by Mr. John Shute Duncan. Thoroughly penetrated by the same enthusiastic attachment to natural history, these distinguished men had been already marked out as most eminent among the Oxford cultivators of zoology, and their efforts to advance this study were unceasing and successful. The Museum was already enriched by very choice collections of antiquities, pictures, and manuscripts, but it contained only scattered illustrations of the productions of nature. The good taste and great liberality of the brothers Duncan soon remedied this defect, and in 1836 Mr. Philip Duncan published a full and instructive Catalogue of the whole, in which the frequent recurrence

of the initials J.S.D. and P.B.D. shews how many and how judicious were the gifts of these gentlemen to the collections under their charge. Each of them was devoted to the study of zoology in an enlarged sense, bringing to bear on it the resources of wide reading and well-educated minds; of this the remarkable work of Mr. J. S. Duncan on the "Analogies of Organised Beings" (1831) is a good example. In the dedication to this volume Mr. Philip Duncan is included as a "constant companion and cheering coadjutor," and those who had the good fortune to know him at that period will heartily endorse the attributes. This scarce work now deserves to be reprinted for general use, for it contains a great variety of well-selected observations placed in logical order, and in appropriate sections, which embrace a large part of the more interesting subjects of zoological remark. Animated by such judicious views as this volume discloses, the management of the Ashmolean Museum became successful; the collections of zoology grew to be valuable and instructive; they were placed in convenient order for study, and kept alive in the University the attention to natural science, which was finally gratified by the erection of the University Museum at a cost of £60,000, with suitable arrangements for the proper teaching of the several branches of physiology, zoology, chemistry, experimental philosophy, geology, and mineralogy. Mr. Duncan was present at the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this edifice, and then addressed to the Chancellor of the University, the Earl of Derby, in Latin, a few well-selected expressions of the gratification which he felt in the expansion given by the University to the scientific objects for which he had laboured so long and so cheerfully. To the latest period of his life he received with pleasure and interest the notices which were sent to him of the progress of the great institution which his sagacity had foreseen would one day be founded.

Besides the interest which he thus

took in all objects of literature and science, Oxford has to thank him for many substantial favours; the casts of the best statues of antiquity displayed in the Radcliffe Library and Randolph Gallery^b, the wax models in the Anatomy School, and the models of ancient architecture which are among the chief ornaments of the picture-gallery in the Bodleian Library. The poor of Oxford, too, like those of Bath, are indebted to his exertions for the foundation of a Savings Bank, an Anti-Mendicity Society, and the establishment of Public Baths and Washhouses, towards the erection of which he contributed, at different times, £2,000.

It is not the practice of the University to confer its highest honour on individuals holding office within her own walls. If it had been, doubtless the distinguished servant who had laboured for her so long and so faithfully would not have waited till his 84th year before receiving such a mark of her regard. But no sooner had he resigned the office of Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum than the blue riband of Oxford, the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law, was conferred on him in the Sheldonian Theatre, at the Commemoration of 1855:

Mr. Duncan was never married. After holding his Fellowship at New College for a period of exactly half a century, he resigned the position which he had occupied with so much honour, thinking that its emoluments were by this time due to some more youthful successor; thus adding one more to the long list of acts of unselfish liberality. He then retired from the more active scenes of life to spend the remainder of his days in peaceful retirement, and in preparation for the great change which he knew could not be far off, comforted by the cheering society of the widow and daughter of his his dearly loved and equally honoured brother.

^b His liberality, however, was not confined to his own University, but extended also to Cambridge, several of the casts from the antique in the Fitzwilliam Museum having been presented by him.—S.U.

Such is a brief sketch of the career of this venerable scholar and gentleman. But it would be a great injustice to his memory to leave an impression that his life exhibited a mere example of intellectual activity, and furnished a dry catalogue of liberal and handsome contributions. He considered the endowments of the mind, as well as those of the purse, to be alike the gifts of God, and he used them as talents of which he would have one day to give account; and though the pursuits in which he was engaged offered a rich field of intellectual enjoyment, yet the main end of his life was the promotion of what was good and useful, and the alleviation of the sufferings of the poor. No man had a keener relish for the enjoyments of nature, or for the pleasures of refined and cultivated society, but at the same time it would be difficult to find a man of purer life, of simpler habits, or of nobler impulses; while the gentle playfulness of his disposition, his agreeable flow of conversation, large fund of anecdote, and keen appreciation of humour, combined with the rich stores of a highly cultivated mind, gave to his society an irresistible charm, which was heightened by the freshness of a green old age, unclouded by any decay of the mental faculties, and retaining to the last a lively interest in all the useful and philanthropic plans which had occupied his attention through life. His declining years, free on the whole from any great bodily suffering, and comforted by the affection and tenderness of the domestic circle, exhibited a beautiful example of a quiet passage from time to eternity. Those who had the privilege of approaching him at this period will long remember the beautiful picture of cheerful contentment presented by their venerable friend, the natural fruit of a life spent in the pursuit of the good and useful, and a foretaste of the happiness hereafter, for which he was so well prepared.

The preceding account, which is, we believe, from the pen of the Rev. W. E. C. Austin, of Stoke Abbot, Beaminster, and was originally published

in the "Bath Chronicle," has received some additions that may be usefully introduced here.

Mr. J. H. Markland writes thus:—

"Sir,—In the interesting memoir of Mr. Duncan which was given in your paper of the 26th ult., 'the rich stores of his cultivated mind' are properly adverted to, but the publications which actually issued from his own pen are not mentioned.

"I learn from the best authority that the interesting essay on 'The Analogies of Organised Beings' was wholly the work of his elder brother, Mr. J. Shute Duncan. The following list of Mr. P. Duncan's works, in his own handwriting, is now before me:—

"1. 'Political and Literary Anecdotes of his Own Times, by Dr. William King, Principal of St. Mary's Hall, Oxon.' Edited by Mr. Duncan. Small 8vo., 1818.

"2. 'Essays on Various Subjects.' 2 vols., 8vo.

"3. 'Railway Readings.' 1 vol., 12mo., published 1847.

"4. 'Motives of War.' 1 vol., 12mo.

"The first work on the list is far less known than it ought to be: it is one of very great interest. It is rich in anecdote, and the characters of celebrated individuals, though very concisely, are often most forcibly drawn. Its publication furnishes one of those instances of thoughtful kindness which marked Mr. Duncan's character. A friend who had long been a *détenu* in France, met with the work in MS.; it was then in the possession of two ladies, relatives of Dr. King, residing in Paris. Not only did Mr. Duncan do good service in rescuing this work from obscurity, but he caused it to be printed and published by the late Mr. John Murray, for the benefit of the two old female relations. This fact Mr. Duncan communicated to me in 1848.

"To literary persons in Bath, the following anecdote will be interesting:—Dr. King, after several excellent remarks on epitaphs, adds, 'I promised Nash, a few years before he died, that if I survived him I would write his epitaph. I performed my promise, and in my description of this extraordinary phenomenon I think I have written nothing but the truth. One thing I omitted, which I did not reflect on until after the epitaph was printed, that a statue had been erected to him whilst he was living; and this great honour

had been conferred on him with more justice than to any other of his contemporaries or brother kings.' (p. 248.)

"Dr. King must have been partial to Nash, as in Goldsmith's *Life of the latter* we find a more elaborate Latin epitaph than the one in the Abbey, written with singular elegance, so as well to justify Mr. Duncan's encomium, that 'King was an elegant writer both in Latin and English.' His own epitaph will be found in the second volume of Churchill's Works, and is marked with the same excellence.

"In 1845, at no slight cost, Mr. Duncan printed a 'Catalogue of the MSS. bequeathed by Ashmole to the University of Oxford.' This voluminous work was edited by Mr. W. H. Black, at Mr. Duncan's request.

"These excellent brothers, John and Philip Duncan, must not be spoken of only as men of literature and science. They were truly of the 'salt of the earth,' foremost in every work of Christian love and usefulness. The following tribute paid to them by a schoolfellow, fellow collegian, and valued friend—the late Archbishop Howley—struck me, when he uttered it, to be so justly deserved, that it has remained impressed on my memory:—"I question whether any two men, with the same means, have ever done the same amount of good."

Another writer (X. A. X.—Mr. Godwin, of Bath, we understand) gives the following additional particulars of the literary productions of the deceased:—

"Sir,—In your last 'Chronicle' Mr. Markland favoured your readers with some account of the late Mr. P. B. Duncan's literary publications, and communicated in his usual and elegant way some interesting particulars relative to the 'Anecdotes, &c., of Dr. William King,' edited by Mr. Duncan; as Mr. Markland, however, has but briefly enumerated the other works of his amiable and highly-gifted friend, suffer me to add the titles and dates of a few volumes, the productions of Mr. P. B. Duncan, which happen to be in the possession of the writer of this note.

"1. '*Reliquiæ Romanæ*; or, Specimens of the Arts of the Romans found in England and Wales,' 8vo., 1836. An essay read to the Ashmolean Society, March 4, 1836.

"2. 'Essays on Conversation and on Quackery,' 12mo., 1836. These essays contain the substance of some lectures

delivered at the Bath Literary Institution.

"3. 'Literary Conglomerate; or, A Combination of various Thoughts and Facts on various Subjects,' 12mo., 1839. This volume contains fourteen essays, chiefly, if not wholly, read at the Bath Literary Institution. 'The Motives of Wars' is the fourth essay in this volume.

"4. 'Essays and Miscellanea,' 12mo., 1840. This volume, which is dedicated 'to his beloved brother and friend, John Shute Duncan,' includes several brief essays; also miscellaneous facts—a sort of *adversaria*. It incorporates the two 'Essays on Conversation and on Quackery' (Article 2), and at the end of the volume is inserted the 'History of Museums,' an essay read to the Ashmolean Society, Feb. 12, 1830; and *Reliquiæ Romanæ* (Article 1).

"5. 'Railway Readings,' 12mo., 1847. A small collection of instructive and remarkable facts, noted in the course of Mr. Duncan's extensive reading.

"These volumes were all printed at Oxford; the last three bear the author's autograph as gift copies, and have his benevolent utterance, 'With all good wishes.'

"May I add a few words in reference to his not less gifted brother, Mr. John Shute Duncan? This gentlemanly scholar was the author of at least two books, viz.:—

"1. 'Botano Theology,' an Arranged Compendium, chiefly from Smith, Keith, and Thomson,' 8vo., 1825.

"2. 'Analogies of Organized Beings,' 8vo., 1831.

"And his brother, in dedicating to him the volume of 'Essays' just named, pronounced on Mr. John Shute Duncan no more than a deserved eulogy when he said of him, that he had 'always exhibited that total forgetfulness of self, compared to which the virtues of heroes sink to nothing.'

"P.S. A volume abounding in philanthropic information and suggestion was printed by Cruttwell, at Bath, in 1815, entitled 'Collections relative to the Systematic Relief of the Poor at different Periods, and in different Countries, with Observations on Charity, its proper Objects and Conduct, &c.,' 8vo., 220 pp. I have sometimes supposed that Mr. J. S. Duncan, if not the author, was a contributor to the pages of this volume."

MR. DAVID NUTT.

Nov. 28. Aged 53, Mr. David Nutt, the eminent bookseller, of 270, Strand, and of College-street, Winchester.

Mr. Nutt was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, which he left at an early age for the counting-house of a large mercantile firm in the City. Here he remained for several years, working his way up from junior clerk to a position of much responsibility, and acquiring those habits which secured his success in after life, when he embarked in trade on his own account. Mr. Moberly, the senior partner of the firm, introduced Mr. Nutt to the late Mr. Asher, the eminent bibliographer, and founder of the house of Asher and Co. of Berlin, who had just found it requisite to quit St. Petersburg for political reasons, and who, having a large stock of valuable books, required an agent in London for its disposal. At first Mr. Nutt occupied only his spare time, chiefly of an evening, in distributing catalogues and attending to orders received; and during that period many books of great rarity passed through his agency into our national collection in the British Museum, into the libraries at Oxford and Cambridge, into those of Lord Spencer, Mr. Grenville, and other well-known book-collectors. Soon, however, it became necessary that he should either give up his clerkship or his agency. His friend Mr. Moberly would not allow him to hesitate which to select; and to the advice of that gentleman on that occasion Mr. Nutt always looked back with gratitude, as having fixed the starting-point of his successful career in life.

A love of books, more particularly of old and rare books, had become a kind of second nature to Mr. Nutt, which never left him up to the time of his death. His stock relating to Church and General History—including such works as the *Recueil des Historiens des Gaules et de la France*, by Bouquet and the Benedictines of St. Maur, the *Monumenta Germaniæ Historica* of Pertz, our own various collections of

monkish historians, the large collections of the Councils by Labbe, Cossart, Harduin, Colet, and Mansi, the noble and grand editions of the Fathers of the Church by the Benedictines—is one of the finest ever brought together. Of this stock and his collection of Foreign Theology generally, he printed an octavo catalogue of 700 pages, which is quoted as an authority frequently by Mons. Brunet in his new edition of the *Manuel du Libraire, et de l'Amateur des Livres*, and by Dr. Græsse in his *Tresor des Livres Rares*.

Upon the death of the late Mr. Robins of Winchester, Mr. Nutt, at the suggestion of the Head Master, Dr. Moberly, purchased the goodwill of the Winchester school-business from his widow; since which time his connexion with Wykeham's College as its bookseller and publisher has been no less satisfactory to the Warden, Fellows, and Masters than to himself—the care of the valuable library being in some measure entrusted to him, and to his representative, Mr. Joseph Wells, under whose management the Winchester business has been mainly conducted.

Mr. Nutt was twice married. His first wife was a Miss Parker of Oxford, by whom he leaves a daughter. His widow is the granddaughter of the late Mr. Miller of Albemarle-street, the predecessor of the late Mr. Murray. By her he leaves a youthful family to mourn his loss.—(From “*The Reader*.”)

CLERGY DECEASED.

Sept. 8, 1863. At Nagasaki, Japan, the Rev. R. K. Edwards, Chaplain and Naval Instructor of H.M.S. “Leopard.”

Nov. 5. The Rev. William Grylls (vol. ccxv. p. 803), second son of the Rev. Richard Gervays Grylls, of Helston, by Charity, eldest dau. of William Hill, esq., of Carwythenack, was born Aug. 6, 1786. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. (9th sen. optime) 1808, M.A. 1812, and for some time held the perpetual curacy of Crowan, in Cornwall. In 1824 he published “Conciliation without Compromise,” a visitation sermon at Penzance, with an appendix containing a few observations on the late revival in the western district of Cornwall. Mr. Grylls has bequeathed to Trinity

College his valuable library, consisting of above fourteen thousand volumes. The collection is said to be particularly rich in early editions of the classics. So vast an addition to the contents of the college library will probably necessitate an enlargement of the structure.

Nov. 15. The Rev. Thomas Ainger (vol. ccxv. p. 803) was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1821, M.A. 1824. He was author of Sermons, London, 8vo., 1832, 2nd edition 1834; “Discourses on Repentance,” London, 1836; “Sermons on Prayer,” London, 1841. He also published various occasional discourses.

The Rev. John Punnett (vol. ccxv. p. 803) was formerly Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, and published various sermons. He was also the author of papers in scientific journals, and of a memoir of his friend the Rev. Thomas Grylls, Prebendary of Exeter, prefixed to a collection of that gentleman's sermons. In the Report of the Royal Cornwall Institution for 1863, Mr. Punnett is thus spoken of:—“Although not a member of this Institution, his voice was often heard within these walls in furtherance of the earlier schemes for the education of the miners, especially of the first so munificently inaugurated here by Sir Chas. Lemon. He combined, in an unusual degree, accurate mathematical knowledge and fervid eloquence, and the scientific institutions of Cornwall were largely indebted to his forcible advocacy.”

Nov. 19. At Bath, suddenly, aged 67, the Rev. Geo. Ingram Fisher, M.A., Sub-Chanter of Salisbury, and Vicar of Abbots Kerswell, Devon.

Nov. 20. At Limerick, the Rev. George M. Massy, second son of the late Hon. George Eyre Massy, of Riversdale, co. Limerick.

At Bath, aged 28, the Rev. King Smith, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford.

Nov. 21. At the Vicarage, Shapwick, Somerset, the Rev. Thomas Mason, Vicar of Shapwick-cum-Ashcott.

Nov. 22. At East Farleigh, Kent, aged 56, the Rev. James Arthur Dunnage, M.A.

Nov. 23. At Nice, aged 44, the Rev. John Jervis White-Jervis, eldest son of Sir Henry Meredyth White-Jervis, bart.

At Harefield, Middlesex, aged 79, the Rev. John Lightfoot, Vicar of Ponteland, Northumberland, and formerly Fellow and Tutor of Merton College, Oxford.

Nov. 24. At Radcliffe Rectory, Buckinghamshire, aged 70, the Rev. John Coker, B.C.L., Hon. Prebendary of Lincoln.

At the Vicarage, East Grinstead, Sussex, the Rev. J. N. Harward, M.A.

At his residence, The College, Durham, the Rev. Henry Joseph Maltby, Canon of Durham, and Rector of Egglecliffe, third son of the late Bishop of Durham.

Nov. 26. At Aldbrough, near Darlington, aged 54, the Rev. Bernard Gilpin, nineteen years Vicar of St. John's, Stanwick.

Nov. 28. Aged 78, the Rev. Percival Frye, Vicar of St. Winnow, Cornwall.

Nov. 30. At his residence, Torrington-sq., aged 68, the Rev. *Algernon S. Thelwall*, M.A., Lecturer on Public Reading at King's College, London. He was the son of the well-known John Thelwall, who was tried in 1794 for high treason with Horne Tooke and Hardy. Mr. Algernon Thelwall graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, 18th Wrangler in 1818, M.A. in 1826. He was author of a great number of works of varied interest, chiefly of a polemical kind, and is also favourably known by his Lectures and Exercises in Elocution, published in 1850.

Dec. 1. At Oxford, aged 39, the Rev. *Fred. Robert Perry*, M.A., Incumbent of Cadmore End, Oxon.

Dec. 4. At the Parsonage, aged 59, the Rev. *Henry Herbert Evans*, Incumbent of Leytonstone, Essex.

Dec. 7. At the Deanery, Lincoln, aged 54, the Very Rev. *Thos. Garnier*, Dean of Lincoln. See OBITUARY.

At the Vicarage, Corsenside, aged 79, the Rev. *William Kell*, B.D., Vicar of Corsenside, Northumberland.

Dec. 9. At his son's residence, Burton Grange, York, aged 80, the Rev. *James Paley*, Vicar of Laycock, Wilts., third and last surviving son of the late Archdeacon Paley, D.D.

Aged 35, the Rev. *Thomas Pitman*, M.A., Incumbent of St. Jude's, Islington, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Pitman, Vicar of Eastbourne, Sussex.

Dec. 11. At Letchworth, aged 68, the Rev. *J. Alington*, of Little Barford, Beds., and Letchworth, Herts.

Dec. 14. At Chichester, aged 72, the Rev. *Sir George Shiffner*, bart., of Combe, Sussex, Canon Residentiary of Chichester, and Vicar of Amport, Hants. He was the third son of the first baronet, by Mary, only dau. and heiress of Sir John Bridges, of Coombe-place, Sussex. He was born May 17, 1791, was educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford (B.A. 1814, M.A. 1818), became a canon of Chichester in 1832, and Vicar of Amport in 1848. He succeeded his brother Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Shiffner as third baronet in 1859. By his marriage with Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Croxton Johnson (she died in 1861), he had a family of four sons and two daus. He is succeeded by his eldest son, the Rev. George Croxton Shiffner, of Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1842, M.A. 1846), who has been rector of Hamsey, Sussex, since 1848. The present baronet was born in 1819, and married, in 1854, Elizabeth, only child of John Greenhall, esq., of Myddleton Hall, Lancashire.

At St. John's, Lichfield, aged 66, the Rev. *George Buckeridge*, M.A., Master of St. John's Hospital.

Dec. 16. At Thurlby, the Rev. *Charles Pennyman Worsley*. He was thirty-eight years Vicar of that parish.

Dec. 17. At Heigham, aged 68, the Rev. *William Goodwin*, M.A., Incumbent of St. Benedict's, Norwich.

Dec. 18. At his residence, Woburn-place,

after some days of intense suffering, following a surgical operation, aged 68, the Rev. *Josiah Forshall*, F.R.S., formerly Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford, late Keeper of the MSS. and Secretary at the British Museum, and many years Chaplain to the Foundling Hospital. See OBITUARY.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

April 2, 1863. At Everton, Lancashire, aged 80, *Jas. Andrews Hodgkinson*, esq., formerly of Liverpool. He was the last surviving child of the late Rev. Jonathan Hodgkinson, of Hindley, near Wigan. He was born at Bolton-le-Moors on the 25th of January, 1783, and died at the residence of his cousin and brother-in-law, Thomas Hibbert, esq.* Like his brother he died unmarried. The Hodgkinson family had been seated at Horwich, in the parish of Bolton-le-Moors, since the time of Henry VIII., and were a branch of the Hodgkinsons of Preston, who entered their pedigree and arms at Dugdale's Visitation of Lancashire, anno 1664.

May 29. At sea, on passage from Calcutta, Major John Henry Dickson, late of the 51st Light Infantry, youngest son of the late Maj.-Gen. Sir Alexander Dickson, G.C.B.

Sept. 7. On the Waikato river, New Zealand, shot down by the natives in ambush, and afterwards barbarously murdered, *Jas. Armitage*, esq., Resident Police Magistrate, and youngest son of the late Joseph Armitage, esq., Milnsbridge-house, Huddersfield.

Sept. 28. At Silchar, Cachar, Lower Assam, aged 24, *Henry Elliot*, eldest son of Henry William Jesbury, esq., of Sunderland-ter., Westbourne-pk., and grandson of the late Col. Charles Hay Elliot, H.E.I.C.S.

Sept. 29. At Seroncha, Madras Presidency, aged 22, John Marsden West Pullen, Assistant-Engineer, youngest son of the late Rev. Wm. Pullen, of St. John's, Redhill.

Oct. 4. At Canterbury, New Zealand, aged 23, John O'Neill, esq., late of the Inniskillen Dragoons, son of Maj.-Gen. Henry Arthur O'Neill, of St. Ann's, co. Dublin.

Oct. 10. At Ellichpore, Catherine, wife of Capt. R. K. Macquoid, 5th Royal Hyderabad Contingent.

Oct. 16. At Rich Avon, Victoria, Australia, aged 84, Capt. Donald McLachlan, late of H.M.'s 75th Regt.

Oct. 17. At Invercargill, New Zealand, Lydia Le Messurier, wife of William G. McClure, esq., M.D., and dau. of the late John Grenfell Moyle, esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., formerly Physician-General at Bombay.

Oct. 19. Ann, wife of William Dolman, esq., of Basingstoke, and dau. of the late John Lyford, esq., of Sutton Wick, near Abingdon, Berks.

At Doolia, Kandeish, aged 24, Mary, wife of C. M. Hogg, esq., Bombay C.S.

Oct. 23. Killed in action, in a pass of the Baneree-hills, in Northern India, aged 24, Lieut. William Adam Beaver Gillies, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

Oct. 26. Killed in an engagement with the hill tribes on the north-west frontier of India, Lieut. Geo. M. Richmond, 20th P.L., son of the late Rev. John Richmond, of South Dean.

Lieut.-Gen. William Augustus Johnson (vol. ccxv. p. 807) was elected M.P. for Boston in 1821, unsuccessfully contested Huddersfield in 1835, and represented Oldham in the Parliaments of 1837 and 1841.

Oct. 31. Arthur Connell, esq. (vol. ccxv. p. 808), was author of a "Treatise on the Law of Election," Edinburgh, 8vo., 1827, and "Annual Sketch of the Progress of the Law of Scotland embracing the Leading Decided Points and Statutory Provisions, 12 Nov. 1838 to 12 Nov. 1839," Edinburgh, 8vo., 1840.

At Kussowlie, N.W. Provinces, Emilie Louise, wife of J. B. Harrison, M.D., Surgeon of the 27th Bengal N.I.

Nov. 1. At Andover, aged 89, Miss Martha Gale. She was niece and heiress to the late Dr. Goddard, whose munificence gave to the parish of Andover the handsome church of St. Mary, and who was formerly Master of Winchester College, which he endowed with £20,000, we believe, during his lifetime. Although from her great age Miss Gale had long led a retired life, yet when a resident in London her house was a well-known centre of attraction to old Wykehamites, she having passed a quarter of a century with her uncle within the walls of St. Mary Winton.—*Guardian*.

Nov. 2. At Meerut, aged 25, Percy Julius Deverill, Capt. H.M.'s 90th L.I., eldest son of the late G. S. Deverill, late Col. of the above Regt., and grandson of Dr. Julius, of St. Leonard's.

Nov. 4. At Kensington, Isabella, wife of Maj.-Gen. Matthew Smith, and second dau. of the late Col. Lionel Hook, of H.M.'s 16th Foot.

Nov. 5. At the Island of Antigua, Edward Dacres Baynes, esq., for some years President of the Island of Montserrat, eldest son of the late Thomas Baynes, esq., Commander R.N., and brother of Vice-Adm. Sir R. Lambert Baynes, K.C.B.

At Kennington, aged 54, Capt. Henry Wake-man, late of the 42nd Regt. Madras N.I., and for some time Deputy-Commissioner in the Sagor and Nerbudda territories.

At Cheltenham, aged 86, Mary Ann, relict of James Clutterbuck, esq., J.P. and D.L. for Gloucestershire.

Nov. 6. At Viareggio, Tuscany, Lloyd Evans, esq., of Bangor, late Lieut. 1st Royals.

At Coombe-lodge, Weston-super-Mare, aged 78, Eliza, widow of Capt. John Chetwood, of the 33rd Regt., and dau. of the late Col. Patton, formerly Governor of St. Helena.

At Milford, Hants., Anna Maria, wife of A.

Des Champs De La Tour, esq. She was dau. of the late Capt. Stanley George Heywood, of the 1st Foot Guards, and granddau. of Col. Nathaniel Heywood, Chamberlain to H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester.

Nov. 7. In Gloucester-pl., Hyde-park-gardens, aged 78, Isabella, relict of Francis Baldry, esq.

Aged 87, Elizabeth Anne, third dau. of the late Capt. William Lamplow, of the 56th Regt. of Foot, for twenty-six years an inmate of Partis College, Bath.

At Norwich, aged 75, William Stark, esq., F.G.S.

Nov. 9. Killed in action, on the north-western frontier of India, aged 39, Maj. G. W. Harding, Commandant 2nd Sikh Infantry, son of William Harding, esq., Ludlow, Salop.

In Chesterfield-st., Mayfair, Grace Isabel Okeover, third dau. of H. C. Okeover, esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Okeover.

Nov. 10. In Russell-sq., Mary Elizabeth, wife of N. Uniacke, esq., of Mount Uniacke, co. Cork, and second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Drinkwater Bethune.

At Notting-hill, Kensington, aged 68, Maria Bridgett Rebecca, wife of the Rev. D. B. Wells, and dau. of the late John Tweed, esq., surgeon, Bocking, Essex.

Joseph Bateman, esq. (vol. ccxv. p. 810), who was called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1847, was author of various useful treatises on the laws relating to excise, turnpike and other roads, and auctions.

Nov. 11. At Stamford, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. James Eastwick, M.A.

Nov. 13. Aged 48, Louisa Anne, only surviving dau. of the Rev. Thomas Baden Powell, Rector of Newick, Sussex.

At Fursdon, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Geo. Sydenham Fursdon, esq.

At the Lodge, Braunton, North Devon (the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. Beynon Batley), aged 74, Sibella, widow of Capt. Thomas Miller, of H.M.'s 24th Regt.

Very suddenly, aged 54, John R. Sowerby, esq., of Wolston-green, Devon.

Nov. 14. At the Priory, Croydon, aged 68, Margaret, wife of John Skyner Bailly, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Thomas Sepplings, esq., of South Creak, Norfolk.

Nov. 15. At Maze-hill, Greenwich, aged 89, Frances, only surviving sister of the late E. G. Barnard, esq., M.P., of Gosfield-hall, Essex.

Nov. 16. At his residence, Limerick, aged 77, William Ellis, esq., Commander R.N.

At Watton, Norfolk, Arthur Frederick Rust, youngest son of the late Rev. Edgar Rust D'Eye, Rector of Drinkstone.

Aged 29, Eliza Ann, wife of the Rev. S. Bache Harris, Incumbent of St. Martin-at-Palace, Norwich, and eldest dau. of Robert Playfair, esq., of St. Ann's, Jersey.

Nov. 17. At Cheltenham, only five days after his arrival in England, Sir Francis H. Gilbert, bart., British Consul at Scutari, in Turkey. Sir Francis was the only son of the late Sir

Walter R. Gilbert (who bore such a distinguished part in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9,) and was born at Calcutta in 1816. He was appointed Vice-Consul at Bengazi in 1846, and was Consul at Alexandria from 1848 to 1853, when he was transferred to the Consulate at Scutari. Sir Francis was never married, and the baronetcy becomes extinct by his death.

At Wymeswold, Leicestershire, aged 58, Charles Colzear Dawkins, Capt. R.N.

At Stratton, Wilts., aged 35, Mary Sophia, wife of Horatio Gillmore, esq., formerly of the 78th Highlanders, and eldest dau. of Maj.-Gen. Hancock, Bombay Army.

Aged 81, Hannah, widow of the Rev. Thos. Thomson, for sixty-three years Curate and Rector of Pensher, in the ancient parish of Houghton-le-Spring.

Nov. 18. At Windsor Castle, aged 83, Capt. James Scott, Military Knight, and late of H.M.'s 9th Regt., with which he served in the Peninsula from 1808 to 1814. He had received the war-medal and five clasps, and was in receipt of a pension for distinguished services.

At Bath, Mary Mitchell, the wife of the Rev. William Hawkes.

At Belfield, Cupar Fife, aged 33, Sybilla Frances, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col Lyon, of Dalruscan.

At South Belmont, Doncaster, Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the late Leonard Walbanke Childers, esq.

At Stanchester, Curry Rivell, Somerset, aged 65, Matilda, relict of George Hyde, esq.

At Clifton Castle, Yorkshire, Timothy Hutton, esq. See OBITUARY.

Nov. 19. At Broadstairs, aged 71, Lieut. W. Pilch, R.N., a Naval Knight of Windsor. He served in Nelson's fleet at the battle of Trafalgar.

At the College, Durham, aged 35, Rosamond, wife of the Rev. T. S. Evans, Canon of Durham Cathedral.

At her residence, Oriel-lodge, Cheltenham, aged 82, Anne Sophia, relict of Capt. Timins.

Nov. 20. At Dhurumsala, in Cashmere, aged 52, Lord Elgin, Viceroy of India. See OBITUARY.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 73, Caroline E. A. Burges, dau. of the late Sir James Bland Lamb, bart., of Beauport, Sussex.

At Alverstoke, aged 81, Robert Ballard Yates, esq., Capt. R.N., and J.P. for Hants., formerly of Ballard-lodge, in the same parish.

At Leeds, aged 72, Maj. James Prince, late of the 1st Royal East Middlesex Militia.

Killed in action with the frontier tribes of India, aged 19, Lieut. Algernon Robert Sanderson, H.M.'s 101st Regt., fourth son of the late Richard and the Hon. Mrs. Sanderson.

At his residence, Chilton Cantelo, Somerset, aged 52, Henry Goodford, esq., of Chilton Cantelo, Somerset, and Lincoln's Inn.

At Toft, Dunchurch, William Cospatrick Hume, esq., of the India Office, second son of George Hume, esq., of Dorset-square.

At his residence, Blackheath, aged 70, Wm.

Paine, esq., late Cashier of Greenwich Hospital.

At Boston, aged 35, Francis Thirkill Conington, M.A., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was the son of a clergyman in Lincolnshire, and was a younger brother of the well-known Professor Conington of Oxford, the editor of Virgil. He had held the office of scientific examiner in the University, and for the past three years had been a contributor to periodicals. Mr. Conington has left behind one proof of his proficiency in the study to which he chiefly devoted himself, the "Handbook of Chemical Analysis," published in 1858, which has taken its place among the text-books of the subject. But this work only imperfectly represents the varied accomplishments and excellent taste of the author, whose shrewdness and humour enlivened the friendship which was first inspired by his honesty and worth.

Killed in action on the North-West Frontier, India, aged 18, Lieut. Arthur Peel, H.M.'s 101st Regt., second son of William Peel, esq., of Swinton-park, near Manchester.

Nov. 21. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 39, Sir Francis Scott, bart., of Great Barr-hall, Staffordshire. See OBITUARY.

At Edinburgh, aged 49, George Ross, esq., Advocate, Professor of Scots Law in the University of Edinburgh.

At Kensington, aged 85, Mrs. Maclean, widow of John Maclean, esq., of Boreray, N.B.

At Wydcombe Manor-house, Whitwell, Isle of Wight, aged 58, William Henry Dawes, esq., late Lieut. in the 22nd Regt. and formerly of the 43rd Light Infantry.

At Rome, G. A. Hoskins, esq., of Gloucestersq., Hyde-park.

At the Vicarage, Hailsham (the residence of his father, the Rev. G. G. Harvey), aged 28, Charles Fletcher Harvey, esq., of the Bengal C.S., lately magistrate and collector at Dacca.

Aged 58, Anna Maria, wife of the Rev. B. Morland, Rector of Shabbington, Bucks.

At Brighton, Mary Mather, third dau. of the late Capt. Fuller, R.A., of Heathfield, Sussex.

Nov. 22. At Holbeach, Lincolnshire, aged 65, Lieut.-Col. Anthony Donelan, late of the 48th Regt., and Staff-Officer of Pensioners.

At the house of his brother, Eckington, Derbyshire, from the effects of disease contracted in service on the coast of Africa and in the West Indies, aged 41, Richard Croker Russell, Surgeon R.N., son of James Guthrie Russell, esq., Dublin.

At Woodville, Uttoxeter, aged 63, Sophia, widow of John Levett, esq., of Wichnor-park, Staffordshire.

At Charlton, aged 72, Henry, eldest son of the late Charles Rossi, esq., R.A.

Nov. 23. At the Rectory, Long Stratton, Norfolk, George Birch Jerrard, esq., son of the late Major-Gen. Jerrard. He was the author of "Mathematical Researches" and of an "Essay on the Resolution of Equations."

In Cambridge-terr., Hyde-park, Maria Eliza-

beth, wife of the Rev. Octavius Hammond, Drinkstone Rectory, Suffolk.

At Westbourne-park-villas, Bayswater, Caroline Elizabeth, wife of Major Alfred Chicheley Plowden, H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps.

At Trimdon-house, co. Durham, aged 54, J. H. Norris, esq., M.D., fifth son of the late Thomas Norris, esq., of Bury, Lancashire.

Nov. 24. At Marseilles, aged 61, after a very short illness, General Bichot, military commandant of the Bouches-du-Rhône. The deceased had been in active service for nearly forty years. He went with the expeditionary corps to the Morea in 1828. On his return to France he took part in the works for fortifying Paris, Auxonne, and Besançon, and was afterwards employed in drawing plans of the principal fortified towns in France. He afterwards passed some years at the head of the engineer corps in Algeria, and took part in the expedition into Kabylia. He was then appointed director of the engineers at Toulon, and left that place in 1862 to assume the command which he held at the time of his decease.

In Great Camden-st., Caroline Anna, widow of the Rev. Dr. Moore, Vicar of St. Pancras, Middlesex.

At the Hospital of the Holy Trinity, East Greenwich, aged 71, Arthur Podmore, upwards of twenty years Warden of the establishment.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 19, Dorothy, youngest dau. of the late A. Akers, esq., of Malling Abbey, Kent.

Sarah Anne, dau. of the Rev. Robert Allen, of Ballina, co. Mayo, and of Stewartstown, co. Tyrone.

At University College, Oxford, aged 20, Thomas Brown, eldest son of Samuel Brown Hargreave, esq., of Headingley, Leeds.

Nov. 25. At West Farleigh, Kent, aged 80, the Dowager Lady Fitz-Herbert.

At Dinan, in Brittany, William Stapleton Piers, esq., second son of the late Sir John Benot Piers, bart.

At Water-park, Conistone, aged 77, Benson Harrison, esq., D.L. and J.P. for the county of Westmoreland.

At his residence, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, aged 68, Bonamy Dobree, esq.

Nov. 26. At Maid's Moreton Lodge, Buckingham, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Wingfield.

At Millbrook, near Southampton, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Archibald Campbell Snodgrass, late 39th Regt. He was the grandson of Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, who carried out successfully the first Burmese war, and served as aide-de-camp to his uncle, Sir John Campbell, at the unsuccessful attack on the Redan, June 18, 1855.

At Worcester College, Oxford, aged 33, George, youngest son of the late Jos. Warden, esq., of Edgbaston, Warwickshire.

At Godalming, Surrey, aged 20, Douglas Moray, only son of the late Douglas Wynne Stuart, esq., of Blandford, Dorset.

At New Brighton, aged 23, Emily Mary, wife of Major F. Middleton, 29th Regt., and eldest

dau. of Thomas Keay Hassall, esq., of that place.

At the Grove, Richmond, Yorkshire, aged 51, Jemima Margaret, wife of Roper S. D. R. Roper, esq.

Nov. 27. At Bridlington-quay, aged 79, Arthur, second son of the late Sir William Strickland, bart., of Boynton, Yorkshire.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, Edmund Malone, esq., R.N., upwards of twenty-one years a lieutenant of that establishment, and formerly for nearly twenty years of the R.N. College, Portsmouth.

At Putney, aged 52, Cecil E. G. Lukin, esq., late of the Board of Control.

Nov. 28. Killed by being thrown from his horse, near his residence, Lawford-house, Wilts., aged 28, the Hon. Henry Nelson, youngest brother of the Rt. Hon. Earl Nelson, of Trafalgar-house, Downton.

At Fieldhead, Hawkeshead, Major Symons, late of the Bengal Artillery.

In Bryanstone-sq., aged 83, Alex. Wilson, esq., F.R.S.

At All Saints' Parsonage, Axminster, Devon (the residence of her son, the Rev. W. F. Crocker), aged 73, Sarah, widow of Robert Cox Crocker, esq., of Castle Carey, Somerset.

At Cheltenham, aged 51, Maria Jane, widow of Capt. Stafford Vardon, Madras Engineers.

At his residence, 270, Strand, aged 53, Mr. David Nutt, bookseller. See OBITUARY.

At Scarborough, Charlotte, widow of Samuel Hall Eggington, esq., of North Ferriby, near Hull.

Nov. 29. At Hopton-hall, Suffolk, aged 76, Admiral Sir James Plumridge, K.C.B. See OBITUARY.

Nov. 30. At Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, aged 60, Sir Thomas R. Skipwith, bart. He was the eldest son of Sir Gray, eighth Baronet, and was born February 9, 1803. He married, first, July 15, 1840, Miss Emma Hatton, dau. of Mr. Thomas Hatton, of Liverpool, which lady died in 1842; and, secondly, in May, 1853, Jane, second dau. of Mr. Herbert B. Moore, of Anaghbeg, co. Galway, by whom he leaves a young family. He was for many years Chairman of Quarter Sessions for Warwickshire. In 1852 he contested in the Liberal interest the representation of North Warwickshire with Messrs. Newdegate and Spooner, but was unsuccessful.

At Brighton, aged 85, Elizabeth, widow of General Sir Jeffery Prendergast.

In Kensington-park-gardens, Emily, widow of General James F. Salter, C.B.

At Tenby, Fanny, wife of Staff-Commander Gwyther, R.N.

At Weymouth, Mr. James Wood Johns, architect, formerly of London.

Lately. M. Foyatier, the sculptor, whose chisel has produced "Spartacus," "Cincinnatus," "Joan of Arc," &c. He was carried off suddenly by an attack of apoplexy, while busy in his studio. *Galignani* relates of the deceased that he was born at Busieres (Loire).

His parents being very poor, he was early engaged as a shepherd-boy by a neighbouring farmer, and while watching his sheep occupied himself in modelling various objects in clay. Some of these having attracted attention, he was sent to the school of Fine Arts at Lyons, and there obtained the first prize for sculpture in 1816. The statue of "Spartacus," now in the garden of the Tuileries, was his greatest success, and is said to have been the result of an accidental circumstance. When studying at Rome, he one day had for model a Transteverino, of herculean build, and having kept him posing an unreasonable time in one attitude, the man suddenly threw himself into the posture of a slave breaking his chains, and exclaimed, "Tu mi secchi!" which may be freely translated by, "You are sawing my back!" Foyatier was so struck by the aspect of his model, that he begged him to remain as long as he could in that attitude. The man did so, and the sculptor dashed off the model, which he afterwards worked up into Spartacus.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 43, Robert Hales, known as the Norfolk Giant. He was born at West Somerton, a village a few miles from Yarmouth, in 1820, and came from a family remarkable for their great stature, his father, a farmer, being 6 ft. 6 in. in height, and his mother 6 ft. An ancestor of his mother's was said to have been that famous warder of "bluff King Hal" who stood 8 ft. 4 in. in height. Of such Patagonian parents the progeny were worthy; the boys averaging 6 ft. 5 in. each, and the girls of Amazonian development, averaging 6 ft. 3½ in. each. Robert was the flower of the flock, and stood 7 ft. 6 in., weighing 452 lbs. One of his sisters with whom he exhibited some years ago, was 7 ft. 2 in., but she died in 1842, being then only twenty years of age. Hales was stout in proportion to his height, though somewhat clumsily put together. When in his prime he was 64 in. round the chest, 62 round the waist, 36 across the shoulders, and 21 round the calf of his leg. During his career he visited America, and also several continental capitals, and having been seen by Her Majesty, he was presented with a gold watch and chain, of which he was particularly proud, and which he wore to the day of his death.

Dec. 1. At the Leathes, Cumberland, Robert Benn, esq., J.P., of Bankfield, near Liverpool, son of the late Anthony Benn, esq., J.P., of Hensingham-house, Cumberland.

At Clarcen-house, Ennis, co. Clare, Mary Ann, wife of Major A. Campbell, Staff Officer.

At Wallingford, Berks., aged 59, Edward Reynolds, esq., Mayor of that borough for the last two years.

At Islington, aged 51, Mr. David Williams Godfrey, who for more than twenty years was the proprietor and editor of the "English Churchman" newspaper, which he originated and established. "He began his arduous work," it is observed in an obituary notice of him in that journal, "with a heartfelt desire to uphold the orthodox doctrine and ritual of

the Church of England, and to disseminate Church principles throughout the land; and this was ever his aim from that time until his illness prevented him from taking any part in his favourite labour, and his constitution gave way beneath the harassing strain to which it had been subjected for so many years."

Dec. 2. At Peper Harow, Surrey, aged 72, the Viscount Midleton. See OBITUARY.

At the Royal Crystal Palace Hotel, Norwood, John Ayseough, esq., Admiral of the Red.

Dec. 3. At North Perrott, Somerset, aged 76, William Hoskins, esq., a magistrate for the counties of Somerset and Dorset.

At West Brompton, aged 34, Henry William Molesworth, esq., Paymaster R.N., youngest son of the late Capt. Arthur Molesworth, R.M.

Dec. 4. At Tunbridge Wells, Sir Henry Martin, bart. He was the son of the second baronet, by the dau. of Thomas Powell, esq., of the Chesnuts, near Tottenham, Middlesex. He was born in Weymouth-street in 1801, and married, in 1825, his cousin Catherine, dau. of the late Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B., and succeeded his father in 1842. Sir Henry was a man of antiquarian tastes, and was an occasional contributor to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 58, Col. William Robinson, R.E.

At Paris, Emily Frances, wife of Major-Gen. Alexander Macleod.

At Barnes, Surrey, aged 65, Mr. J. Duffield Harding, a most eminent teacher of drawing in London, and one of the most conspicuous water-colour painters of his time. He was born at Deptford in 1798, his father being an artist, and pupil of Paul Sandby. Young Harding was apprenticed to an engraver, but he also studied as an artist, and at the age of eighteen he received the silver medal from the Society of Arts. He now became a teacher of drawing, but he was not content with merely touching up the exercises of his pupils. He was one of the first also to work on stone with a brush instead of a crayon, whereby greater facility in labour was ensured. His remarkable work, "Sketches at Home and Abroad," which he published in 1836, was a splendid proof of his ability. In his "Park and Forest" (folio), the studies of trees are inimitable for fidelity and brilliancy—true to nature, and brilliant in artistic effect. Mr. Harding was one of the principal members of the Old Society of Painters in Water-colours. If he was not the first to adopt the process of using body colour instead of transparent colour, he was the first who carried it out to any great extent, and it has since been adopted in all figure and landscape painting.

Dec. 5. At Nice, aged 32, Philip Augustus, fifth son of Sir Charles Wake, bart., of Courtteen-hall, Northamptonshire.

At Henfield, Sussex, aged 22, Agnes Emily Isabella, wife of W. R. Hesketh, esq., and dau. of the Hon. W. E. FitzMaurice.

In Upper Bedford-place, Russell-sq., Eliza, third dau. of the late Sir William Rule, many years Surveyor of the Navy.

At Cheltenham, aged 78, Capt. Boyce Combe, ate of the Madras N.I.

At Kilburn, Maria, wife of the Rev. James Oldham Oldham, late of Norland-house, Edgbaston.

At Holbrook Rectory, Ipswich, aged 34, Richard John Edward William, eldest son of the late Richard John Roffey, esq., of Oxney-court, Kent.

At Heighington, suddenly, aged 73, Anne, dau. of the late Rev. James Robson, Vicar of Aycliffe.

At Newton, South Devon, aged 103, John Pringle, a naval pensioner. He was born in Fifeshire on the 19th of May, 1760, and in his twenty-first year entered the Royal Navy. He served for nearly forty years, and was present at the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar, but what gave him a local celebrity was that in the year 1784 he was coxswain to Lord Nelson, who then commanded the "Boreas" in the West Indies. He had for many years past resided at Newton, a hale and hearty old man, much respected by his neighbours. He married his second wife, who survives him, at the ripe age of ninety-two. He retained his mental faculties to the last, and was, up to within a few days of his death, as social and cheerful as ever. On the occasion of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales he took a prominent part in the general rejoicing, and on the 19th of the following May he was driven round the town and suburbs of Newton in commemoration of his 103rd birthday. He enjoyed excellent health until a month before his death.

Dec. 6. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 76, Capt. Masters, R.N.

William Salt, esq., of Park-square East, Regent's-park, junior partner in the firm of Messrs. Stevenson, Salt, and Sons, bankers in Lombard-street. Mr. Salt was a constant and familiar visitor of the British Museum reading-room, and he presented many valuable works to the institution. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and an active member of the Royal Society of Literature, besides being a zealous supporter of every charitable institution.

At Melksham, Wilts., aged 82, Capt. T. C. Meech, of the 62nd Regiment of Foot.

At Yate Rectory, Gloucestershire, aged 23, Ludford George, eldest son of the Rev. George Ludford Harvey.

At Putney, Catharine, wife of George Francis Brown, esq., late Bengal C.S.

Dec. 7. At Lytham, aged 78, Charles Lake, esq., late Captain of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

At the Chesnuts, Taunton, aged 53, John Mathew Quantock, esq., of Norton-house, Ilminster, Somerset, J.P., late of the 4th Dragoon Guards, and Major of the 1st Somerset Militia.

At Dawlish, Devon, Penelope Helen, youngest and sixth surviving dau. of the late Charles

Douglass Smith, esq., formerly Lt.-Governor of Prince Edward Island, British North America.

In Gloucester-st., aged 82, Caroline Hannah Neave, dau. of the late Sir Richard Neave, bart., of Dagnam-park.

At Alnwick, aged 74, Barbara, relict of Capt. Smythe, R.N., of Morpeth, and sister of the late Lieut.-Gen. George Burrell, C.B., Colonel of the 39th Regt., and first British Governor of Hongkong.

At the Vicarage, Oakley, Bucks., aged 35, Mary Hatton, wife of the Rev. E. Boys, Vicar of Oakley, and late of St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe, near Dover, eldest dau. of the late George Loud, esq., of Buckland, Dover.

At Stamford-villas, Fulham, Kitty, widow of Dr. Richard Reece, author of the "Medical Guide," &c.

Dec. 8. Colonel M. G. Dennis, C.B., late 60th Royal Rifles, of Cooldrinagh-house, Leixlip, co. Kildare.

At Lazonby-hall, Cumberland, Lieut.-Col. Henry Dundas Maclean.

Dec. 9. At Ryde, Margaret, dau. of the late Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, bart.

In Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., aged 41, Emilia Anne, wife of R. E. Dudgeon, esq., M.D., and dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Sinclair, R.A.

Dec. 10. At the Judges' lodgings, York, aged 79, the Hon. Mr. Justice Wightman. See OBITUARY.

At the Palace, Chichester, aged 64, Mrs. Gilbert, wife of the Bishop of Chichester.

At the Spa, Gloucester (the house of her son-in-law, Col. Henry Somerset), Mary, relict of Lieut.-General Sir M. C. O'Connell, and dau. of Admiral Bligh.

At Preston, Lancashire, aged 58, Lieut.-Col. William Martin, late of the 16th Lancers and 38th Regt., and for twenty years Governor of the Preston House of Correction.

In Manchester-st., Manchester-sq., aged 85, Capt. Alfred McDonald, of the first Battalion 18th Royal Irish Regt., second son of Mrs. McDiarmid, of Rochester.

At Ramsgate, aged 49, William Harrison, esq., late of the Royal Dragoons, subsequently Governor of Oxford Castle.

At East Woodhay Rectory, Hants., Mary Sophia, wife of the Rev. Douglas Hodgson, Rector of that parish.

At Ventnor, aged 28, Robert Griffith, M.A., Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, and late Assistant Master at Wellington College.

At Weedon, aged 16, R. H. B. Stimson, son of the Rev. J. H. Stimson, Chaplain to the Troops and Military Prison at that station.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 30, Louisa Maria Betencourt, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. J. Furlong, M.A., Minister of Trinity Church.

At the Vicarage, Scarborough, aged 18, Edith Frances, youngest dau. of the Rev. Dr. White-side, Vicar of that parish.

Dec. 11. At Clapham, Paul Francis, second son of Sir Paul William Molesworth, bart.

At Netherby, Helen, third dau. of Sir F. and Lady Hermione Graham.

At Edinburgh, Phœbe, wife of Patrick Macintyre, esq., F.S.A., of Greville-place, Kilburn Priory, and last surviving sister of Admiral W. H. Smyth, of St. John's Lodge, Aylesbury.

At Dresden (at the residence of her dau., the Baroness von der Lancken), St. Clair Stewart, relict of William Trotter, esq., of Ballindean, Perthshire.

At Monte Video House, near Weymouth, aged 55, Col. L. Percy D. Eld, late of the 9th Bengal N.I., from the effect of wounds received in the Indian Mutiny.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 30, Helen, wife of the Rev. W. R. Ick, B.D., Vicar of Peasmarsh, Sussex, and fourth dau. of the late James Goldson, esq., of East Dereham, Norfolk.

At Bath, aged 84, William Henry Roberts, esq., son of the late Edward Walpole Roberts, esq., of Ealing, Middlesex, and formerly of H.M.'s Exchequer.

Dec. 12. At his residence, Lower Ward, Windsor Castle, aged 83, Col. Jas. Fitz Gibbon, late of the 49th Regt., and of Toronto, Upper Canada.

Accidentally killed on the railway at the Pelaw Junction, William Palmer, esq., Commander R.N.

At Banff, Mrs. Margaret Douglas Bethune, relict of Major Bethune, late of the 78th Highlanders.

At his residence, Bury St. Edmund's, John Bridge, esq., son of the late Major Bridge, grandson of the late John Littell Bridge, esq., of Shudy Camps and Harston, Cambridgeshire, and maternal grandson of Capt. Francis Grose, F.S.A.

At Wiesbaden, aged 32, Edward Sumner, eldest son of the Rev. J. A. G. Colpoys, Rector of Droxford, Hants.

At Brighton, aged 79, Joseph Lunn, esq., formerly of Craven-st., London. He was the author of many successful dramatic pieces in the time of Liston, who played the principal characters in some of those productions, among others, "Fish out of Water," and "Family Jars," pieces which still keep possession of the stage.

Aged 73, Mr. Charles Godfrey, Bandmaster of the Coldstream Guards. He had been upwards of forty years connected with the Regt., and several eminent performers of the present day had been trained by him.

Dec. 13. At the Mount, Hadley, Middlesex, aged 72, Joseph Henry Green, esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., President of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, &c. See OBITUARY.

At his residence, Southwick-cres., aged 75, Thos. Barnard, esq., late of the Bombay Civil Service.

At his residence, Sloane-sq., Chelsea, Signor Begrez, formerly and for many years of H.M.'s Theatre, and of the Bavarian Chapel, Warwick-st.

Jane, wife of Dr. Edward Hilditch, of the

Royal Hospital, Greenwich, and eldest dau. of the late Thomas Henry Taunton, esq., of Grandpont-house, near Oxford.

Dec. 14. At Fairfield, near Liverpool, aged 71, Adm. Sir Henry W. Bruce, K.C.B. See OBITUARY.

In Wimpole-st., Jane, relict of Vice-Adm. Sir J. Tremayne Rodd, K.C.B., and only dau. of the late Maj. Rennell.

Aged 65, Charles Pugh, esq., of Marlborough-pl., St. John's Wood, and Vice-Chancellor Kinkersley's Chambers, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

At Hungerford, Berks., aged 56, Chas. Henry Lidderdale, esq., formerly Actuary of the Sun Life Office.

Aged 63, Elizabeth, widow of Charles Blackburn, esq., B.A. formerly of the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth.

At Kentish-town, aged 63, Lucia Ann, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Abel London, M.A., of Totteridge, Herts., and Rector of Friern Barnet, Middlesex.

Dec. 15. In Westbourne-terr., Hyde-pk., aged 85, John Millman, esq., late of the Admiralty.

Dec. 16. At Brighton, Major B. Everard, late of the 1st Royal Dragoons.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 37, Edward Griffith Richards, esq., J.P., of Langford-house, Somersetshire, son of the Rev. Henry Richards, Rector of Horfield, Gloucestershire.

Aged 28, Henry, second son of the late Rev. R. W. Huntley, of Boxwell Court, Gloucestershire.

Dec. 17. At Howth, aged 39, Frances M. A., widow of Thomas S. Blacker, esq., of Castle-martin, co. Kildare.

At Putney, aged 32, Denise Jane, dau. of Major F. A. Griffiths.

Dec. 18. In Langham-pl., aged 52, Adrian John Hope, esq.

Dec. 19. At Edinburgh, aged 88, Lady Wood, widow of Sir Alexander Wood, K.C.M.G., and eldest dau. of Sir William Forbes, bart., of Pittsligo.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, D. D. Grahame, esq., of Glenly, late Capt. 5th Fusiliers.

At Brixton, aged 73, John Collison, esq., of East Bilney Hall, Litcham, Norfolk.

At Foxley Parsonage, Norfolk, aged 24, Louis Augustus Norgate, M.R.C.S., eldest son of the Rev. L. A. Norgate, Rector.

At her residence, Preston Montford, co. Salop, aged 71, Emma, relict of the Rev. Chas. Wingfield.

Dec. 20. In Upper Brook-street, aged 76, Sir Richard Plumtre Glyn, bart., of Gaunt's House, Dorset. He was the son of Sir Richard Glyn, bart., created in 1800, who was an alderman of the city of London, and served the office of Lord Mayor in 1798, by Mary, dau. of John Plumtre, esq., M.P., of Tredville, Notts. He was born on the 13th of June, 1787, and succeeded his father in April, 1838. He was brother of Mr. George Glyn, M.P., and head of the banking firm in Lombard-street.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)
DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,				
			Nov. 21, 1863.	Nov. 28, 1863.	Dec. 5, 1863.	Dec. 12, 1863.	Dec. 19, 1863.
Mean Temperature			48·6	47·9	42·1	46·7	42·1
London	78029	2803989	1475	1442	1376	1357	1291
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463388	196	215	226	193	182
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618210	349	304	283	304	284
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	196	193	184	187	194
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571158	319	338	294	289	297
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773175	415	392	389	384	334

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.							Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Nov. 21 .	763	191	244	227	50	1475	999	971	1970	
„ 28 .	739	216	202	231	54	1442	1011	927	1938	
Dec. 5 .	698	176	228	237	37	1376	941	854	1795	
„ 12 .	693	191	206	214	53	1357	1112	988	2100	
„ 19 .	658	172	217	195	49	1291	994	933	1927	

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,
Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, Dec. 22, from the Returns to the Inspector by
the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	870	41	2	Oats ...	—	0	0	Beans ...	106	34	9
Barley ...	—	0	0	Rye ...	—	0	0	Peas ...	34	33	7

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat.....	40	6	Oats.....	19	4	Beans	35	6
Barley.....	33	5	Rye	29	8	Peas.....	33	11

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, DEC. 24.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.* — Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, DEC. 24.	
Mutton	4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	295
Veal	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep	860
Pork.....	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	Calves	9
Lamb	0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Pigs.....	50

COAL-MARKET, DEC. 24.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 19*s.* 0*d.* to 20*s.* 0*d.* Other sorts, 14*s.* 9*d.* to 16*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From Nov. 24, to Dec. 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	50	56	55	29. 84	rain	9	50	53	43	29. 98	rain, cloudy
25	52	57	52	30. 00	cloudy, fair	10	39	48	47	30. 17	fair
26	51	52	49	30. 39	do. do.	11	44	52	51	30. 10	cly. slight rn.
27	50	51	48	30. 25	do. do.	12	50	54	53	30. 04	fair
28	45	47	40	30. 23	fair	13	43	50	43	30. 30	foggy, fair
29	38	45	39	30. 19	do.	14	42	49	43	30. 32	do. do.
30	40	45	38	30. 06	foggy, fair	15	42	49	47	30. 27	do. do.
D.1	43	50	51	29. 65	rain, cldy. rn.	16	45	51	41	29. 88	fair, slight rn.
2	50	53	40	29. 33	heavy rain	17	45	47	41	29. 95	gloomy
3	43	47	38	29. 21	rain, fair, rain	18	37	42	39	30. 33	do. fair
4	36	45	47	30. 24	fair	19	42	49	43	30. 31	do.
5	48	53	50	29. 99	do. cldy. rain	20	42	43	41	30. 23	do.
6	41	48	45	29. 19	do.	21	40	45	43	29. 94	rain
7	44	52	50	29. 27	do.	22	38	37	32	30. 03	do. fair
8	43	51	50	29. 09	cly. slight rn.	23	37	48	45	29. 89	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Nov. and Dec.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
24	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	91	235 7	5. 2 dis.	224	9 pm.	108 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9
25	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	236 7	6. 2 dis.	222 4		108 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9
26	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	235 7	6. 2 dis.	222	2 pm.	108 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9
27	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	237	6 dis.			108 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9
28	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$		7. 6 dis.			108 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9
30	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$		8. 6 dis.		par.	108 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9
D.1	91 $\frac{7}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	90		10. 5 dis.		3 dis.	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7
2	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	90	236 7	10 dis.		3 pm.	106 $\frac{1}{8}$ 3
3	90	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	90	235			5 pm.	106 $\frac{1}{8}$ 3
4	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$				5. 2 pm.	106 $\frac{1}{8}$ 3
5	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	235	8. 5 dis.	221		106 $\frac{1}{8}$ 3
7	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$		10. 5 dis.	224		106 $\frac{1}{8}$ 3
8	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	235	7 dis.		15. 3 dis.	106 $\frac{1}{8}$ 3
9	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	235	12. 7 dis.	221		106 $\frac{1}{8}$ 3
10	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	235 7	7.		8 dis.	106 $\frac{1}{8}$ 3
11	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$		12. 6 dis.	221	8 dis.	106 $\frac{1}{8}$ 3
12	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$		7 dis.	Shut	8 dis.	106 $\frac{1}{8}$ 3
14	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	235 7	11. 6 dis.			106 $\frac{1}{8}$ 3
15	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	234 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 dis.		6 dis.	106 $\frac{1}{8}$ 3
16	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	234	11. 6 dis.		14 dis.	106 $\frac{1}{8}$ 3
17	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	235	10. 5 dis.		6 dis.	106 $\frac{1}{8}$ 3
18	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	233 5	10. 5 dis.			106 $\frac{1}{8}$ 3
19	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	91	91	234	4 dis.			106 $\frac{1}{8}$ 3
21	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	91	91		9. 4 dis.			106 $\frac{1}{8}$ 3
22	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	91	91		4 dis.			106 $\frac{1}{8}$ 3
23	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	234 $\frac{1}{2}$	9. 4 dis.		par.	106 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

THE Gentleman's Magazine AND HISTORICAL REVIEW.

FEBRUARY, 1864.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.

PROFESSOR NILSSON'S WORK ON "THE PRIMITIVE INHABITANTS OF THE NORTH."

SIR,—Referring to the Minor Correspondence in the GENT. MAG. for December, 1863, which contains the reclamation of Professor Nilsson in relation to the notice in GENT. MAG. (March, 1863) of his essay on the Bronze period in Scandinavia, I have been induced to look at the article complained of, after an attentive perusal of the Professor's essay in the German translation.

The impression left upon my mind is, that not Professor Nilsson only, but also your readers, have cause to regret the summary way in which his essay has been dealt with by your Reviewer.

It is in reality a work of the deepest interest, containing an immense amount of curious and most minutely circumstantial evidence of the close connection of Phœnician colonists—bringing with them their customs, worship, instruments of bronze, &c.—with ancient Scandinavia. It would be impossible in a short compass to detail, even in the most general way, the particulars and nature of this evidence; but the simple fact of the existence at a period, say three to four hundred years before Christ, of bronze implements for war, for worship, and for domestic use, in a country that produces no tin, and little if any copper, is in itself enough to prove that they must have been derived from a foreign source.

Let me assure your readers that those who can have access in any way to the Professor's essay will find it a storehouse of most curious and valuable materials.

It is much to be wished that it should be made public in English, say by some of our Antiquarian or Ethnological Associations.—I am, &c.,

AN ETHNOLOGIST.

Jan. 16, 1864.

GENEALOGICAL QUERIES.

SIR,—Can you obtain for me any information respecting the descendants (if any) of

1. Geoffrey Markham, of Astwood, co. Wigorn. (The Visitation of Northamptonshire, 1618, mentions his grandson Jerome Markham, of Kelmars, co. Ebor., who had "two sonnes;" I cannot trace them further.)

2. Descendants of Abraham Markham, of Allington and Newboe Abbey, Lincolnshire.

3. Who was Marie Françoise Markham, a nun in the English Benedictine Convent, at Pontoise?

Any information respecting families of Markham, descending from Sir John Markham, Chief Justice *temp.* Richard II., (except the immediate line of Markhams, of Becca, dating from Archbishop Markham), will be most acceptable. There is a history of the Markham family published, but it is neither very complete nor correct.

I should also be glad of information as to the Rev. Francis Markham, M.A., Rector of Great Creton (or Creaton), in the Hundred of Guilsborough, Northamptonshire. He was Rector 1627—1661. Who was his father? Was the Rev. Charles Markham, Rector of Shankton, Northamptonshire, 1767, his descendant?—I am, &c. M. P.

Jan. 13, 1864.

HOLY GHOST CHAPEL, BASINGSTOKE.

SIR,—The ruins of this chapel are quite familiar to travellers on the South-Western Railway; but it is not generally known that it was occupied so recently as 1743, for in that year the "Rev. Mr. Samuel Deggan was presented to the place of Presbyter in the chapel of the Holy Ghost, near Basingstoke."—GENT. MAG., xiii. p. 444. I am, &c.,

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

ERRATA.

P. 98. An error of transcription occurs in the arms of Sir William Turpin. For "a bend argent" read "a bend azure."

P. 116. For "Hastington" read "Hartington." Four Oaks Park is in Warwickshire, not Worcestershire.



MAP OF CLONMACNOISE, FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY.

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

NOTES ON THE ARCHITECTURE OF IRELAND.—II.

CLONMACNOISE.

“THE abbey of Clonmacnoise is situated on the river Shannon, in the barony of Garrycastle. This monastery, which belonged to the regular canons of St. Augustin^a, was peculiarly and universally esteemed, it was uncommonly extensive, and amazingly enriched by various Kings and Princes; its landed property was so great, and the number of cells and monasteries subjected to it so numerous, that almost half of Ireland was said to be within the bounds of Clonmacnoise. And, what was a strong inducement and contributed much towards enriching this house, it was believed, that all persons who were interred in the Holy Ground belonging to it, had insured to themselves a sure and immediate ascent to heaven; many Princes (it is supposed for this reason) chose this for the place of their sepulture; it was the Iona of Ireland: yet notwithstanding the reputed sanctity of this monastery, and the high estimation in which it was held by all ranks of people, the abbey and town were frequently plundered, burnt, and destroyed by despoilers of every kind, from the unpolished Irish desperado to the empurpled King. The abbey also suffered by the hands of the barbarous Ostmen, and not only by them, but (with concern do we add) by the English then settled in the kingdom; whose errand hither, we would wish to think, was to conciliate the affections of the people, to unite them in bonds of friendship, and teach them to live like fellow-citizens and subjects; instead of this, we are compelled to say, they too often joined in the sacrilegious outrages of other wicked men, and repeatedly disturbed and despoiled the peaceful seminary of Clonmacnoise; sparing neither book, vestment, or any other appendage of the sacred altar, which belonged to these truly inoffensive men.

^a Dugdale states (Mon. Ang., vol. vi. p. 37) that these Canons were not brought into England until after the Norman Conquest; and it was not until 1139 that Pope Innocent II. ordained in the Lateran Council that all Regular Canons should submit to the rule of St. Augustine. These Canons were always great builders (see the account of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, in GENT. MAG., Oct. 1863). The probability is that they were first established at Clonmacnoise in the twelfth century, and that previous to that time the buildings had been either entirely of wood, or of rough stone, and of little importance. The history of all the early religious foundations in England, France, and Ireland is such a mixture of truth and fiction that they belong more to the class of historical romance than to real history. They were all refounded in the eleventh or twelfth century, and their authentic history begins at that period.

"The situation of Clonmacnoise is delightful. It stands about ten miles from Athlone, on the banks of the Shannon, and is raised above the river on ground composed of many small elevations, on which are a few of the buildings which did belong to this ancient house: several other ruins appertaining to it may also be seen in the little valleys between the hills. The whole is bounded to the east and north with very large bogs.

"The cemetery contained about two Irish acres, on which ten other churches were afterwards built by the Kings and petty Princes of the circumjacent country; who, though at perpetual war whilst living, were content to rest peaceably beside each other. The several founders named these churches as follows: Temple Righ, or Melaghlin's Church, built by O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, and to this day it is the burial-place of that family; Temple O'Connor, built by O'Connor Dun; Temple Kelly; Temple Finian, or McCarthy, built by McCarthy-more of Munster; Temple Hurpan [or O'Torpan], or McLaffy's Church; Temple Kieran; Temple Gauney; Temple Doulin; and Temple McDermot [the Cathedral]. This last was much larger than any of the others, and before the west door stands a large old cross of one entire stone, much defaced by time, on which was some rude carving, and an inscription in antique and unknown [Irish] characters; the north doors are very low, but guarded with small pillars of fine marble, curiously hewn. Besides the cross before mentioned, there are three [now two] others in the church-yard.

"The 9th of September is annually observed as the patron day, when great numbers from the most distant parts of Ireland assemble here in pilgrimage.

"A religious house for nuns appears to have been founded here early ^b."

The abbey is said^c to have been founded by St. Kieran (who died and was buried in the little church of Clonmacnoise) in the year 548.

In 719 the abbey of Clonmacnoise was destroyed by fire. In 722, 751, 773, and 777 it was again consumed by fire.

In 791 died Colchuo, or Colga Hua Dunechda, surnamed the Wise; he was supreme moderator or prelector, and master of the celebrated school of this abbey; he was also a reader of divinity, and wrote a work to which he

^b Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, pp. 391—393, compared with other authorities. The chief of these is the *Annals of the Four Masters*, from which Archdall's work is in a great degree compiled. These celebrated Four Masters were themselves compilers who lived in the beginning of the seventeenth century—Michael O'Clery and three others. Their work was ready for the press in 1636, but remained in manuscript until 1824, when a portion of it was printed at Buckingham from a transcript preserved in the library at Stowe, with a Latin translation and notes by Dr. O'Connor. A far more satisfactory reprint, with a translation into English, is, however, that of the late Dr. O'Donovan, published in 1851, in 7 vols., 4to. The notes of this author form a valuable repertory of ancient Irish topography. The *Monastic Chronicles* from which these *Annals* were compiled appear to have been much of the same character as the *Chronicles* of other countries, a mixture of truth and fable. These are digested with much care and labour into a sort of *Annual Obituary*: the greater part of the entries record only the names and dates of the death of the great men of each period, but incidentally much other valuable information is supplied.

^c *Ulster Annals*.

gave the name of 'Scuapchrabuigh, or, a Beesom for Devotion;' he obtained the appellation of chief scribe, and was master of all the Scots of Ireland. Albuin, Bishop of Tritzlar in Germany^d, in a letter to St. Colchuo, informs him that he had sent fifty shekels to the brethren of his house, out of the alms of Charlemagne, and fifty shekels from himself^e.

The abbey is recorded to have been again consumed by fire in 811, 816, 830, 833, 839, 845.

In 830, many of the family [monks] of Clonmacnoise slain, and all their *termon* [monastic lands; that is, the ricks and crops upon them] burnt to the door of the church, by the King of Cashel.

843. Clonmacnoise with its oratories burnt by the foreigners under Turgesius [the Dane].

904. The *Daimhliacc*, stone church, or cathedral of Clonmacnoise built by King Flann Sionna and Colman Conaillch^f. This church was called the Church of the Kings, and this abbot died in 924.

918. In a great flood the water reached the abbot's fort of Clonmacnoise, and to the causeway of the monument of the three crosses.

920. Clonmacnoise plundered and burnt.

924. Colman, son of Ailill, Abbot of Clonard and Clonmacnoise, died; he built the *Daimhliag*^g [stone church] of Clonmacnoise.

During the tenth century the abbey was repeatedly plundered by the Danes; and in 946 it was again burnt by Tomar, a Danish general from Limerick. It was again consumed by fire in 957. In 964 and 969 the abbots are called bishops. This designation cannot always be taken as proof of the existence of a bishop's see, but beyond doubt Clonmacnoise was from very early times the see of a bishop, and so continued till the diocese was united to that of Meath in the reign of Elizabeth.

957. The *Termon* of Kieran burnt from the high cross to the Shannon, both corn and mills. [See 830.]

970. A certain person killed in the door of the *Prointige* [Refectory].

1015. The great oak of the church of Fingin destroyed by a storm.

1026. Breassal Coneallagh was abbot, when he made a new pavement from the garden of the abbess to the cairn of the three crosses. [The position of the nunnery and of these three crosses is shewn on our plan taken from the Ordnance Map, eastward of the cemetery.]

1031. Con-nam-bocht, the head of the Culdees and anchorites at Cluain-Briellois, died, the first that invited a party of the poor at Clonmacnoise at Iseal Kieran, the name of a church [or hospitium?] on the low land at Clonmacnoise.

1060. In a plundering incursion, two persons were killed at the cross of the Scriptures.

1070. The causeway from the cross of Bishop Etchen to the *Erdoon* Kieran [the porch of St. Kieran] made, and the causeway from Cross Com-

^d Acta SS., p. 378.

^e Usseri Sylloge Epist. Hibern. On the subject of the Scots or Irish in Germany, see an article in the "Edinburgh Review," January, 1864, p. 170.

^f Annals of the Four Masters, p. 415.

^g Large churches are usually called by this name; small churches are called *Dertach*, or oratory, literally *oak house*.

gall to the monument of the three crosses, and thence westward to the entrance of the street.

1072. A forcible refection taken at Iseal Kieran, and the superintendent of the poor there killed.

1082. The cemetery of the nuns of Clonmacnoise burnt, with its stone church [*Daimliag*] and the eastern third of all the establishment.

1088. Died Tighernach O'Braoin, of the sept of Muireadhaigh, abbot of Clonmacnoise, and also of Roscommon; a wise, learned, and eloquent teacher and doctor. He wrote the annals of Ireland to this year, and was interred here. [He records on frequent occasions that the abbey was sacked and plundered by the Danes.]

1089. The Abbot Cormac McConnamboght did this year purchase for ever *Iseal Kieran*, or the Hospital (?) of St. Kieran, from Donell McFlann O'Melaghlin, King of Meath.

1104. The [wooden?] shingles of the great church [*Daimliag*], and the lower end of the walls of the fine church [called by some Mc Dermot's Church] which was begun by Cormac McConnamboght, comorb [successor] of St. Kieran, was this year repaired and completed by Flaithbertach O'Loingsigh, abbot, who died in 1108.

1124. The finishing of the *Cloictheach*, or *Cloictighe*^h, of Clonmacnoise. [This entry is of so much importance that we give the exact words of the Annals of the Four Masters: *Forb. Cloictighe Cluanmacnois la hua Maioleoin Comarba Ciarain*, translated "Operimentum Campanilis Cl. factum per O'Maloneum Vicarium Ciarini."—tom. iii. p. 713, O'Conor's translation, with which O'Donovan's agrees.

1135. The town of Clonmacnoise, with the church of Moriegh O'Duffie, were all consumed by an accidental fire.

1135. Lightning struck off the head of the *Cloictheach* of Clonmacnoise. This seems to shew that only one was in existence at this period.

1140. Tuilough O'Connor, Monarch of Ireland, did this year present to the churches of Clonmacnoise a number of crosses, goblets, and chalices of solid silver, richly ornamented with gold. This monarch at his decease was buried near the high altar of the *Daimhliag*, or cathedralⁱ.

1150. A chief of Tefia killed in *Gardha na Gamh-naighe* [the cow-yard], at Clonmacnoise.

1164. Clonmacnoise was oppressed and burnt.

1169. The Church of the Nuns at Clonmacnoise finished; also at the principal cemetery a church [*teampull*] was erected in place of the *dertack* [oak church] by Connor O'Kelly^h.

^h The Registry of Clonmacnoise, a document in Irish which appears to have been compiled in the fifteenth century. It thus explains the word *Cloictheagh* :—"O'Rourke hath for a monument built a small steep castle, or steeple, commonly called in Irish *Cloictheagh*, in Clonmacnoise, as a memorial of his own part of that cemetery." As this deed is evidently a forgery, this only proves what the monks wished to be believed respecting the builder of the tower; but it is good evidence for the use and meaning of the word, and of one of the uses of the *Cloictheach*. The translation into English is by Duaid McFibbis, who made it for Sir James Ware. Mr. Brash maintains that *Cloch-teach* signifies only 'stone house.' See the Ulster Journal of Archæology.

ⁱ O'Halloran's Introd., pp. 118 and 213.

^k Annals of the Four Masters.

1195. A Papal Bull mentions the church of St. Mary to the east of Clonmacnoise, probably that of the Nunnery, and a church to the west with the same dedication.

1198. Roderick O'Connor, King of Ireland, was interred in the great church, on the north side of the high altar.

1205. Melaghlin O'Melaghlin erected an altar of stone in the great church.

1212. This year a castle was erected here by the English¹.

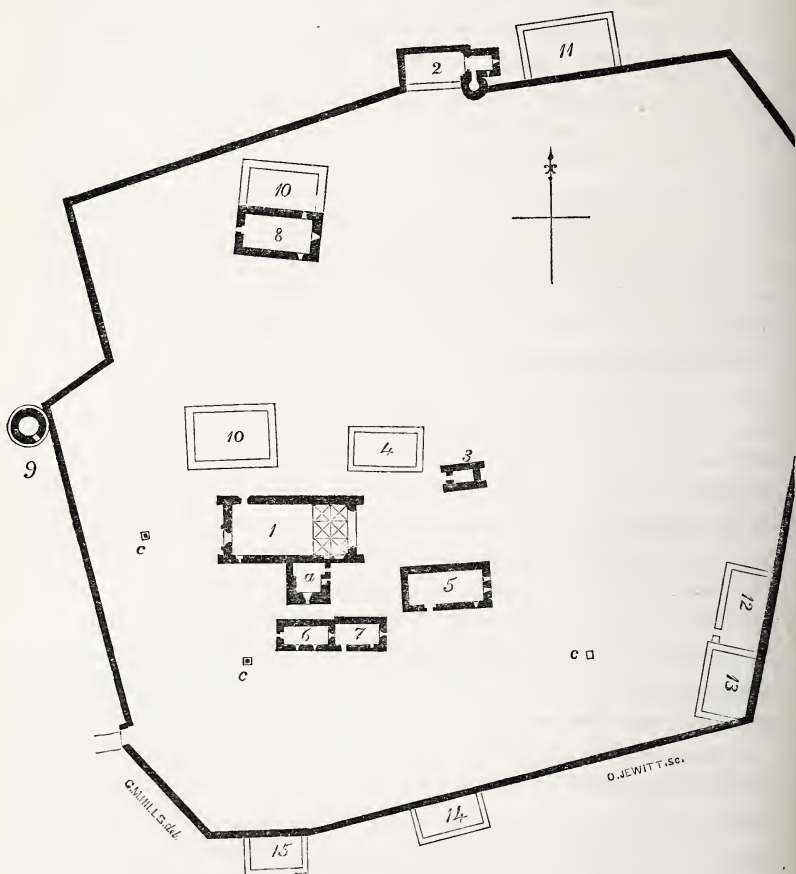
1336. The cathedral was repaired (according to the Register of Clonmacnoise, cited by Dr. Petrie) ; the remains of the groined vaults at the east end would agree with this date.

1552. Clonmacnoise destroyed by the garrison of Athlone. [After that time it seems never to have recovered its former importance. Nothing can well exceed the desolate appearance of the ruins in their present state.]

The mention of a communication with Charlemagne (in 791) is a very important piece of history. We know that in his time all the monasteries and churches in Gaul were built of wood only, and that one of the great reforms which that great monarch endeavoured to introduce was to revive the practice of building in stone. But for that object he was obliged to send for masons to Italy and Byzantium, and a few buildings were erected by them in different parts of Gaul, of which it is difficult now to find any traces. The most perfect of the buildings of the time of Charlemagne is the church of Germigny-sur-Loire, described and engraved in *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvii., 4to., 1857. These foreign masons found few imitators in Gaul; in fact, no other buildings are known to remain that were built in imitation of them. In England also an unsuccessful attempt to introduce the practice of building in stone was made in the seventh century; but the only remains that we have of that period are the crypts of Hexham and Ripon, built of the fragments of Roman buildings, and some small portions at Jarrow and Monk's Wearmouth, preserved when those churches were rebuilt by the monks of Durham at the end of the eleventh century. In Ireland we find nothing corresponding to any of these ancient structures either of France or of England. It was not until about the year 1000 that the revival of building in stone became general in Europe, unless Ireland was the only exception, as is asserted by the Munster school of antiquaries: and if Ireland was so much more highly civilized than any

¹ We are greatly indebted to Mr. Gordon M. Hills for much valuable assistance in compiling these historical particulars, and for the use of his invaluable plans and drawings; but he is in no degree responsible for the inferences we draw from them.

other part of Europe in the ninth century, it appears very extraordinary that some of the Irish masons did not emigrate to other countries.



Plan of Cemetery, Clonmacnoise.

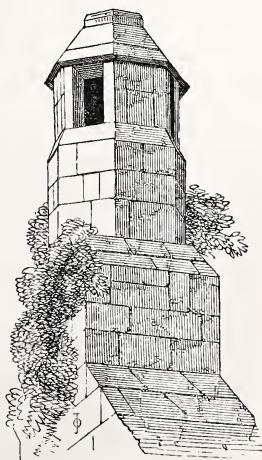
- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Cathedral, or Temple Mac Dermot.
a. The Black Cell. | 9. O'Rourke's Round Tower. |
| 2. Temple Finghin, or Fineen, or Macarthy's Church. | 10. 10. Two burial-places of the family of the Malones. |
| 3. Temple Kieran. | 11. Temple Killen. |
| 4. Temple Kelly. | 12 and 13. Residentiary houses of the Dean, Archdeacon, &c. |
| 5. Temple Ry, or Melaghlin's Church. | 14. Temple Espu, or the Bishop's Chapel. |
| 6. Temple Doulin, now the Parish Church. | 15. Temple Gauney. |
| 7. Temple Hurpan, or Mac Laffey's Church. | c. c. c. Crosses. |
| 8. Temple Connor. | |

We have thus collected all the historical evidence we have been able to find that seems likely to throw any light on the history of the buildings at Clonmacnoise; and it appears to us that there is very little evidence of stone buildings of any im-

portance now remaining, of a date prior to the eleventh century, the era in which building in stone was revived in other countries. The previous history evidently relates almost entirely to wooden buildings continually burnt down and rebuilt again in a few months, as was the case in other countries at the same period. Stone buildings were a more serious matter, commonly requiring several years to complete them, and of sufficient importance to be recorded in the annals.

(1.) The cathedral was finished in 1104. This building is not likely to have been in advance of those of Bishop Gundulph at Malling (described in *GENT. MAG.*, Sept., 1863), which are of rough stone only; and whatever original portions remain of this cathedral are extremely rude. The church has evidently been rebuilt at a considerably later time. The east end has been almost destroyed, and what remains of it is later work, probably of the fourteenth century; there are remains of groined vaulting of that period. At the west end is a doorway of the usual Norman type of the twelfth century, with scalloped capitals. The north doorway is a very singular one, of the beginning of the sixteenth century, with mouldings very well cut in the hard limestone; over the head of it are three figures, fairly sculptured, representing St. Patrick, St. Francis, and St. Dominic, with inscriptions in raised letters. This doorway has been frequently engraved.

Joining on to the south wall is a domestic building of two stories: the lower one has a pointed barrel vault, quite plain and rough, a very usual mode of construction in Ireland; the upper one contains a fireplace, with a good octagonal chimney of ashlar, having a pyramidal roof, also octagonal, and four openings for the smoke with square heads. The windows of this building are long and narrow, with round heads; these are



Chimney of Domestic Buildings of the Cathedral, Clonmacnoise.

of ashlar, but the walls are of rough stone, and irregular (that is, not in regular courses), with the joints filled in with the small pieces chipped off the larger stones in trimming them with the

hammer into some sort of shape. The whole character of this building is that of the end of the twelfth century, so far as it has any character at all; of course such walls as these may be of any date, but all the openings are of ashlar, and these with the vault belong to the date mentioned. The cathedral is stated in the Register to have been rebuilt in the fourteenth century by Tomultach M^cDermott, chief of Moylurg (Petrie, p. 270). If this can be depended on, it is useless to discuss the history of the previous structure; but the authority of the document is doubtful.

The following is Ware's account of the cathedral, extracted from his *Lives of the Bishops of Ireland*:—

“The church of this abbey was afterwards converted to a cathedral, but I am utterly at a loss to fix the time when it was done. Some, indeed, expressly say that St. Kieran was Bishop of Clonmacnois. If this be true, there is no occasion of any further enquiry into the original of the cathedral. However, in latter ages, nine other churches were subjected to it, as it were in one and the same churchyard, which contained about two Irish acres in circuit, on the west whereof the Bishops of Clonmacnois afterwards built their episcopal palace, the ruins of which are yet visible. The situation of this place is not unpleasant: it stands on a green bank, high raised above the river, but encompassed to the east and north-east with large boggs. The nine churches were most of them built by the kings and petty princes of those parts for their places of sepulture, who although at perpetual wars in their lives, were contented to lie here peaceably in death. One of these churches, called Temple-Ri, or the King's Church, was built by O'Mellaghin, King of Meath, and to this day is the burial-place of that family. Another, called Temple-Connor, was built by O'Connor Dun; a third and fourth by O'Kelly, and Macarthy-More, of Munster. The largest of all was erected by Mac Dermot, and is called after his name. The rest by others. Before the west door of Mac Dermot's Church stood a large, old-fashioned cross, or monument, much injured by time, on which was an inscription in antique characters, which nobody that I could hear of could read. The west and north door of this church, although but mean and low, are guarded about with fine wrought, small marble pillars curiously hewn. Another of the churches hath an arch of a greenish marble, flat wrought, and neatly hewn and polished, and the joints so close and even set that the whole arch seems but one entire stone, as smooth as either glass or christall.”

There are two round towers in this burial-ground, the larger and taller of which [9] appears to belong to the cathedral. It is called by the local guides the Tower of O'Rourk, and is mentioned by that name in the Register before quoted. It has lost its roof, and the belfry-story has been rebuilt of rough stone, with eight openings in it, all square-headed, with a single long stone forming the top; the other windows are of the same form.

The doorway is round-headed, with a regular arch of ashlar, and sloping sides^m formed of six stones on each side,—part of the regular and nearly parallel courses of masonry which continue all round the tower, which is constructed in the oldest parts of ashlar masonry, and fine-jointed. The material is the hard limestone, which is very difficult to cut, and requires excellent tools for the purpose; we believe that no people in modern Europe had saws or other implements capable of cutting this stone before the twelfth century. The character of the masonry and construction of this tower is decidedly later than that of the domestic building attached to the cathedral, or than that of the castle built by the English in 1212, which adjoins the south-west corner of this burial-ground. But as rough stone was used for certain purposes at all periods down to our own time, it does not necessarily follow that ashlar-work is of later date than rubble; and in this instance the rubble walling is super-imposed upon the ashlar. Still, we know that ashlar walls were not in use in England or other countries before the twelfth century; it begins to come in very sparingly, for dressings only, about the middle of the eleventh.

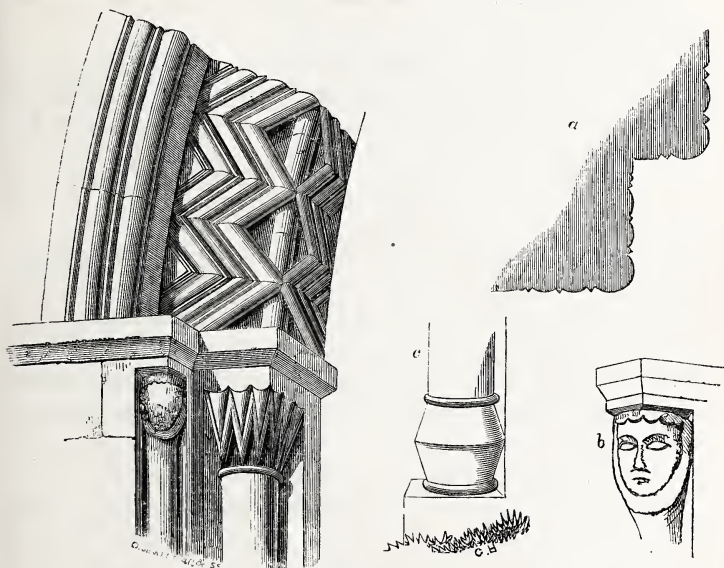
It is recorded in the *Chronicon Scotorum*, and in the Annals of the Four Masters at the same year, that the great *Cloich-teach* of Clonmacnoise was finished in the year 1124. This date seems within the range of probability, and there is not sufficient ground to question its accuracy. The striking of the roof by lightning in 1135 might very well apply to the then new tower, and the present summit has evidently been rebuilt.

The local guides differ as to the appropriation of the names to the particular churches or burial chapels. In our plan the names are copied from Ware.

(2.) The second round tower at Clonmacnoise is attached to and forms part of the small church or chapel of Finian or McCarthy: it joins on to the chancel-arch, and the two appear to be so constructed as to shew that they were both built together, and form part and parcel of the same piece of work. This round tower is faced with ashlar masonry inside and outside, and with fine joints. The chancel-arch is of two orders,

^m These sloping sides to doors and windows are one of the peculiarities of Irish architecture, beginning at the earliest period and continued to the time of Cromwell. We have already given an example of a window of this form in the thirteenth century from Christ Church, Dublin.

finished appearance than usual. On the jambs are heads, three on each jamb, and a peculiar buckle-shaped ornament overlapping the shaft. One of the heads, the central one, a grotesque human head, is large and very remarkable.



Details of Chancel-arch, Temple Finghin, Clonmacnoise.

a. Section of Arch.

b. Capital on South Jamb.

c. Base.

The ornamentation of this arch (see the engraving of it), judging by similar remains in England, would give it a date after the middle of the twelfth century. There is nothing of an earlier character about it, and there is nothing of transition date, though closely approaching it. The character of the ornament is of nearly the same date, or rather later than that of the Nuns' Church, built in 1167.

The material of this tower is the hard limestone of the country, very well cut and squared, but the beds are not quite level—although this is hardly perceived, and is much less marked than at Cashel, it is sufficient to shew that the masons were accustomed to the use of rough stone, and not of ashlar. The arch and the doorway are of sandstone, which is very usual in Norman buildings, on account of the difficulty of working their ornaments in the hard limestone.

The east window of this chapel is small plain Norman, with

sloping sides. There is a singular piscina, a square opening with a round basin grooved, formed of hard black limestone. There is a doorway level with the ground from the chancel into the round tower just eastward of the chancel-arch. The lower windows of the tower are round-headed, the others are square-topped, with a round head slightly recessed over each. The tower has a conical roof of herring-bone ashlar. In the Register of Clonmacnoise, before referred to, it is recorded that Finyn McCarthy More built a chapel here, and Dr. Petrie shews (p. 270) that if the authority can be depended on "this could not have been until after the time of Cormac Finn, King of Desmond, who died in the year 1215."



Herring-bone Ashlar, Roof,
Temple Finchin, Clonmacnoise.

It is quite possible that a style of ornament which in England would be of about 1180, might be used in Ireland in the next generation; but it appears from other examples, such as Cormac's Chapel at Cashel and the Nuns' Church here, that during the twelfth century the same style of ornament was used in Ireland as in England and France at the same dates. The Anglo-Norman style is only one of the varieties of the Romanesque style which prevailed at that period over a great part of Europe, and this style was probably introduced into Ireland by the French monks.

It is only fair to mention that the Munster school of antiquaries deny strenuously that this chancel-arch forms any part of the same construction with the round tower. They contend that a portion of the tower has been cut away to insert the arch, and the very remarkable pendentive, or squinch, was inserted across the angle to carry the upper part of the tower,—but that the settlement caused by this operation compelled the builders to desist from this attempt,—and that the portion of wall which was left below the squinch was converted into a sort of pillar, as it now remains. That the lower part of the tower was altered to convert it into a vestry for the church, and the present doorway altered and the window inserted; and in order to give more room in this vestry the whole surface of the wall has been chiselled away all round to the height of seven or eight feet.

No other round tower has a window on the ground-floor, and the doorway is almost always on the first floor, or several feet

from the ground. They allow this tower to be probably one of the latest of the round towers, but still long anterior to any of the buildings now attached to it: also, that the chancel is considerably anterior to the nave. But as the south wall of the chancel is bonded in with the tower as well as the chancel-arch, this theory would involve the cutting away of one-half of the lower part of the tower to insert these walls—a wonderfully bold piece of engineering indeed, and one that was perfectly needless; for they had only to build the church a few feet further to the north, for which there is ample space, and the whole difficulty would have been avoided.

The general theory of this school is, that the round towers belong to a period before the Christian era, or at least before Ireland was Christian. We believe this is as fair a statement of their views as our limits will allow: it is certainly our wish to be just and fair to all parties, but we cannot afford to give the same space to views which appear to us untenable that we allot to those which appear probable, and consistent with the general history of the art of building.

(3.) St. Kieran's Church consists of the ruins of a very small rude chapel, of rough masonry, with wide joints of mortar: the side walls project at each end, forming a kind of pilaster buttress. The two cross walls are built within the side walls, and not bonded in: this peculiarity occurs in St. Declan's Chapel at Ardmore, and in several others of the rude early churches in Ireland. At the west end is one jamb of a doorway, the only bit of chiselled stone in the building. The dimensions are 19 ft. 6 in. by 13 ft., including the buttresses, which project east and west; the walls are 2 ft. 1 in. thick, and have been plastered inside and outside. This chapel may probably be early work.

(4.) Near the large church to the north-east are the foundations of a small chapel, said to have been that of the O'Kellys, who erected a church here in 1167.

(5.) The church of O'Melaghlin is small and rough. The east window consists of two very narrow slits scarcely wider than loopholes, or they might be called round-headed lancets. These are very widely splayed inside; the rear-arch is formed by a keeled bowtel, and exhibits one of the peculiarities of Irish architecture: in English work the mouldings of the jamb would stop at the splay of the sill, but here they are carried all round the window-opening, giving it a great neatness and

finish. The keeled moulding is one of late or transition character, and would shew this window not to be earlier than 1180. This peculiarity of carrying the mouldings along the splay of

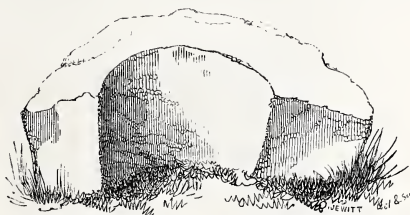


Interior, East Window of Temple Ry, or Melaghlin's Church, Clonmacnoise.

the window and so completing the circuit, instead of stopping them at the sill in the usual manner, occurs also in the Somersetshire buildings of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, as at Wells and Glastonbury, and was pointed out by Professor Willis, at the Wells Meeting in 1863, as one of the peculiar features of the Somersetshire style. The doorway is patchwork of old materials: the north and west walls have probably also been rebuilt of old materials.

(6.) On the south side of the large church are two small churches or chapels joined together end to end, with a small early window in the partition wall; they seem to have been thatched, by the ledge left in the wall of the gable at each end. Of these two chapels, the western one, called Tempul Doulin, is the earlier, and has been complete in itself, with a small east window splayed within, now opening into the other chapel. The two windows on the south side are square-topped. The west doorway is pointed, but the pointed arch is inserted; the inner opening is square-topped, with a single flat stone for a lintel; there are flat buttresses at the west end terminating the side-walls. Over the west door is a tombstone, let in, with the date of 1609 upon it.

(7.) The other chapel, called Tempul Hurpan, or O'Torpan, joined on to this, has the east window broken out, and there are no side windows; the masonry is rough and irregular, but with mortar; the south doorway is small, and has a round arch of rough stone for the head.



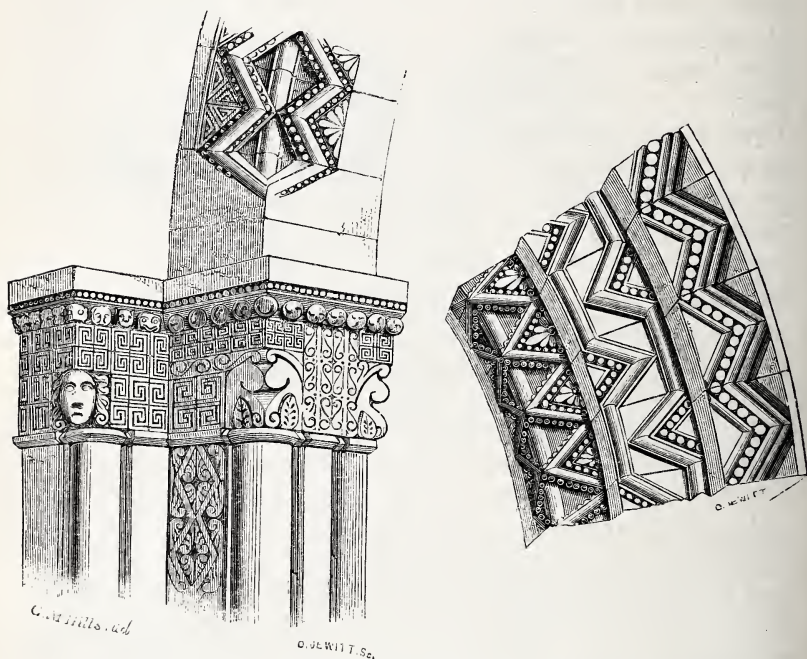
St. Kieran's Chair, Clonmacnoise.

On the eastern side of the cemetery is a stone rudely hollowed out as if for a seat, and called by the guides "St. Kieran's Chair." It is probably the head of a window.

(8.) O'Connor's Church, or Tempull Connor, after lying in ruins, was some years ago roofed in and fitted up for use as the Protestant parochial church. The walls are more massive than those of the other churches, but in their modernized condition exhibit only one feature of ancient architecture, viz. the doorway; the opening 2 ft. 9 in. wide, and 5 ft. 8 in. high to the springing of the arch, which is a semicircle. The arch and jambs are devoid of moulding, but there is a flatly moulded impost at the springing of the arch, and the jambs have a small chamfered plinth. The door is placed very near the inside of the wall, and the soffit of the arch outside of it is formed into two flat arch-ribs by a channel 9 in. wide.

Eastward from the churchyard is the cairn of the three crosses, and still further east are the small remains of the Nunnery. The church here was, like those at the principal cemetery, of small dimensions. The walls are of the hard limestone of the country, and hammer-dressed only, but the arch is of sandstone, which more readily admits of having ornaments carved upon it. This is in accordance with the usual practice of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, to build the walls of the hard stone of the country, and make the dressings only of freestone, brought from a distance, frequently from Caen. The only piece of architecture left is a fragment of the chancel-arch. The north pier retains its capitals, which are of singular design, and numerous pieces of the archivolt with chevron mouldings and flat carvings are lying on the ground. The arch was semicircular in form. This church is evidently

the same as the Church of the Nuns recorded to have been finished in 1167; and the architectural character of this chancel-arch agrees perfectly with that date. It affords us an excellent example of the Irish style of the twelfth century.



Capital and Arch-mouldings of Chancel-arch, Nuns' Church, Clonmacnoise, A.D. 1167.

The annexed woodcut of a portion of this arch is enlarged from the view given in Harris's Ware. The inner arch was, in Harris's time, complete, though now only a small portion, as shewn in Mr. Hills' drawing, remains. At that time, too, fragments of the two outer arches remained *in situ*, but they have now entirely disappeared. Harris's plate is therefore valuable, for though rudely executed, it is sufficiently detailed to allow of its being accurately made out.

The alternate interrupted zigzag or chevron on the middle arch is remarkable. It is a rather late ornament, and agrees perfectly well with the date given to it. The same ornament, but not alternated, occurs at New Shoreham in Sussex, which is a late church. This arch and the one at Tempul Finghin are so much alike in character, that it is highly probable they were erected about the same time. The arch of the Nuns'

church is of decidedly English character, though with a little of the early frette-work which we find on early gravestones and crosses, but the capitals and the ornaments of the piers are totally unlike anything in England, and if taken by themselves would appear to be of much earlier character than the arch. It appears that the chief features of this arch were copied from English examples, but being carried out by Irish workmen they introduced various Irish details into the ornaments. These are all rude copies of Classic decoration—the Grecian frette, the volute and human head; while some of the balls in the abacus have the early pear-shaped ornament, giving them much the appearance of the ball-flower. This ornament is common in the western provinces of France in work of the twelfth century. It would seem as if fashions in Ireland were not so soon laid aside as in England, but that when once adopted they were carried forward into succeeding centuries. We have here early work copied in late Norman times, and we have in other examples thirteenth-century work carried forward into fourteenth and even fifteenth century buildings, but always mixed with other features which belong to the later time; and therefore, in undertaking to fix the date of a building in Ireland, all these considerations should be taken into account, and a careful investigation of all its features should be made, before any opinion is given. It is a new field, and but little understood, and it requires time and labour and an earnest desire after truth in order to work out its history correctly.

Many of the buildings called churches are merely family burial-chapels, which in Ireland it was the custom to keep separate, scattered about the burial-ground, instead of attaching them to the cathedral or other larger church, and making one building of some importance, as was done in other countries.

At a short distance from this cemetery are the ruins of the castle built by the English in 1212; which has evidently been a fortress of some importance, having a wide and deep foss, a square keep, and a courtyard with a gatehouse and walls of enceinte. It was probably built upon early earthworks, like so many other castles, and may have been the site of the abbot's fort mentioned under the date 918. The keep is massive, with very thick rude walls, the windows are mere rude loops, but not very small nor very narrow. The whole appearance of this

ruin is that of very rough work of the twelfth century, without any ashlar; it is scarcely more advanced in character than Gundulph's Keep at Malling in 1080, and shews that the architecture of Ireland could not have been in advance of other countries at the time this castle was built. It is evident from Giraldus and other historians that the English forces employed in the conquest of Ireland were not sufficiently numerous for them to have built much themselves; they must have employed the natives to build for them; and this is the only way of accounting for the fact that the English castles in Ireland are of so much earlier character in appearance than the castles in England of the same period. The numerous castles built in England in the time of Stephen are infinitely superior in construction to this, which is half-a-century later in date. It is recorded that "when Roderick O'Connor, King of Connaught, built a castle of stone at Tuam in 1161, it was a thing so new and uncommon, that it became famous among the Irish at that time by the name of the Wonderful Castle." Even at Tarah, in Meath, the principal palace of the Irish kings, there are no traces of any stone building. "When Henry II. was in Dublin in 1171 he caused a royal palace to be erected for him with excellent workmanship, of smoothe wattles, after the fashion of Ireland^o." There is no difference in construction between churches or towers, and castles or houses. Stone walls must be built in the same manner to whatever purpose they are applied, and it is evident that the Irish were not accustomed to the use of cut stone even at the end of the twelfth century.

The round towers appear to us clearly Ecclesiastical, as has been demonstrated by Dr. Petrie in his admirable work, the arguments of which on this point seem quite unanswerable. They were intended for different ecclesiastical purposes; they would serve as a place of refuge for the priest and his treasures, and answer all the usual purposes of church towers, including that of guiding the funerals to the burial-ground, whether by night or by day; the upper story, with the openings in it, would serve either for a lantern at night or a belfry by day. Some such contrivance as these tall towers or hollow pillars was necessary in a country covered with forests. We know that throughout a long period Irish oak was an important article of commerce;

^o Hoveden, ap. Ware and Harris, *Antiquities*, p. 182.

many church roofs built of this material still remain in different parts of England and France, and the material was celebrated for the purpose of making coffers even in Italy. The peat bogs bear abundant evidence of having once been forests, turned into bogs by the negligence of the people in allowing the mouths of the water-courses to become choked up, by which means extensive plains were converted into swamps. The great bog of Allan, in the middle of which is the cemetery of Clonmacnoise, is situated in the very centre of Ireland, on an extensive table-land of high ground above the level of the rivers which run through it; but the mouths of the natural and artificial streams where they join the principal rivers are permitted to be choked up, either from mere negligence or from the narrow selfishness of some proprietors of mills. Even if these extensive bogs existed at so early a period as the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, some guide to the burial-ground would still be required. There is not the slightest evidence that any of these burial-grounds were Pagan, on the contrary, there is the strongest evidence that they were all Christian; and as all the round towers are situated in these burial-grounds, they must have been Christian also. Giraldus Cambrensis mentions the "Ecclesiastical Tower of Kildare" as existing in his time, that is, at the end of the twelfth century. There is still a round tower there, and no remains of any other early tower. The same writer mentions round towers also in general terms as an Irish custom, but it does not follow from this that any of the existing towers are of a date prior to the year 1000. Two centuries was a period long enough to establish a custom; or if some were built before that time they would certainly be very badly built, and therefore not likely to stand very long. Those which are built of mere boulders, or entirely of rough stone without any ashlar, may be of any age. Such structures hardly come under the denomination of architecture at all. But when we come to ashlar masonry like these towers at Clonmacnoise, the case is very different; we then come within the range of the general history of art, which follows the same rules and the same order in all countries, although one may be a generation or two in advance of another. Whether Ireland was generally in advance of or behind other countries is a point to be further examined.

There are at Clonmacnoise and in other places in Ireland

several tombstones of very early date, with names incised upon them in the Irish character, some of which have been identified as the names of persons living at remote periods, chiefly in the eleventh century, but some earlier. These early tombstones are a very curious and interesting study of themselves, but have little connection with the history of architecture. All early nations used stone for graves and memorials, such as the cromlechs and the pillar-stones, of which the Irish gravestones are the legitimate successors. These early stones bear no marks of iron tools; they are split and hammer-dressed. The incised inscriptions may probably have been made with a pointed instrument of iron; but the earlier ones do not appear to have been executed with hammer and chisel. They are not squared or cut into any regular shape; the outline of the rock or mass of stone from which they were split is still preserved in many instances. We know that one of the uses of the instruments commonly called "celts," whether of stone or bronze, was as a wedge to split both timber and stone. But we have no evidence of the cutting and carving of stone with iron tools before the eleventh century in the northern parts of Europe. The buildings of the first half of the eleventh century are everywhere constructed of rough stone, and cut stone only comes in sparingly about the middle of that century. The large and fine church of St. Hilary, at Poitiers, consecrated A.D. 1049, was built entirely of rough stone, perfectly plain, with a wooden roof: at the beginning of the twelfth century a stone vault was put on, and the walls were cased on the outside with cut stone to strengthen them: the external casing blocks up some of the original windows, and all the ornamentation of the interior was inserted at the same time with this external casing. What probability is there that Ireland was in advance of Poitou, then one of the most civilized districts of Europe?

Near the west end of the Cathedral of Clonmacnoise is one of the stone crosses covered with rich sculptures for which Ireland is celebrated, and the age of which is much disputed; those at Cashel and Tuam are considered by Dr. Petrie as of the twelfth century; the present one he considers much earlier, but gives no satisfactory reasons for this opinion; he says that it is evidently of the same age as the west door of the cathedral, which has scolloped capitals of the twelfth century. We have

no sculpture of raised figures deeply cut which can be proved by any good evidence to be earlier than the twelfth century, or the end of the eleventh, either in England or France. The capitals ornamented with figures in the church of the "Abbaie aux Dames," at Caen, which were formerly supposed to be of the date of the foundation in 1066, are now proved to belong to a rebuilding about a century later, and similar discoveries have been made elsewhere. The earliest examples appear to be imitations of wood-carving, and the early interlaced pattern commonly called Runic is a palpable imitation of wicker-work. This cross is of sandstone, and the carving is deeply cut; the Irish inscriptions upon it given by Dr. Petrie (p. 268) are supposed to prove that the cross was erected in the beginning of the tenth century. These inscriptions are:—

A PRAYER FOR FLANN, SON OF MAELSECHLAINN.

A PRAYER FOR COLMAN, WHO MADE THIS CROSS ON THE KING FLANN.

This proves that the cross was erected by Colman to the memory of King Flann, and Dr. Petrie has shewn that there was an Abbot Colman cotemporary with Flann; but there may have been another of the same name, or the cross may have been renewed when the cathedral was rebuilt.

It seems probable that these stone crosses covered with figures are often copies in stone of earlier crosses made of wood or wicker-work, which had been erected on the same spot, and had obtained a reputation for sanctity. This would explain many of the apparent anomalies and inconsistencies which have been remarked by those who have examined them. If the ornaments were merely of the same kind of work as the shallow surface ornament, which may be executed with a knife only, such as was used by the ancient Assyrians and Egyptians, and is used by the New Zealanders at the present day, and at all periods by people in a similar stage of civilization, we might allow them any degree of antiquity. But when numerous small human figures are used, and the cutting is so deep as to require the hammer and chisel, we are obliged to enquire at what period similar sculpture was introduced in other countries.

DISCOVERY OF A CELTIC KITCHEN-REFUSE-HEAP AT NORMANBY IN CLEVELAND.

THE site of this interesting discovery, which was made in the autumn of 1863, is a point on the flank of Normanby Bank, about 250 feet below the highest ground of the moor above, and 450 above the level of the sea, which, at the nearest point, is more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant by the air-line. Before the iron mines in the bank were wrought, or, in other words, only a few years ago, the seam of ironstone must have cropped out in very near vicinity to the soil which lay above this curious memorial of Celtic times. As it is at present, much excavation has taken place, and the face of the outcropping seam presents a perpendicular wall of some ten feet high. Opposite to this, and at a distance of less than twenty yards, is the bank in which the deposit to be noticed has been laid open to view.

The immediate cause which led to the discovery was that mining necessities led to the formation of a new road at a level lower by about sixteen feet than an existing one; this, moreover, could scarcely be less than five feet below the level of the circumjacent modern surface. While the workmen were engaged in excavating and removing the soil, in a direction mainly parallel to the old road, their attention was drawn to the presence of many bones in a remarkable state of preservation; while, a little lower, they came upon a layer which seemed to consist in great degree of shells. The interest of the men as well as of the engineer being excited, a considerable collection of the strange matters was speedily formed, inclusive of the bones of various animals, many fragments of rude pottery, and portions of three different querns. Moreover, among the other bones, part of a lower human jaw, with three of the molars still in the sockets, was discovered, together with a substance which, at least, presents a strong resemblance to hair, possibly human hair. The writer was on the spot, for several hours each day, on the 2nd, 10th, and 17th of December, and he took part in very nearly all the excavation which has been made subsequently to the formation of the new road.

On further investigation more bones and pottery have been found, until, in all, portions of not less than ten or twelve vases have been obtained, and many stones-weight of the bones. These appear to have belonged to animals of the ox kind, to sheep, deer, and swine. One skull of an animal of the first-named species, with the horns still attached, and unbroken to the distance of three or four inches below the orbits, is pronounced to be that of *Bos longifrons*. It is small in its dimensions; but, to compensate, multitudes of other bones, belonging presumably to the same species, testify to a very considerable size in-

deed in the individuals which owned them. Many jaws, for instance, together with bones from both fore and hind legs, and ribs, would not disgrace the prime prize beef of the present day. A tusk of a small boar, tolerably entire, was also picked out, and afterwards a part of the opposite tusk and jaw of another. But the bones of this animal were comparatively scanty among the general mass. There was no lack, however, of bones of deer and sheep, at least of deer *or* sheep; but there can be scarcely any doubt as to the presence of both. The variation in size of corresponding bones of these creatures was very striking. Some were so small that the animals to which they had belonged must have been almost dwarf specimens of their several tribes. In answer to a suggestion that they might be the bones of young animals, it may be stated that the bones were as hard and perfect at the edges as elsewhere, whereas those of animals in early growth are cartilaginous at their edges and for some space towards the centre. The writer has partaken of a leg of well-fed Welsh mutton which did not weigh five pounds: more than one blade-bone from the shoulder that passed through his hands at Normanby suggested a shoulder of mutton scarcely heavy enough to have grown on a sheep of even that diminutive size.

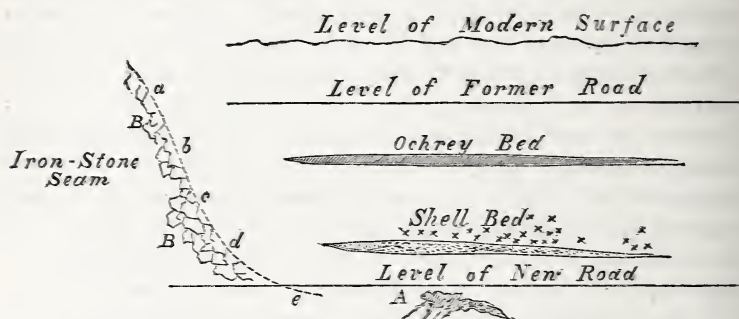
Besides these bones, many of which still retained no small degree of toughness, were a great number of others much smaller and very much comminuted, or possibly even quite decayed, and only betokening their former presence by the occurrence in their casts of a mineral which accompanied every bone that was exhumed, in greater or less quantity. This was the earthy phosphate of iron, and when first dug out was of a dirty white hue, and marly consistency, but when it had been exposed to the air for some hours it assumed a very beautiful blue tint. Besides the other bones there was what may yet prove to have been the tooth of some large predaceous fish.

To pass now to a notice of the shell-bed. This was about eight inches in thickness, and consisted principally of shells, exclusively those of the common marine mussel and the ordinary "pinpatch," (as the periwinkle is locally called). These were nearly all perfect in form, but of the consistency of water-soaked paper, and the periwinkles had lost most of their colour. The mussels, on the contrary, are unaltered in this respect, and after careful drying resume much of their shelly consistency. All these had evidently been opened, for no case whatever of the two valves still united at the hinge presented itself. Intermingled with the shells was a quantity of drift vegetable matter, of various sorts, and soil, such as may be seen by the side of any stream after a flood.

The average depth of the lower part of this shell-bed below the modern surface cannot be stated as less than eighteen to nineteen feet. Below it lay other sedimentary matter, still enclosing fragments of wood, sticks, a stray shell or two, and pebbles; while, in one case, the root portion of the trunk of a tree, with the roots still *in situ*, was dug out. The

larger proportion of bones and pottery, as well as the broken querns, was dug out from just above the shell bed; though, in some cases, pieces of pottery were found at least eighteen or twenty inches higher.

The following rough sketch of section will illustrate the relative position of the several beds and their contents.



A Trunk and roots of tree *in situ*.

B B Disturbed and broken blocks of ironstone in the vicinity of the fault.

a b c d e General line of the direction of the fault.

* Position of bones, broken querns, fragments of pottery.

Scale, about 1-16th of an inch to a foot for height. To husband space, the fault is brought much nearer the shell-bed than in reality.

The mixed matter which lies above the shell-bed, like all the rest, bears unmistakeable tokens of having been deposited in water; and, moreover, in water not liable to any great commotion, or even to the disturbance which might be occasioned by the hasty influx of a considerable volume of water. The stream which supplied it must have been small, and not liable to be ever converted into a torrent, however small. For large quantities of matters, which must have been very light when deposited, lie equably diffused throughout the bed, which is limited below by the shells, above, at a distance of about five feet on the average, by an ochrey-yellow stratum of several inches thick; and these matters are leaves of trees, twigs, sticks, knots or lumps of wood, small pieces of charcoal, moss, bracken, ling, sedges, rushes, acorns, hazel-nuts, a few stray seeds of plants; besides two or three wing-cases of beetles. These substances abound most in the lower layers of the bed; higher up it consists more exclusively of earthy matters. The ochrey seam above could only have been deposited in still water; and above that again evidences of the same fact abound.

An examination of the section presented further along the new road gives an intelligible hint as to the manner in which a hollow capable of containing an accumulation of water, may—if not must—have been formed; for there is disclosed the existence of a ‘trouble,’ or fault, in the ironstone, the inner surface of which (or that which lies towards the deposit) is, so to speak, puddled with a facing of clay and pebbles, that may be traced downwards until lost beneath the level of the new

road. One thing else may be noted as certain, that there was a time when no accumulation of water existed here, and that at that time trees were rooted at a level of more than twenty feet below the modern surface. How—by what means—this level was so affected as to be converted into the bottom of a quiet pool of certainly many yards in diameter, must always remain a mystery: but there is not the slightest room for doubt that such a change has occurred; any more than that, after the change, the pool became, at some time or other, and almost certainly not long afterwards, the receptacle of abundant refuse matters left from the food of a human community. That this community consisted of a family or families of Celts is, I suppose, open to no kind or degree of doubt. The pottery alone is of such a description as to decide that question. Portions of not less (as has been said above) than ten or twelve vessels, in all, have been obtained, most of them of large size. One was of twenty-one inches in diameter across the mouth, three or four others between that and fifteen and sixteen inches; several others, uncertain; and one, by very far the least of the whole, not more than four or five. Two or three of these, of which portions of the mouth were found, are formed without lip or projecting rim; the others have a mere thin rim or flange, of small width, like many of the domestic vessels of the present day. The querns were formed, one of a hard, close-grained freestone, the other of the so-called white flint, or ‘crow-stone,’ of the neighbourhood; one of the two being a segment of a flatter cone than the other, and having a rather convex bottom against a slightly concave one in its companion. The third had been brought to the conical shape, but was left quite incomplete both at bottom and top, and of course, therefore, no perforation was so much as commenced. No implement of any sort or kind could be discovered, unless a longish wooden peg and a couple of what might be rude bone-pegs (rather than pins) may be looked on as such. Nor was any personal ornament recovered, except half of a jet ring, very beautifully formed and polished, and of about the same dimensions as a fair-sized modern ring for keys. But although no implements were found, pieces of wood with the marks of cutting, or rather chopping, upon them were found in four or five different cases; and in two instances, at least, bones that had been cut across, more or less obliquely, were observed. The chief characteristic of the cut edges in the bones was roughness; the implement employed had rather burst its way through than severed it, and the cut surfaces of the wood suggested the employment of a tool which, whatever else may have characterized it, had anything rather than a keen edge. The contrast between the surface of a chip from a tree felled yesterday and that of the old stone-hatchet-hewn oak-tree coffin in the Scarborough Museum, is scarcely greater than that between the same chip and the cut edges of the wood from this Normanby find.

In the instance just now quoted—the remarkable Gristhorpe find—articles of bronze—a javelin head and a pin or two—were found associated with a variety of flint articles—arrow-heads, knives, &c. ; a testimony, sufficiently supported from other sources, that the use of stone axes was continued after the introduction of metal weapons. So that there appears to be absolutely no foundation on which to rest a conjecture as to the date of this Normanby deposit. It may come down nearly to historic times, in other words, be approximately contemporaneous with the burial of the Gristhorpe chieftain: or it may date back far further in the remote past. One bone which the writer, on his first visit, picked out from among the mass already collected, seems to favour the latter supposition. It is the metatarsal bone from a sheep or deer, and, besides being perforated throughout, has a transverse hole bored through about midway from either end; in this respect presenting a close analogy to a relic taken by the writer from an urn undoubtedly belonging to an early Celtic burial^a.

It may be added that the human jaw is peculiarly massive and broad, and must have belonged to a person of herculean frame. The three teeth still left are of enormous size; very considerably larger than those in the head of the Gristhorpe skeleton, which is that of a man of six feet two or three inches. Another peculiarity about these three teeth, which strikes the eye quite as forcibly as their great size, is the degree in which they have been worn down, and flat, by use. Indeed, the crowns are gone; and thus the fact appears that though beef, mutton, venison, and pork, varied with smaller game and subsidized with shell-fish, may have formed no inconsiderable items of food, at least occasionally, to the owner of these teeth and his relations and friends, still, for a considerable part of his diet, he must have depended on a supply of matters of such a nature as to grind down almost the entire enamel of the most formidable set of grinders the writer ever beheld.

As to the special form in which the deposit has presented itself to our eyes, it seems to be almost impossible to frame any theory to account for it. The ochrey bed has a slight dip towards the west and north, leading to the conclusion that the suspended sedimentary portion of its constituents must have been poured in from the side of the steep bank at the bottom of which is the ironstone wall mentioned above: a conclusion which perhaps might have been anticipated. As far as it could be traced, the shell-bed appeared to partake of the same slope. Yet nothing could be clearer than that none of the shells composing it had been “rolled.” Not one among them presented the slightest traces of abrasion, nor was there a single instance among the bones which suggested so much as the notion of their being water-worn. The edges of

^a GENT. MAG., Nov. 1863, p. 550.

the beef ribs were so sharp that the question was mooted once and again, "Are they not artificially sharpened?" while the fracture in the bones which had contained marrow—all of them, almost to one, broken across—was strangely fresh and angular still. Besides, a current capable of moving the massive fragments of the querns must have worn the pottery to nothing, rounded off all the edges of the broken bones, and reduced the shells to fine fragments. It is abundantly clear, then, that the shells and other matters were found just where they had been thrown; and then the enquiry suggests itself, "But, on that supposition, how is the flat, layer-like form of the deposit to be accounted for?" And truly, in the absence of anything like evidence, it is not easy even to suggest an answer. The settlement, whether consisting of one family or several, may have been formed on the side of the bank above the pool, near the point at which the small supplying stream entered it. Or it may have been a miniature "lake-settlement." Or—what has no ground, as far as the writer knows, in any British archæological discovery—it may have been constructed in the trees overhanging the pool, the boll and roots of one of large size having actually been (as noticed above) discovered *in situ* during the process of investigation. The first supposition makes the equable dispersion of the shells at least partially practicable, but supposes the bones, pottery, and stones deliberately thrown far out into the pool. The last is unsupported by experience. The second, besides being arrived at by a *quasi* exhaustive process, seems to meet the exigencies of the case better than either of the other two; only, if ever a lake-dwelling existed, it could only have been placed at a very short distance from the margin, and all traces of it must have been dug away in the earliest excavations made on the spot in connection with the initiatory mining operations. There is certainly another supposition, though fully as much unsupported by tangible evidence as either of these others, namely, that the dwelling may have had for its site a kind of small promontory, or possibly even an island-block detached from the bank, precipitated forward when the ironstone fault was occasioned, and afterwards connected with the bank by some narrow gangway, removable at pleasure. And it is not quite unworthy of mention that the human bone was found, according to the testimony of the workmen, in a place where the pool must have reached its full depth with a very rapidly sloping bank.

What may be called the geological features of the case—the formation of so many feet of sedimentary matter above remains of the epoch these must certainly be assigned to—seem to the writer of extreme interest, and to be quite worthy the attention of those to whom the questions discussed in Sir C. Lyell's recent publication are matters of attentive consideration and concern.

THE FORTUNES OF EVESHAM^a.

No person laying claim to feeling, taste, patriotism, and sympathy with his fellow-man can be insensible to the attractions, suggestive nature, and impressiveness of a conventual ruin, although little should remain beyond the actual site. The adaptation of the latter to its special destination, the massiveness of construction grand even in wreck, the long pedigree of successive generations connected with those mute remains, and the proofs of unwearied labour, high devotion, and unswerving faith which they exhibit, cannot fail to impress the susceptible or thoughtful mind. Unfortunately, most persons enter the monastic close or stroll along the roofless grass-grown aisles without previous information, or provided only with the scanty and superficial aid of a local guide-book. The consequence is that a new disciple of erroneous views is made, who will continue to propagate the current language of the apologist or the champion, of panegyric or calumny, and offer to popular credulity the adoption of one of two alternatives, the belief that a monastery presented either the semblance of a community of purified saints or the secret orgies of priests of Isis.

Removed now at this distance of time from the excitable period of the Reformation, when men's passions were inflamed to the highest pitch of animosity, we ought to be able to strike the balance with an impartial hand, neither led astray by an unreasonable prejudice nor blinded by the spirit of the partisan. We can now speak with temper, in calm judgment, and without rancour or bigotry. It is a trite truism applicable as well to the monastery as to all other human institutions, that they contained mingled good and evil, and that the corruption of the best is worse than that of the bad. The fact is that few persons possess the inclination, the preliminary study, or the time to read for themselves on such subjects, and therefore draw their conflicting impressions with regard to them from the wild denunciations or exaggerated praise of the polemic, or from the feeble sentimentalism of the writer of romance. There are patient scholars who have devoted years to the special investigation, poring over articles of visitation, rules, chronicles and injunctions, until the whole inner life has been revealed by the dead hand of the writer, as if the covering of time had been lifted bodily off these ancient establishments. Such men in all likelihood have pursued and supplemented their enquiries by

^a *Chronicon Abbatiae Eveshamensis, Auctoribus Dominico Priore Eveshamiæ et Thoma de Marleberge Abbate, a Fundatione ad Annum 1213, una cum Continuatione ad Annum 1418.* Edited by the Rev. W. D. Macray, M.A., Bodleian Library, Oxford. (Printed for H.M. Stationery Office.)

practical research, tracing out with unwearied zeal the buried lines of walls, long hidden under the turf, and revealed only by the spade guided by the hand of science, piecing together detached fragments of stone-work, tracking through cumbrous parchment rolls of sacrist's accounts, yards in length and almost illegible pages of MS., the data which alone enable them to determine the destination of each separate portion, until they could with the utmost nicety appropriate the ruin to the particular Order which originally erected the extensive pile. Adepts like these observe without amazement the otherwise astonishing and ludicrous blunders into which cursory writers are betrayed, the wonderful confusion in which they necessarily involve matters wholly distinct, and the hardihood of profound ignorance with which they assimilate, identify, or merge into one the different arrangements, modes, and habits of life which characterized the learned town-creating Benedictine, the rustic country-loving Cistercian, the luxurious Clugniac, the more secularized Augustine, the erratic Preaching Friar of the suburb, and the recluse Carthusian, not to speak of less celebrated communities of the Middle Ages.

A monastery is a favourite subject of romantic description with the novelist and of vehement denunciation with the man of party-spirit, and in consequence their representations have received a tinge from their individual prepossessions, which, because popular, have been accepted as truthful and matter of fact. To these it will be well to oppose a genuine portraiture, for the monastic system exercised a most important influence in matters of national civilization, sensibly felt even at the present day, and has bequeathed to us not only the noblest monuments of architecture which adorn our country, but also the annals which form our earlier history, the models of antiquity still standard studies in our schools and universities, but, above all, the priceless legacy of the sacred Word of God common to them, to us, and to our children.

We need not exclaim with the enthusiastic Pugin, "What had these men done to deserve all this?" when he looked upon one of our old churches in miserable decay; nor need we accept the glowing pictures drawn by Kenelm Digby, the Comte de Montalembert, or panegyrists of their school (and even they have their darker sides of revelation of the past), we have surer guides than teachers such as they. And if we turn from modern invectives as equally untrustworthy, we must not close at once with the pungent satires of Chaucer, Piers Ploughman, Wycliffe, or the satirists of the day as wholly fair. We must bear in mind the fact of the dissensions which raged between the seculars and regulars, the so-called religious and the layman, the friar and the monk, the bishop and the abbot, and all the reckless charges and violent recriminations which convulsed the Church of the Middle Ages. We must weigh and sift, carefully, rigidly, judicially,

the evidence adduced on either side. We need not be deterred from such enquiry by any fears of the imputation of uncandid dealing or weak yearnings for a revival of the monastic system. Its work was done before the Reformation set in. The signs of the coming end had been foreseen by the shrewd eyes of Fox and Oldham; Wykeham had pathetically lamented, in language the most touching and forcible, its declension from ancient simplicity and worth; Wolsey, imitating Chichele, Henry VI., and Alcock, had laid violent hands on the lesser convents; and the last blow was struck with the consent, we might say the approbation, of the ecclesiastical rulers and the acquiescence of the people, for the risings in favour of the monks were only partial, rare, and local, and not a few of the newly appointed bishops, deans, prebendaries, and inferior officials and ministers became actually either presidents or members of the churches to which they were re-appointed. Internal corruption, decay of discipline, and the accumulation of wealth invited and demanded reform or stimulated spoliation. Their time was come, and could not be deferred.

A great spirit of change had passed upon the national mind. Education was now to be more largely diffused, the parish priests were to be uniformly subject immediately to their diocesan, and no longer, as before in numerous instances, the exempt vicars of an abbot or prior; colleges and public grammar-schools were to take the place of the conventual seminary, and property and domains to pass into lay hands. Individual suffering was no doubt a necessary consequence. Years, almost centuries elapsed before the clergy were raised from a state of ignorance, poverty, and contempt, so vividly depicted by Lord Macaulay: for the ample hospitality of the almoner the poor-rate was to be substituted; for the ungrudging entertainment in the guest-house the traveller was fain to be lodged at his own expense in a sorry inn; and many who had fed the poor and welcomed the wayfarer were dismissed from their old home broken-hearted, henceforth to eke out life on a miserable pension, till death came like a friend to bear them away to a better country. We have beyond a question to mourn the unhallowed confiscation of large revenues bestowed on unworthy objects, the loss of which still cripples our works of benevolence and impedes the progress of Church extension; as well as the wanton destruction of magnificent buildings, such as our art can never equal: circumstances now irretrievable, but not worthy of mention when we regard with gratitude, ever unequal to the inestimable gift, the blessing of a faith purified from the incrustations which grew round it in the period which accumulated that wealth and erected those sumptuous fabrics.

It would be ungenerous, cowardly, and unphilosophical not to admit the great religious and secular benefits conferred upon England by the monasteries. We can well afford the admission, for repeated attempts

on the part of the Roman Catholic Church have failed to galvanize them into new life, and have subsided into the creation of modern communities with novel names without their dignity or grandeur, and incapable of reproducing their results. We may add, that whilst in England the noblest of our minsters survive as houses of prayer religiously regarded and duly used, and the very sites of those which in remote places had been reduced to ruin or laid even with the ground are reverently kept, on the Continent within little more than a hundred years the grandest churches have been destroyed, desecrated, and put to the vilest, commonest, and most profane uses; their inmates having already been driven forth as exiles or mendicants, with every mark of cruelty, by men who professed to cling to the same doctrines which they professed.

We propose to take as a sample of monastic life the Chronicle of Evesham, recently published by the Record Commission, with the additional information gleaned from MSS. in the British Museum. It was written by a man who filled every grade from a simple monk to a lordly abbot. It relates to a noble Benedictine foundation, and is more complete, graphic, and pictorial in style than the similar Annals of Abingdon, the Lives of the Abbots of St. Alban's, the Histories printed by Twysden, Sparke, Gale, or Wharton. It is infinitely more amusing than the Chronicle of Jocelyn de Brakelond at Bury popularized by Mr. Carlyle, or the wearisome quarrel between the priors and townsmen of Dunstable lately reproduced in a contemporary Magazine. In one word, it is of the rarest and most telling character, and conveys within a small compass the most effective delineation of the interior of a monastery now extant, as it gives at once an autobiography, a legend, and a series of annals in which the interest is sustained to the last word.

The Chronicle contains a faithful, honest, lively picture of the various offices, revenues, and employments of a great abbey; the gradual erection of its buildings; its growth in power and opulence; its sufferings under the tyranny of a profligate abbot, its happiness under his excellent successor; its struggle for exemption from episcopal control, and its fatal triumph. Still in the simple tone of the narrative, so candid and transparent, we read the signs of incipient decay in the removal of canonical supervision, in the strife for ambitious ends and pomp, and in the growing glorification of the later benefactors, who augmented the splendour of the house, in place of the earlier commendation of the alms-deeds of the feeder of the hungry and the consoler of the sad.

The arms and the seal of the monastery, but for the pious legend of Prior Dominic, would present insuperable difficulties to a satisfactory elucidation. The arms represent a horse-lock or chain, the seal por-

trays a swineherd surrounded by pigs in a wood, and standing in an attitude of attention. On the right hand a woman wakes a sleeper most comfortably attired for repose ; while a bishop, in laudable disregard of all perspective, kneels and salutes three beautiful maidens, singing as they move, who occupy the left side ; one is bareheaded, the second is covered, the third is crowned, and points with a cross radiant with light towards a church, under which is engraved the words — “ See the place I have chosen.” Above the swineherd is a legend to this effect — “ Eoves was a swineherd on the island which the country folks call Eovesham.” Prior Dominic, with the usual verbosity and grandiloquence of a hagiographer, indulged in such lengthiness as the compiler of the *Life and Miracles of St. Egwyn*, that we now possess only an abridgment of his labours, which a good-natured abbot made a century later at the request of the weary brethren who had listened too often to its platitudes. Egwyn, the hero of his tale, was a bishop of very violent declamatory powers, and not being a popular preacher was requested to vacate his see and go to Rome. He put himself to a very unnecessary piece of penance on his pilgrimage and a very inconvenient mode of travelling, for he fettered his legs with a horse-lock and then threw the key into the Avon. Fortunately for him, as he had to visit the Pope to explain the cause of his arrival, his servant went down to the Tiber to buy a fish, and purchased a sealh, or salmon ; when the cook was preparing it for the bishop’s dinner it was found to be an honest English fish, which had considerably brought over within its body the missing key from the Avon. Rome was beside itself, including the Pope, and no wonder, at this wonderful coincidence. William of Malmesbury and B. Cotton improve on the story by stating that the fish leapt into the vessel while Egwyn was crossing the channel on his return voyage. Restored to his see, he naturally thought of asking for the spot from which he had thrown his key into the river. It was called Hetholme. No sooner had he obtained his request from King Ethelred than the land rose in value, for Eoves, the king’s swineherd, who regarded the frequent loss of his pigs as a marvellous portent, saw three lovely women singing among the trees. He narrated the circumstance to his new master, who went out bareheaded to see the same pleasant sight ; and there he had a vision, which is duly engraved upon the seal, and led to the foundation of a church of St. Mary in 703, which within six years was dedicated by the famous Wilfrid, Archbishop of York. Our readers will probably be satisfied with this specimen of a veracious legend, and be content to lose the very admirable last speech of Egwyn, which contrasts only too favourably with that sterner sermon which provoked the smiths of Alcester, at the risk of losing their trade for ever, to drown his voice with the noise of their hammers and anvils.

In 960, the church, which was probably built of timber only, fell down. This was not the first misfortune which befel the abbey, which had grown rich with grants of land made by Offa of Essex, and various Kings of Mercia, the Earl of Warwick, the Subregulus of the Hwiccas, and others; one of the most valuable gifts being some saline springs at Saltwich. Eighteen abbots had peaceably succeeded Egwyn when King Edmund, no lover of monks, expelled the Benedictines, and introduced canons under the rule of a young noble named Alchelm about the year 946. The monks were permitted to retain some lands for their maintenance, but laymen one Wlfric and Osulf Bishop of Ramsbury in turn held the rest; until King Edgar, in accordance with a decree of council made 969, expelled the canons and restored the old proprietors. Within seven years, Alfhere the Ealdorman of Mercia drove them away once more, and bestowed the abbey on his friend Freodegar the Monk, who exchanged it for other property with a great man named Godwin. The latter paid the king 300 mancus' of gold for the right of holding the abbey in entail, but the bargain was ill-omened, for Ethelred gave it in succession to three bishops. Godwin, however, was not so easily to be evaded; he had no sooner been repaid his purchase money by a newly appointed abbot and restored the lands, than he very dishonestly resumed them: Abbot Ælfward, a man of a different turn, tried a new influence, that of force, and succeeded in driving him away, and a Danish battle-axe at the battle of Assandun set Evesham quit of its pertinacious enemy. We regret to add that when the stout-hearted abbot, now Bishop of London, came to the gates and prayed for admission to die among them, the monks savagely replied that if he entered they would leave the abbey—his fault was that he had been their benefactor.

His successor, Mannius, who died of paralysis, was recommended for promotion by his skill as singer, writer, painter, and goldsmith. He turned his talents to account, for a fine new church was consecrated in 1054, and filled with works of art; one of which, the shrine of St. Egwyn, contained "three stories which lighted the church at night." Egwyn made the fortune of the church, as St. William of Perth did at Rochester, Edward II. at Gloucester, St. Richard at Chichester, the Confessor at Westminster, and St. Cuthbert at Durham. When the church fell down bodily, his shrine remained intact. The first of physicians was a bungler, and a detective policeman was an imbecile, compared with this adept in delicate operations and intricate enquiries. An unhappy husbandman who touched the relics in court and perjured himself was punished with the loss of his fine bushy beard, which fell off as if it had been an artificial appendage; another peasant incurred a worse fate, for when he boldly made oath that he was standing on his own ground, having cunningly filled his boots with earth beforehand and touched

the shrine, he let fall his reaping-hook on his own head and fell down with a broken skull. Some thieves thought to run away with the precious spoils, and were stricken with paralysis; cripples, the deaf and dumb, lepers, lunatics were healed, candles were lighted, a knight was succoured in the midst of battle, fires were quenched, robbers were detected by the wonder-working shrine, which two monks carried through England asking alms for the repairs of the abbey, and nearly lost altogether when fording the Trent. None could resist such an appeal, when, moreover, a monk of Coventry, Sperckulfus, saw Egwyn appear in person on the saint's festival in the crypt, the doors of which opened at his approach, heralded by unearthly radiance; a long procession of saints and departed monks clad in white stoles, acolytes with tapers, and solemn priests followed in his train, and with exquisite music sang the midnight mass. A similar vision seen in the Lady-chapel was graced by the appearance of the Virgin herself, led by the hands of two bishops with great glory. Canute and the royal Confessor gave broad lands; bishops, nobles, commoners, and priests contributed a right of fishery, a church, a chapelry, the privilege of a market, a portion of land, a rent, or tithes.

When Agelwy succeeded he admirably discharged his judicial duties as Governor of the Midland Counties, but his memory was long revered for his relief of the poor homeless wanderers driven from their homes in his jurisdiction by the merciless policy of William I., and clustering with their aged, their women, and children wherever shelter could be found, and even cowering down in the cemetery, dying among the graves, as they ravenously ate of the food which he gave them. Saxon gentlemen flying from Norman insult, pilgrims from Aquitaine, Ireland, and distant countries, and thirteen poor men afflicted with disease and infirmity, besides the twelve poor who took part in the Maunday, were daily fed at his table. The poor man himself was through life a martyr to the gout, but he contrived to be ever active, enriched the house with lands, and trebled the number of monks, of whom at his arrival there were no more than twelve. Bishop Wolstan began to pray after his death for the soul of Agelwy, who had contrived to win from Worcester many broad lands for Evesham; but the good-natured prelate was immediately racked with his old opponent's gout, and being supernaturally warned, gave up simultaneously his devotions and his medicines, and so recovered.

Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, soon after robbed the abbey of twenty-eight villages, but Abbot Walter of Cerisy, who died 1086, established a dean and hereditary seneschal, increased the number of monks, built the crypt, with the eastern arm of the minster, and commenced the tower. His successor, Robert of Jumièges, like himself was a nepotist;—but then succeeded Abbot Maurice, who built the chapter-house, the

dormitories, the private parlour, and St. Mary Magdalene chapel; Reginald of Gloucester, 1122-49, nephew of Earl Milo of Hereford, who removed the knights' houses and made a garden on the site, walled in the close, which hitherto had boasted only a fence of briars, built part of the nave, the refectory, the regular parlour and chapel, the guest hall and chamber, and the great kitchen. Abbot William de Audeville, monk of Canterbury, excommunicated the powerful William de Beauchamp and his armed following while they pulled down the cemetery walls and slew his unarmed men. "Roger the Little, magnanimous in acts," built a mill; Adam the Clugniac of La Carité bought the two bells "Jesus" and "Glorious," built the aqueduct and lavatory, the bakehouse, brewhouse, and granary, the old infirmary, afterwards the abbot's chamber and the private dormitory, and completed the cloisters begun by Maurice, and the nave with its glazed windows, a remarkable addition at that period, 1160-91. A stern reformer of his monks, he himself acquired the privilege of wearing a bishop's ornaments with the exception of the ring.

But now came Abbot Roger Norreys, once monk of Canterbury, to whom Don Giovanni and Faust were conscientious purists. Neither the innocence of unsuspecting girlhood, nor the sanctity of the veil or of the marriage ring, could preserve his victims, whom the monks watched in dismay as they left his lodging stealthily at dawn. He lived away in ungodly licence in his manor-houses, feasting daintily and drinking deeply, and church or chapter seldom saw him present. His monks he courteously addressed as "puppies, vassals, and ribalds," and fed them on bread and water, so that some died of starvation, whilst his own immediate servants were nourished on the best fare which could be procured; he took the revenues into his own hands; for lack of cowl, frock, and breeches, most of the brethren could not attend church, chapter, or hall, but were compelled to sit shivering in the infirmary. No redress was to be had from the archbishop or the chief justiciary, whom the infamous abbot cajoled or bribed; and with a refinement of mocking cruelty, he lent his chaplain his own breeches, which were to be returned after service. In the midst of all their troubles, by the devotion of the proceeds of the pitanciary, Thomas de Northwick, monk, and the most eminent physician in England, they completed the tower in 1207, and actually made common cause with their persecutor to oppose their diocesan, who claimed the right of visitation over the abbey and the exempt churches of the Vale. The bishop, being refused admission at the gates, excommunicated the brethren; and then ensued a dreary lawsuit at Rome, in which quibbles and interruptions were relieved by modest jokes, and the Abbey won its cause, and exemption from episcopal authority; but its proctor, who fainted away with joy at the decision, had to leave the holy city by stealth, to avoid paying fees

in the shape of farewell presents to the pope and cardinals. Then the question of the exemption of the churches of the Vale came on for hearing, but was stopped, owing to a sentence of general interdict, which became a day of great rejoicing in the abbey, for procrastination was its best hope when its claims and evidence were weak and Saxon charters were admitted to be not unimpeachable testimony. Thirty years later the quarrel was revived; the abbey once more gained its point, the papal decision on the former question, which had become a *cause célèbre*, was entered among the decretals of Gregory IX., and the pope was able to make a fling at the habits of Englishmen in those days, saying, "You and your masters drank much English beer before you learned all this lore."

Meanwhile, Abbot Norreys did not escape altogether, although for seven years after his return from Rome he lorded it still more imperiously. When the legate came to remove the interdict, Marlberge and the monks complained to him of their superior's conduct, as they could have done, but for their irrational dread of an episcopal Visitor, some years before. The immoral tyrant was duly delated by the courageous and zealous prior, but the charges are only too suggestive of monastic feeling at the period: he is formally accused, but the leading points in the prosecution turn not upon his vile and notorious profligacy, which they would have concealed out of regard to the reputation of their house, but on his harshness to themselves, his violation of conventual rules and discipline. His accuser urges his use of a cloak, of linen sheets, of military boots, and shirts instead of the frock, the transaction of business in his private room in place of the chapter, with the same fervour as he alleges his low intrigues, his imprisonment and flogging of a man almost to death in order to seize his money: simony, hospitality abandoned and the poor neglected, the waste of property and surrender of lands, appear in no worse light than the meals taken at irregular hours, the absence of fuel and salt, the bad bread and water, the ruinous church roofs, the vaults no longer weather-proof, the monks going abroad to beg, and the infraction of the rule of silence. The final argument of all was a threat that if the legate refused to remove the obnoxious Norreys, the monks to a man would abandon their cloister. The hypocrite replied, with a whine, that all these accusations issued from a base conspiracy, and retorted several recriminatory charges. He had often said that he would load the abbey with debt, and when he had gleaned it bare would go forth, and not die among such dogs. He prophesied truly; but after disgorging a few charters, some vestments, and certain plate, he was dismissed, not to infamy, but to preside as prior of Penwortham!

Better days dawned on the abbey. Abbot Ralph paid off the clamorous Roman creditors, and redeemed the charters which they had taken in

pledge, although he pulled down and never rebuilt, which was irremediable, for Abbot Marlberge restored the ruined church and added to its sumptuous furniture, erecting at the same time his own tomb; and Abbot Brokehampton was almost a second founder of the conventual buildings, so complete was the reconstruction which he effected. The minster was consecrated anew in 1239. Henceforth the erection of churches, chancels, barns and mills, the purchase of lands, the accession of privileges, repairs of granges and flood-gates, the replacement of articles stolen by sacrilegious thieves, gifts of robes, plate, and jewels, additions of more numerous lights, bequests of alms and pittances, form the miscellaneous staple of the narrative. Then we hear of Abbot le Gras, courtier, envoy, and chancellor; of cheery Abbot Boys, so pleasant and agreeable, and so popular from his liberality and good taste in cookery both at court and in the abbey; of Roger Yatton, who completed the belfry and presbytery, and the cottages for the four almsmen outside the cemetery gate; of Richard Hauskysbery, who left a fearful debt behind him, because noblemen flocked so often to the monastery that its rents could not supply the drain upon the revenues; of William Upton, who paid the debt like an honest man; and, finally, of Clement Lichfield, who bribed the king, and the cardinal, and their servants in vain, and then resigned to evade the dishonour of a surrender, which the less scrupulous Hawford made.

We can well imagine some ardent enthusiast on a pleasant summer day, outstretched on the soft turf which overlies the abbey site, dreamily raising up a vision of its former state, as he pores over these fascinating pages, not wholly unlike the reality. He might easily picture the group formed by the belfry, the lofty central steeple, and the towers of the presbytery, without; and within, the glowing glass, the carved stalls, the pendent ever-burning lamps above the altars, the carved beams laden with images, the jewelled shrines radiant with gold; the costly tables, the bosses and vaults rich in colour and gilding, the Lady-chapel, its roof painted with the history of the Saviour, the great rood in the nave above the altar of the holy cross, the marble lectern, the throne, the dusky crypt with thirty-three lamps illuminating St. Mary's altar at high mass, the chapter-house with its frescoed walls,—all sights wonderful in the eyes of the villagers of the Vale when they came up in long procession at Whitsuntide to pay their Pentecostals or oblations to their mother church, but soon forgotten in the wranglings and tumults which attended their gatherings at such times.

Before his eye would rise the whole cloister court, with the lavatory in the centre: on the north is the noble minster, with the processional doors from the cloister, and the carols of the monks in the northern walk; on the east side is the chapter-house, of the period when Early English architecture was merging into the Decorated style, vaulted, but

without a central pillar, its bosses gleaming with gold,—one of the noblest examples of its kind in England. Over the adjoining alley of the cloisters are the studies of the monks: beyond is the vast dormitory with its straw beds, raised over vaulted offices; the chambers of the sacristan, master of the chapel, or choristers; and the misericord, with its grated windows as a defence against thieves, used as a hall on feast-days when flesh-meat was allowed. On the south is the great hall or refectory, with the conventual kitchen, and a lavatory at the doorway. Beyond, removed to a convenient distance, with a broad garden interposed between it and the kitchen, is the infirmary for the sick and aged, with its various chambers, hall, and double chapel of St. Michael. Westward of the refectory is a grand group of buildings forming the abbot's lodging: the hall and porch with the reception-room above it, the kitchen, the summer-hall, the gallery to the tailor's rooms, the pantry, the chamber (painted with the story of Joseph) over the wine-cellar, and the little chapel. Westward of the cloister and the hall are the hostry, or guests' hall, above the pitanciary's room, their chambers and stables, and the cellarer's lodging. Between the refectory and abbot's hall is the chamber for priests and monks who are on a journey. The "minuti," or monks who have been experiencing the quarterly bleeding, are lodged in the long chamber below the gallery and private dormitory. Above St. Anne's chamber is the parlour where visitors are received. On the town side is the noble abbey gateway, with its chapels, charnel-house, and chambers; the fortified barton gate-tower fronts Merstowe; and a strong wall connects it with the Avon. Two more gateways in Le Smitheye, towards the orchards, break the line of enclosure which surrounds the great base court, the almonry, the chamberlain's court, the seneschal's lodgings, the receipt and dove houses.

The whole busy life carried on by the obedientiaries, or great officers, wakes anew;—the cellarer is waiting in his lodging, delivering out the daily food, the bread, beer, fuel, salt, and the two messes for hall; the hostillar attends the guests dismounting at the gate; the refectorer is examining his wine and mead, the spoons, jugs, and towels, the dainty mazers and splendid cups; the precentor is delivering ink and colours for illumination to the writers, or books to the students; whilst the organist, the singing-boys, and bookbinders in turn will demand his attention, and a messenger ask for the brief announcing a monk's death, which he must carry to every adjoining convent; the dean is preparing to set out on his visitation of the Vale; the sacristan is distributing the tapers for the altars and choir, or poring over some new plans of repairs of the fabric; the chamberlain is giving out robes to the monks; the infirmarer is visiting his sick; the almoner relieving the poor; the kitchener requiring beer, cheese, and pepper for sauces from the cellarage, or superintending the fish brought in from the ponds and the

herbs from the garden. The hall is open, its tables spread with humble fare; ale in cups of earthenware; gruel or pottage; bread and fish, fresh or salted; vegetables, and puddings made of beans or wheat, according to the season, and wine served only at the prior's table. Certain tithes and rents, in kind or money, supplied the provision for the two daily meals, dinner and supper, or defrayed the expences of the customary blood-letting, which was rendered indispensable by the coarse and heating diet. Special benefactors furnished the special pittances of fat capon and rich salmon, and the "charity" of wine on anniversaries. At sunset a lamp burns at the parlour door before the carols, and another in front of the kitchen door; and from sunset to two hours before morning, and from dawn till night comes again, proceeds the unbroken round of study, manual labour, chapter business, and devotion in choir, except when a Roger Norreys bears rule or Simon de Montfort raises his battle-cry outside the sacred walls.

Of all that magnificent establishment, embracing a church as large as some of our finest cathedrals, rich in lands, and powerful in influence, a bell-tower, an archway, and a few scattered fragments are the only remains. Yet we ought to remember that it did its work well in early times; that from it, in 1074, three Benedictines, one of them being Alfroy, deacon of Evesham, set out to restore the wasted monasteries of Northumbria, with no more furniture than a few books and vestments, barely a burden for one ass, and that from the labour of these poor missionaries resulted the revival of Wearmouth and Jarrow, of Whitby and Lastingham, and in effect of St. Mary's at York. A still more interesting mission went out from Evesham; twelve of its monks a few years later, at the request of Eric the Good and Bishop Hubald the Englishman, sailed for Denmark and founded the Benedictine house of Odensee. The time of such glory and usefulness passed away into dreams of worldly aggrandizement. If the Reformation, owing to the violence of human passions in some of its agents, took away with one hand many a fair structure and endowments which might have been a blessing to this age, it restored with the other far more than it lost to us, by the recovery and diffusion of that pure doctrine which is the life of the Church's existence. We neither delight with the sentimentalist in the sight of an ivied ruin, nor with the polemic in the utter destruction which in some cases has left not a wreck behind; we recognise the hand of a just judgment and retribution removing the candlesticks which had ceased to give light. An hour devoted to the study of a single work like the *Chronicle* before us (and there are many still extant) will give an intelligent and impartial reader juster views upon the subject of monastic life, its early vigour, and its gradual degradation, than a whole library of romances or superficial writers such as Fosbrooke, Fox, and other enthusiastic lovers or haters of medieval times.

PROFESSOR WORSAAE AND HIS REVIEWER.

MY friend the author of *Den Danske Erobring af England og Normandiet*, which I noticed in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for October last (pp. 407—413), has complained to me that I have misunderstood or misrepresented him. He especially insists that he has never called *the Jutes* Germans. But when I used the sentence, "In this work the Danish antiquary asserts that the Angles, Jutes, Frisians, Saxons, and other tribes who wrested England from the Romanized Britons and their allies or neighbours, were Germans, not Scandinavians," I plainly used *my own* words, not *his*. I spoke *as an Englishman*. In England all our historical books, even our school-books, tell us that England was conquered by the peoples above-named. These peoples, taken in the lump, Prof. Worsaae has throughout his work regarded as Germans. I have asserted that they were chiefly Scandinavians. And I am happy to add that Prof. Worsaae excepts the Jutes, whom he regards as Danish, not German clans. The modern German school, I need not say, makes the Jutes, as well as all the others, German peoples, just as they make everything else German.

Prof. Worsaae also denies that he has said, that "English history from the fifth century downwards to a point not named is mere myth and fable," and asserts that his remark to this effect at p. 10 (note) of his book refers only to the statements of Bæda, concerning the occupation of England by the Angles, Jutes, Saxons, and Frisians. As the Venerable Bæda, however, is the mere representative and mouthpiece of our earliest English history or tradition, I had used the general expression. This I now withdraw at Prof. Worsaae's request. By "English history" here that archæologist has meant only the statements of Bæda.

I have also, in Prof. Worsaae's eyes, done him injustice by saying that, according to his view, "Normandy was altogether or chiefly 'Danish,' and consequently that its offshoots and conquests were so too." But the very title of his book is a sufficient reply. It is "*The Danish Conquest of England and Normandy*." If the Danes conquered Normandy, and the Normans conquered England, then the Normans who conquered England were "altogether or chiefly 'Danish.'" That I was justified in so understanding him is evident also from his own words at p. 383: "Even down to the year 1068 the Normans had not subdued this part of England [the Dane-law], whose inhabitants, so to speak, 'were become one people with the Danes.' The Normans did not here come into contact, as they had in the Old-Saxon [!] South-

England, with a population already beforehand subjugated and demoralized, which, with murmurs but without blows or serious opposition, gave their former possessions as booty to be divided among the foreign conquerors. On the contrary, the Normans met, in the Danish or Dano-English clans of the Dane-law, a race which had strikingly much in common with themselves, as a natural consequence partly of *common original descent from Denmark*, and partly from a later mixture with peoples so nearly allied as the Anglo-Saxons and the Franks." Besides this conclusive extract, we must remember that up to the final consolidation of the Scandinavians in Normandy Prof. Worsaae calls them always Danes, or chiefly Danes, and their land a Danish settlement, though he afterwards drops the name "Danes" and uses "Normans." The same thing appears in his summing up, p. 417, where he speaks of "the Danish colonies in the Dane-law in England and in the Seine-land, or Normandy, in France, which regenerated and ennobled the there living degenerated English and Frankish peoples,"—that is, the Danes in England and the Danes in France; and that "these Danish colonies, each for itself and in a different way, contributed to undermine and overturn the German-Frankish rule in France and the German Anglo-Saxon rule in England, where a great and mighty Danish kingdom was erected in its stead;" and that "they then both, in strict community, prepared and made possible the following Norman conquest of England." This last I understand to mean, that the Danish colonies in England and the Danish colonies in France (in the Seine-land, or Normandy, *i. e.* the Norman settlements in France) prepared and made possible that Norman conquest of England which these same "Danish colonies in England [the Dane-law] resisted to the death, and only acknowledged after they had been half exterminated by fire and sword."

Lastly, Prof. Worsaae objects to my saying that his book "is a mere panegyric on Denmark, which at that time did not exist as a united power." Now even if we accept Gorm the Old as the first king of all Denmark (a thing unknown to the great Danish historian Saxo Grammaticus), still we cannot place this event earlier than 880. But Prof. Worsaae's book goes from the earliest times to the battle of Hastings (1066). All the Wiking expeditions, therefore, down at least to the year 1000, or later, were Scandinavian, not Danish, and with the conquest of England by the Normans Denmark Proper had nothing to do.

Consequently, if I have mistaken Prof. Worsaae the fault is not altogether on my side. But I wish it to be understood that I have interpreted him too strictly, and that this scholar did *not* mean that the Normans were "Danes," or that his book should be regarded as a mere panegyric on Denmark.

GEORGE STEPHENS.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS OF BARBADOES AND JAMAICA.

No. II. SPANISH TOWN, JAMAICA (*continued from p. 49*).

19. "Sacred to the Memory of the Honble. William Blake, Esqr., Speaker of the Honble. House of Assembly. He died 24th January, 1797, Aged 56 years."

In 1755 we find the will of Nicholas Blake, of Jamaica, and in it mention made of his brother Benjamin, and *his* son Nicholas Allen Blake, &c.

In 1766 is recorded the will of Samuel Blake, in which occur the names of his sons and daughters—Joseph, William, Samuel, Bonella, and Margaret.

The will of Nicholas Allen Blake, the nephew of Nicholas, as above, is dated July 16, 1789, and contains bequests to his son Matthew Gregory Blake, his brother William, and his cousins the Burkes of Loughrea, in Ireland.

A few years earlier, in the will of Benjamin William Blake (1785), his nieces are named, Jane Gregory and Helen Haughton, his brother-in-law Samuel Williams Haughton, and his brothers William and Nicholas Allen Blake, &c.

The first entry of this name in the parish registers of Jamaica is in 1671, and in 1717 is recorded the birth of Benjamin, the son of Benjamin and . . . Blake. In 1743 is recorded the marriage of Alexander Blake^a and Hagar Williams (probably a daughter of Williams of Carowena); and still later, in the Hodges family the baptism of an Alexander Blake Hodges, the nephew of Robert Francklyn Hodges, who married a daughter of the Hon. Hugh Lewis.

Robert Francklyn Hodges, younger, of Maxfield, was so named after his aunt, Margaret Blake, who married a Mr. Francklyn^b.

^a It may not be unworthy of attention that in no other but the Taunton Blake pedigree is the name Alexander Blake to be found. Colonel Williams, of Carowena, married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel John Guthrie. On his decease, she married (1735) Colonel Richard Haughton. The above (Hagar) was, however, not the daughter of *this* Colonel Williams.

^b This gentleman's arms were: . . . , on a

In so extensive a family as that of Blake, it is natural to suppose that even uncommon surnames will be frequently adopted instead of ordinary Christian names, to distinguish individuals; but when we find a double combination of this description we attach more importance to the *coincidence* (?).

A reference to the pedigree of the Allens of Blackwell Grange, and a comparison of the names of Blake and Burke therein, suggests some connection with the family of Blake in Jamaica; and if so, of necessity it appears with that of Barbadoes, in the seventeenth century, and of another family of the name in Ireland, one of whose members, Nicholas Blake, is described as of Barbadoes at the period to which we allude.

On referring, however, to the registers of Andover, we find that Nicholas Blake of that town was also of Barbadoes; while in the will of the wife of Nicholas Blake, of Barbadoes (1663), we discover that her husband was also of "Bishop's Mead, near Craford, Kent."

Leaving, however, such branches of this family out of the question, and turning to the pedigrees of *Benjamin*, *Nicholas*, and *Alexander*, three of the younger brothers of the celebrated Admiral Blake^c, we find very strong presumptive evidence of its being represented in Jamaica; and this is probable, moreover, from the interest which Cromwell took in his valuable insular acquisition; and the date on the tomb of Alexander Blake, at Eaton Socon, 1693, brings the record of the Taunton family close upon modern times.

It is probable that there were two families of Blake in Jamaica, which became united in one about the commencement of the eighteenth century.

N.B. The will of Elizabeth Blake,

bend engrailed, between two dolphins embowed, three lion's heads erased.

^c It may be incidentally noticed that the present representative of this family, the Rev. H. J. C. Blake (descended from Humphrey Blake), possesses the sword and an interesting original portrait of the great Admiral.

wife of Nicholas Blake, merchant, of London, entered (Barbadoes) Oct. 26, 1663:—"I bequeath unto my son Nicholas my land called Bishop's Mead, in the parish of Craford, County of Kent, and bought of Wm. Borman, and to his half brother my son John Wilson, my cousins John Blake and Nicholas Prideaux," &c. Witnesses: Nicholas Prideaux, H. Turville, Thomas Mortimer, and Hercules Tervile (*sic*).

(Vide also the Baronetage, and Pedigrees of Blake at the Heralds' College and Brit. Mus., "Notes and Queries," &c. Very extensive *private* collections of Blake records exist.)

The name is probably identical with that of Black, and therefore has had various "centres of origin;" although, so far as we know, its earliest appearance was in Hampshire and Wilts., whence all the other *recorded* branches are assumed to have been derived.

20. (F.) "Samuel and Mary . . ." (name obliterated), 1667 and 1677.

21. (A.) Anthony Collyer, Esq., "Born in the City of Gloucester, Member of Council, and Colonel of a Foot Regiment," ob. 1679, æt. 40.

Arms: A chevron between three bats volant proper. Crest: A wyvern passant.

Anthony Collyer was one of the original Members of Council in Jamaica in 1671, and had been a member of the first General Assembly in 1663.

22. (A.) Humphrey Freeman, Esq., "who was at the taking of this island," ob. 1692, æt. 64.

Arms: (Gules), three lozenges (2 and 1) (argent). Crest: A demi-lion rampant gules holding a (lozenge).

There was a Sir Robert Freeman connected with the affairs of Virginia about the middle of the seventeenth century. In 1671 William Freeman was Member of Council in Jamaica.

Thomas, Robert, and Humphrey Freeman were members of the first General Assembly of Jamaica in 1663.

Robert was Speaker of the House of Assembly in 1664.

The arms on this monument appear to be the same as those of Freeman of Castle Cor.

23. (A.) The Right Honble. William Selwyn, Esq., "of Metson, in the County of Gloucester," ob. 1702.

Arms: Azure, on a bend cotised three annulets sable, a chief indented or.

In 1703 Major-Gen. *Selwyn*, Colonel Beckford, and the Earl of Peterborough administered the government.

24. (A.) The son of Thomas Masy, ob. 1693.

25. (A.) Alexander Henderson, ob. 1732.

26. (A.) Colonel Robert Byndloss, ob. 1687.

Arms: . . . a chevron between three martlets. Crest: An eagle's head (no tinctures).

He was one of the original members of the first General Assembly, and subsequently of the first "Council."

By his wife, Anne-Petronella, daughter of General Edward Morgan and his wife, daughter of Baron Pollnitz, he had a daughter, who married Thomas Beckford, grandson of Colonel Peter Beckford.

There was a baronetcy in the family of Bindlosse of Borwick, which became extinct on the death of Sir Robert Bindlosse in 1688.

27. (F.) "Wife of Sir Thomas Modyford, Bt., . . . 1668."

Arms: Ermine, on a bend azure, between two garbs or, a mullet argent.

This was Elizabeth Palmer, daughter of Lewin Palmer, Esq., of Devonshire, who died . . . 1668.

There was a large family of this name in the parish of St. James, one of whose monuments, by Flaxman, is in that parish.

John Palmer, Chief Justice of Jamaica, married Mary Ballard, daughter of Colonel Peter Beckford.

28. "Here lyeth Interred the body of John Lawrence, who departed this life January ye 7th, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, And in the 46th year of his age."

There were at least two distinct families of Lawrence in Jamaica at the above period. Another of the same name came from America somewhat later, but its history involves a question not yet settled, and which at present it might be premature to discuss.

29. "Near this place lies William Baldwin, Esq., who died the 17th July, 1755, aged 54; and Mary his widow,

who died the 12th April, 1760, æt. 68."

Arms: (Argent?), three (oak) leaves slipped (vert).

30. (A.) Samuel Long. (The inscription is concealed.)

Arms: ... a talbot passant, on a chief three crosses croslet.

The family of Long, of Longville, Jamaica, Hampton Lodge, Surrey, and originally from Wilts., is descended from John Longe, of Netheravon, in the latter county, who died in 1630. Samuel, the grandson of John, having subsequently participated in the conquest of Jamaica by Penn and Venables, became a person of great consideration in that Island, where his great-grandson, Edward Long, Esq., filled the office of Chief Justice of the Admiralty Court.

The first Lord Farnborough was fourth son of Beeston Long, Esq., youngest son of Charles Long, Esq., of Longville.

Samuel, the eldest son of Charles Long, was, by his wife Mary, daughter of Bartholomew Tate, Esq., father of Edward Long (born 1734), the well-known historian of Jamaica. (Vide The Peerage, L. G., &c.)

31. (F.) "many a bloody field
... th mad the sol"

Probably the tomb of a Buccaneer.

32. (A.) Samuel Bernard, Esq., ob. 1695.

Arms: (Arg. ?), on a bend (azure ?) three escallops (of the first ?). In the sinister chief a mullet.

There was a Governor of the Bermudas, between 1612 and 1622, of this name, but whether he was the ancestor of the above does not appear.

33. (F.) "Derbye Tolderby, ye son of John Tolderby, 1682."

Derbye Tolgerby, or Tolderby. This peculiar surname seems to be identical with Toldervey. In 1604 (Cal. S. P.) there is a notice of Christopher Toldervey being continued as collector of tithes in London, on the translation of the Bishop of Chester to that see.

34. "Here lyeth the body of Mary Hall, daughter of William Hall, Esq., in Westmoreland, who departed this life the 25th day of July, 1735, aged 12 years."

Vide the pedigree of Hall of Arrow's Foot, formerly of Jamaica.

35. The Honble. Francis Rose, Esq., President of the Council, ob. 1720, æt. 61, &c.

Arms: Sable, on a bend argent three roses gules.

This family intermarried with that of Bromley, descended from Sir T. Bromley, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth.

36. Mrs. Elizabeth Rose, wife of the Honble. Thomas Rose, Esq., ob. 1722, æt. 25.

Arms: (Sable ?), on a bend (argent ?) three roses gules. Impaling, Barry gules and argent, a canton argent.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rose, the founder of this family in Jamaica, was one of the officers under Venables at the conquest of the Island.

37. (A.) The Honble. Henry Lowe, ob. 1714, æt. 51.

Arms: A fess ermine between two wolves courant. Impaling *Long*, viz. A talbot passant, on a chevron three crosses crosslet; (no tinctures).

He was probably of the family of Lowe, of Goadby Marwood, Leicestershire. Vide pedigree of Long, of Hampton Lodge.

38. Colonel Peter Beckford, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, ob. 1710, æt. 67; also William, son of George Beckford, of Ealing, in the county of Middlesex, ob. 1708; and Phillis, daughter of Peter Beckford, the same year. Also Peter his son, ob. 1734; and Peter, jun., his son, ob. 1737.

Arms: (not *per pale* as elsewhere) ... on a chevron argent, between three martlets or, an eagle displayed *sable*. Crest: A heron's head erased or, in its bill a fish argent.

Colonel Peter Beckford was son of Peter Beckford, Esq., who was brother of Sir Thomas Beckford. The Beckfords formed alliances with the noble families of Rivers, Ancaster, &c.

William Beckford, Esq., of Fonthill Abbey, and author of "Vathek," great-grandson of Colonel Peter Beckford, had (with other issue), by his wife, Lady Margaret Gordon, a daughter, Susanna Euphemia, who married, in 1811, Alexander, tenth Duke of Hamilton, &c.

39. "Thomas Price, Esq., son of the

Honble. Charles Price," ob. 1731, æt. 20.

Arms: A chevron between three spears' heads. Crest: A wyvern's head erased; (no tinctures).

40. The Honble. Charles Price, "Speaker of the House of Assembly, erected this to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Hannah Price, daughter of John Hudson Guy, Esq., by his wife Elizabeth." She died in 1771, aged 34 years.

The Hon. Charles Price was second baronet, and married the widow of John Woodcock, Esq. He died s.p. in 1788, when he was succeeded by his brother, Sir Rose Price, third and last baronet.

Francis Price, a Captain in the army under Venables at the capture of Jamaica, married the widow of Lieutenant-Colonel "Rose, also one of the conquerors of that Island, and the scion of an ancient family long settled in the counties of Dorset and Gloucester." By Sarah, daughter of P. Edmunds, Esq., of Jamaica, he was father of Charles, the first baronet, whose son, as above, succeeded him.

41. "Near this place lyes interr'd the body of Samuel Osborne, Esq., who departed this life March the 26th, 1723, aged 36. And likewise ye body of Elizabeth Spruce, who departed this life Decr. 19, 1725, in ye 55th year of her age."

There was a John Osborne killed in the expedition under Penn and Venables in 1655; but it is more probable that the family in question came at a later period from Barbadoes.

In the Calendars of State Papers frequent mention is made, early in the seventeenth century, of a family of this name which was raised to the baronetage; and also of a Captain Christopher Osborne, who does not appear to have been *too* adventurous. (Pet. of Capt. Squibb, July 5, 1626, Cal. S. P.)

Roger Osborne, Governor of Montserrat in 1654 (an Irishman), was accused of a "barbarous and inhuman murder" in that year.

42. Matthew Gregory, ob. 1779, æt. 89, and his wife Lucretia Gregory, ob. 1750, æt. 43, "erected by their daughters, Mary Dehaney and Elizabeth Trower," &c.

Arms: (Or?), two bars (azure?), in

chief a lion passant of the last. On an escutcheon of pretence . . . six fleurs-de-lys, (3, 2, and 1). Crest: A demi-boar.

N.B. A finely sculptured marble monument.

This family appears by its arms to have assumed a descent from the ancient family which is said to be now represented by that of Stivic Hall.

Archer Martin and Matthew Gregory, the nephews of John Archer, of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale (of a Wiltshire family^d), receive by the will of their uncle, dated 1663 and entered 1689, considerable legacies.

43. "Near this place lieth the body of Matthew Gregory, Senr., Esqr., who departed this life the 6th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1715, and in the 60th year of his age." (The remainder is eulogistic.)

Arms: Or, two bars azure, in chief a lion passant gules.

44. (A.) A marble monument, with a medallion head in relief of the deceased, who is described as "The Hon. Hugh Lewis, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, His Majesty's Advocate General of this Island, and a Member of Council," &c. "Born 3d August, 1753," died 23 January, 1785.

Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Azure, a chevron argent between three garbs; 2, Per chevron azure and argent, in chief two hawks rising; 3, . . . On a cross or five escallops gules.

He was the son of John Lewis, Member for Port Royal in 1701, &c.

45. (A.) Mrs. Francis Colepeper, "Born at . . . Hollingbourn, Kent," &c., ob. 1761, æt. 44.

Arms: . . . a chevron engrailed, in the sinister chevron a crescent. Crest: A hawk rising.

The Colepeper, or Culpeper family, of great antiquity in Kent, was, before the time of Edward III., divided into two branches, the claim to precedence between which has never been decided.

This lady was a descendant of Walter,

^d Quite distinct from the Barbadian family, and that of John and Joseph Archer of Jamaica, whose sons settled in Wicklow and Dublin early last century.

son of Sir John Culpeper, from whom came "the Barons Colepeper, the Colepepers of Wiggshall and Folkington, and the Colepepers of Hollingborn, &c." (Ext. Baronetage.)

This family was eminent in the seventeenth century.

46. (A.) Major-General James Bannister, "was Governor of *Sarrenhaim*," &c., ob. 1674, æt. 50.

Arms: . . . a cross flory: impaling, Ermine, three battle-axes, (2 and 1).

47. (A.) Mrs. Mary Lewis, ob. 167 $\frac{2}{3}$, æt. 18. She was "wife of Mr. Samuel Lewis, and daughter of Major-General Bannister."

Arms: Checquy (or and sable?), on a fess three leopards' heads affronté: impaling, A cross flory. Crest: A wyvern's head ducally gorged, erased.

Of this family was the celebrated Matthew Gregory Lewis, whose *West Indian Journal* gives so graphic a picture of Jamaica, but which is less identified with his name than his novel "The Monk."

There is recorded in Jamaica, in 1686, the will of John Lewis, whose brother, Richard Lewis, was of Shrewsbury, and of the *ship* "Elizabeth," of *Honduras*.

Samuel Lewis appears to have been the father of John Lewis, who sat in the first "Assembly" of 1722.

John Lewis, of Clarendon parish, left a will, in 167 $\frac{1}{8}$, in which he mentions only a daughter.

Thomas Lewis, by his will (1701), leaves to his brother Hugh and his sister Gwinn his real estate in the parish of Koomy Techwyr (?), Wales, called Nant Glanyetter^e.

48. Catherine Lyttleton, ob. 1660, æt. 26.

Arms: . . . a chevron . . . between three escallops: impaling, (Argent?), three bars gemelles (gules), a lion rampant (sable, crowned or).

"*Memoriæ sacrum: Hic jacet Catherina Lyttleton, filia D. D. Gulielmi Fairfax de Steeton in Comitatu Eboracensi, equitis Aurati et in Jamaica vice Gubernatoris, Obijt Januar. 26, A.D. 1662.*"

"Sir William Fairfax, of Steeton, was

knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1562. His grandson, Sir William Fairfax, Knt., of Steeton, married Frances, dau. of Sir Thomas Chaloner, Governor and Chamberlain to Prince Henry, and being slain in 1644," left, besides sons, two daughters, one of whom, Catherine, married, first, Sir Martin Lister, Knt., and, secondly, Sir Charles Lyttleton, Bart., of Hagley.

49. "Lyttleton, D.D. Suæ in vicinia sepultæ filiulus, ob. 1662."

Sir Charles Lyttleton, Bart., was Governor of Jamaica in 1664.

50. "Colonel Theodore (Carey), one of the sons of [*obliterated in original*] Cockington House, (Devo)nshire, brother to Sir Henry Cary, A Judge."

Arms: On a chevron . . . three roses, in sinister chevron a mullet; (no tinctures).

51. (A.) Mr. Thomas Brewster, ob. 1701, æt. 33; Mr. John Brewster (his son), ob. 1733, æt. $\frac{8}{12}$; Mrs. Joyce Raisbeck (his wife), ob. 1734, æt. 71; Samuel Brewster, æt. 10 years; Mrs. Joyce Brewster, ob. 1737, æt. 14.

The Brewsters are frequently mentioned in connection with the affairs of New England in the seventeenth century. (S. P. O.) They were also numerous in Barbadoes, where they intermarried with the family of Archer^f.

There was a family of Raisbeck at Stockton, of which was Thomas, who married Sarah, daughter of the Rev. T. Stapylton, son of Miles Stapylton, Auditor to Cousins, Bishop of Durham, *temp.* Charles II.

52. (A.) Mr. Cary Helyar, merchant, ob. 1672, æt. 39.

53. (A.) Francis Blackmore, Esq., "Member of Council, and son of Sir John Blackmore, of Quantrix House, County Somerset," ob. 1697, æt. 39.

Arms: On a chevron, between three Moors' heads as many crescents. Crest: A dexter arm supporting a lance with a swallow-tailed pennon.

54. (A.) Timothy Wakeling, ob. 1741, æt. 45.

^e These names are illegibly written in the original record.

^f Parish Register, Barbadoes. Richard Brewster and Sarah Archer married in 1681. Brewster is also named in the will of Edward Archer, of St. Philip and St. Lucy, 1693.

55. (A.) Joseph Jordan, ob. 1715, æt. 31, and his sister Jane, wife of Henry Barham, ob. 1717.
(Vide Jordan of Barbadoes.)

56. (A.) "The Honble. Colonel John Walters, Chief Justice, Born at Ashpretston, Devonshire, 1659," ob. 1706, æt. 47.

Arms: A chevron dancette between three eagles displayed; (no tinctures).
Crest: On a cap of maintenance a lion's head erased.

57. (A.) Mr. John Childermas, ob. 1699, æt. 33; Rachael, ob. 1720, æt. 15; and Sebran Larson her father, ob. 1725, æt. 50.

Crest: A dove volant with a branch in its beak.

In the Journal of the House of Lords, 1660, frequent mention is made of the "Bill for Naturalizing Renée de *Sebran*, an infant of 8 years."

58. (A.) Aeneus Livert, ob. 1734, æt. 24, "married ... Ward, daughter to Peter and Mary his wife (?)."

59. (A.) Elizabeth Pestell, ob. 1714, æt. 56.

60. (A.) Christian Caster, daughter of Richard and Mary Caster, ob. 1720, æt. 13.

61. (A.) Mary (ob. 1696) and her husband Edward Young (ob. 1710).

Arms: Lozengy, on a bend three antelopes' heads erased; (no tinctures).

62. (A.) Sarah Kelsall, ob. 1734, æt. 49; also her niece Johanna Bowerman, ob. 1727.

63. "Rosanna uxor dilecta Rogeri Davies, M.D., Filia Thomæ Brooks de Brookshall," ob. 1753, æt. 30.

64. (A.) Captain Walter Brearey, ob. 1681, æt. 29.

65. (A.) Hudson Guy, Esq., ob. 1749, æt. 52; and his wife Elizabeth Mossal, ob. 1726.

Arms: Azure, on a chevron argent three fleurs-de-lys gules, between three leopards' heads or.

Vide "Price" family.

66. (A.) Francis Rigby Brodbelt, Esq., M.D., nat. 1746, ob. 1795.

Arms: Gules, three bendlets wavy

or. Crest: An eagle double-headed displayed sable.

67. (A.) On a slab the following names—John Hanson, Esq., ob. 1745, æt. 27; Mrs. Francis Hanson, ob. 1761, æt. 43; Elizabeth Hanson, ob. 1786, æt. 40; John Hanson, Esq., ob. 1812, æt. 70; Joshua Crasswell, Esq., ob. 1768, æt. 39.

68. (A.) Dr. John Wigan, ob. 1711, æt. 44.

69. (A.) Mary Truelove, ob. 1749, æt. 24.
Truelove's Company is mentioned in the muster of the inhabitants of Virginia in 1625.

70. "Here lyeth interr'd the Body of Mr. Samuel Knight, son of Doctor—Samuel Knight, deceased, who—departed this life the 7th of March,—Anno Domini 1708-9, in the 24th year—of his age.

Crest: An eagle displayed.

His father, Dr. Samuel Knight, was Member for Kingston in 1691.

71. "To the Memory of Andrew Archdeckne, Esq., a native of the Kingdom of Ireland, many years Barrister-at-Law and representative of this town in the General Assembly of the Island. He departed this life on the 17th day of August, 1763, aged 72 years." (An eulogium follows.)

Arms: Argent, three chevronels or. (N.B. Perhaps the white marble is not to be taken as the *field* meant.)

He was of Gleveny Hall, Suffolk, and married a daughter of Francis Love Beckford, Esq., of Basing Park.

For an account of the ancient family of Archdekne, vide Banks' *Baronia Anglica Concentrata*.

72. (A.) Francis Matthe, ob. 1766, æt. 35.

73. "James Goddard, 2d son of James Goddard, Esqr., of Wiltshire, England, Secretary to Governor Lynch," ob. 1691, æt. 31.

Arms: A chevron vair between three crescents. Crest: A hand holding a wreath.

74. Rachael Wilson, ob. 1736, æt. 16; also, Samuel King, ob. 1742, æt. 41.

75. "Here lies Nideme, the wife of

John Blaire, Esqr., Aged 29 years,
Died ye 5th March, 1707."

Arms: A chevron between three roundles, all within a border. Crest: A dove rising. Motto: Virtute tutus.

(On the same.) "Here lies the body of James Hay, Esq., one of the Judges of the Grand Court, Aged 39 years, who departed this life the 7th day of October, 1735."

The Blairs of Jamaica are supposed to have been descended from the family of Balthyock, Perthshire; this, however, is a mere conjecture, the first of the family in the Island having been John Blair, a Darien refugee, who in 1701 was elected Member for St. Thomas in the East, and filled many other offices of trust.

Arms: On a cross five escallops. Crest: A lion rampant.

76. "Here lies interr'd the Body of Elizabeth, the late wife of John Blair, Esq., who departed this Life the 7th of 7ber, 1721, Aged twenty-seven years.

"Likewise their four children, John, Thomas, Christian, and Mary.

"Here also lieth Interr'd ye Body of the Honble. John Blair, Esq., who departed this Life ye 27th day of June, 1728, Aged 60 years."

77. "Near this place lies the Body of —John Blair, Esq.—only son of the late—Coll. John Blair, Esq., Deceased—who died the 22d Decr., 1742—Aged 26 years."

Arms: Azure, a chevron or between three torteaux.

78. "Here Lyes the body of Colonel John Bourden, borne in the city of Colrain in ye Kingdom of Ireland in ye year 1633."

Arms: On an escutcheon heart-shaped (azure?), three hautboys, (2 and 1), between as many crosses crosslet (or?).

On his death, from injuries received in the destruction of Port Royal in 1692, Mr. White, President of Council, was succeeded by John Bourden.

79. (A.) Mary, wife of Thomas Bernard, Esq., ob. 1724, æt. 25; Mary Bernard their daughter.

Arms: Argent, on a bend azure three escallops of the field: impaling, Checquy, gules and argent, a saltire ermine. Crest: A demi-lion entwined with a serpent.

80. (A.) Colonel John Colbeck. He was "born in 1630," was at the "Capture of the Island in 1655," and "died in 1682."

81. (A.) A monument with the following names — "Mrs. Ann March, wife of Foster March, Esq.," &c., ob. 1739, æt. 47; "Mrs. Sarah Spencer, wife of Mr. John Spencer, daur. of aforesaid Foster March," ob. 1740, æt. 21; Miss Ann Spencer, daur. of John and Sarah Spencer, ob. 1724, æt. 35.

George March, a merchant, had a pass in 1652 to transport himself and family to the Island of St. Christopher. (C. S. P.) The family of Foster March was of some local distinction.

82. (A.) Robert Milligan, of London, nat. 1789, ob. 1818.

Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Between two spear-points in pale a human heart, above which a hand dexter; 2 and 3, A lion rampant within a bordure engrailed of mullets and masicles alternately.

83. (A.) Alexander Forbes, Esq., "Provost Marshal General, Member of Council." He was from Edinburgh, and was the 2nd son of Sir David Forbes, Bart., of Newhall, in the county of Edinburgh. He was born in Edinburgh 27th July, 1689, and died 13th Novr., 1729.

Arms: (Forbes of Newhall.)

84. (A.) "Anne, daughter of John Clements, of Petersfield, in Com. Southampton, Esq., and wife of Geo. Ramsay, Esq., Registrar in Chancery," ob. 1764, æt. 32; also, Peter Ramsay, Esq., Registrar in Chancery, ob. 1781, æt. 48.

Arms: Argent, an eagle displayed sable, charged on the breast with an escutcheon gules: impaling, Gules, three garbs or.

There is a petition (Jan. 11, 1656) by Mary, wife of Henry Ramsay, for a pas-

sage to enable her to join her husband in Jamaica.

85. (A.) Maria Aldred, "daughter of Daniel Brodbelt, Esq., and Anna Maria his spouse, and wife of Mr. Edward Aldred, surgeon," ob. 1761, æt. 19.

Arms: Azure, a chevron or between three bezants.

86. (A.) Captain William Walter, ob. 1701, æt. 36.

87. (A.) Jane Cooper, ob. 1749.

Perhaps related to the family of Major Christopher Cooper, who lost his life in Jamaica, as appears by the petition of his widow in 1656. (Cal. S. P.)

88. (A.) "Meredith, the wife of Colonel Modyford Freeman, and daughter of Colonel Edward Stanton," ob. 1697, æt. 20.

89. (A.) Colonel Edward Stanton, ob. 1705, æt. 65.

Arms: Vair, on a canton a cross fitchée; (no tinctures). Crest: A greyhound sejant.

It is not improbable that this gentleman was a near relative of Serjeant Edward Staunton, who agreed to train and exercise the inhabitants of Providence Island in the use of arms. (Cal. S. P., Col. S., March 9, 1636.)

There was an ancient family named Staunton settled in Notts. in the time of Edward I. (Banks' Baronies, &c.)

90. (A.) William Assam, ob. 1730, and his wife Mary, "late the wife of Lawrence Peat," ob. 1734.

Arms: A fesse between three asses passant.

- 90*. Joshua Flake, ob. 1684.

Arms: A fesse dancette, in chief three fleurs-de-lys. Crest: A bird rising.

91. (A.) Mary, wife of David Pugh, ob. 1710; and Mary Martin, ob. 1703.

"The body of Mary Martyn, beside Archer Martin, Esqr., her former husband, who died 1703."

92. (A.) George Osborne, ob. 1695.

Crest: A boar passant.

93. (A.) Susanna Spencer, ob. 1751.

94. (A.) Gerald Birmingham, ob. 1742.

Arms: Per pale indented two spears, heads paleways, points up. Crest: A goat's head erased.

There was a great feudal family of this name, a branch of which settled at an early period in Ireland.

95. (A.) Joseph Maxwell, Island Secretary, ob. 1735, æt. 51.

96. (A.) Elizabeth, wife of Captain Jas. Halfhide: (date?).

97. (A.) Daniel Masters, Esq., ob. 170 $\frac{1}{2}$, æt. 46.

Arms: ... a lion rampant guardant, in the dexter chief a mullet of six points pierced. Crest: Two serpents ...

98. (A.) Mr. George Taylor, ob. 1724, æt. 52; and his wife Mrs. Susanna Taylor, ob. 1732, æt. 53.

99. (A.) Charles Aldkinson, Secretary to Lord Vaughan, ob. 1678, æt. 31.

Arms: Ermine, on a fess three pheons (argent). Crest: A pheon (or?).

These are the arms assigned to Atkinson, or Atchinson, of Newark and Yorkshire.

100. "Here lyeth interred the body of Mr. Henry Willis, Junior, who departed this life the 4th day of November, 1702, aged 26 years.

"Here also lyeth interred the body of Mary Elyes, daughter of Gershom Elyes, Esq., and Mary his wife. She was born the 30th of January, 1715, and departed this life the 14th day of April, 1716.

"And also the body of Mary Elyes, late wife of Gershom Elyes, Esq., who departed this life the sixteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-six, in the thirty-seventh year of her age."

Colonel Gershom Elyes was Colonel of the St. Ann's regiment, and Member for St. Mary in the first Assembly of 1711.

* The name is incorrectly spelt in Mr. Roby's small work.

(To be continued.)

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Dec. 4, 1863. The Very Rev. CANON ROCK, D.D., in the chair.

This being the first meeting of another Session, and the first occasion on which the members had assembled in the new and commodiously-situated apartments in Burlington Gardens, the chairman opened the proceedings with a short address. He congratulated the members of the Institute on the satisfactory issue of the annual congress in Kent, under the auspices of the Marquis Camden. A fresh impulse had been given in that county to the exertions of the historian and archæologist; the field which had for some years so well repaid the labours of the county Society, proved still teeming with materials of the highest interest; and on no previous occasion had the advantages accruing from such periodical gatherings been more fully shewn. The communications to the sections had been almost without exception illustrative of local antiquities or history. Amongst these the important memoir by the Master of Caius College on Cæsar's landing in Britain occupied a ground of no ordinary interest; and the Emperor of the French being informed that this difficult question would be discussed, had sent a representative to the meeting, the accomplished antiquary and confidential agent of His Imperial Majesty, M. Alfred Maury, with special instructions to prepare an accurate statement of the discussions on a question of such essential interest to the Imperial biographer. The Memoirs of Julius Cæsar, to which the Emperor's attention has for several years been devoted, will, it is understood, ere long be given to the world. Canon Rock, in noticing the numerous and influential accessions to the list of members which had accrued during the recent meeting at Rochester, observed that he could not refrain from expressing a tribute of warm esteem and regret to the memory of several valued fellow-labourers, whose loss, since their previous meeting in London, the Institute had to lament; especially Professor Cockerell, one of the earliest and most valued of their friends; Mr. Botfield; Mr. Rhind, of Sibster; and very recently Mr. Bowyer Nichols, whose long life had been devoted to pursuits kindred to their own, and who might well be honoured as the Nestor of Archæology.

The special attention of the Institute was then invited to the threatened injuries to which the remarkable Roman grave-mounds in Essex, the Bartlow Hills, were exposed, through the projected construction of a branch railway that, according to the proposed scheme, would be carried between two of those interesting tumuli, cutting away the base on either side, which, as some amends to the antiquary, who must view with mortification the needless encroachment on these unique sepulchres, would be sustained by a wall. The Committee of the Institute had lost

no time, when informed of this vexatious project, and had addressed an urgent appeal early in the previous month to the Directors. Mr. Purnell, Secretary of the Institute, read the correspondence that had passed with the Great Eastern Company, including a courteous reply from the chief engineer, Mr. Sinclair, promising to lay before the next meeting of the Institute a precise section of the proposed cutting, and to explain the intended direction of the line, which had deservedly aroused such serious apprehensions.

Mr. Hewitt gave a notice of a richly ornamented sword, exhibited through the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Whately and Mr. Allsop of Cheltenham. It was found at Woodyates Inn, Dorset, a hamlet where the Duke of Monmouth changed clothes with a countryman shortly before his capture after the battle of Sedgemoor. The blade is chased with royal emblems, portraits of Charles I. and his Queen, the Prince of Wales' plume, &c., and it has been supposed that this weapon may have been worn by the Duke, and have belonged previously to his father Charles II., when Prince of Wales.

The Rev. Dr. Collingwood Bruce, the historian of the Roman Wall, placed before the meeting, by the courteous permission of the Duke of Northumberland, an extensive series of drawings recently executed for his Grace by the skilful pencil of Mr. D. Mossman. They represent the incised markings of uncertain import occurring upon certain rocks in Northumberland, especially at Old Bewick, Doddington, and in the vicinity of Wooler, frequently adjacent to some of the ancient entrenched works in the district surrounding the Cheviots which have been surveyed, by the Duke's directions, by Mr. H. Maclauchlan. Dr. Bruce exhibited also rubbings and mouldings in gutta percha from these mysterious symbols; they consist chiefly of concentric circles, traversed by lines which most frequently proceed from a central cavity. These very curious vestiges were first brought under the notice of the archæologist by the Rev. W. Greenwell, of Durham, President of the Tyneside Club of Antiquaries and Naturalists. A memoir on the subject was read by him at the meeting of the Institute in Newcastle in 1852; a short notice of the examples at Rowting Linn, near Doddington, had soon after been published by Dr. Johnson, of Berwick, and this mysterious subject had subsequently been treated by Sir Gardner Wilkinson. The age and origin of the symbols remains, however, without any satisfactory explanation; and the Duke of Northumberland, with that noble patronage of all researches into the early history and antiquities of his county which he has long shewn in so remarkable a degree, had directed that accurate representations of so remarkable an assemblage of vestiges of the earlier inhabitants of the Northern Marches should be prepared for publication, in order to give to archæologists ample materials for further investigation. It is remarkable that, as stated by Dr. Bruce, these curious markings appear to have been produced by a metal implement, as supposed of iron; this was shewn by the traces of tooling in the grooved lines upon the hard rock. Somewhat similar markings have occurred on stones in Yorkshire, also in North Britain, in Ireland, and in the Orkneys.

Mr. Phipson, of Norwich, gave a short description of a remarkable discovery in the north wall of the chancel at Holbrook Church; near Ipswich, in the course of recent restorations of that fabric. His observations were illustrated by drawings, shewing a fine doorway of

Early English character, now communicating with a vestry, and under which it is stated that formerly a sepulchral memorial of some of the Holbrook family had been placed. Adjacent to this doorway towards the west, there is a small arched recess of the same period, in which lies a diminutive effigy in a very mutilated state, and measuring about 22 in. in length. On removing this figure with the slab on the face of which it is carved, a small cavity was found immediately under the part where the breast of the effigy is situated, and in this was deposited a covered vase of mixed yellow metal or latten, the cover terminating at top in a knob like an acorn; and within this vessel, which was broken into many fragments, were *débris*, lime, &c., but no trace of animal matter could be found. It is, however, supposed that this may have been a deposit of a heart, which in other instances has occurred accompanied by a diminutive effigy, in some cases represented as holding a heart, or heart-shaped box, between the conjoined hands upon the breast. The curious discovery at Holbrook, which was brought before the Institute through the suggestion of Sir John Boileau, Bart., appears to bear resemblance to the remarkable heart-deposit found in a double mural niche in Leybourn Church, Kent, some years since, as related in Murray's Hand-book for that county.

Col. Lefroy, Director of the Museum at the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, which has been so efficiently arranged under his care, gave a very interesting description of the ancient artillery at Mont St. Michel on the coast of France, left there by the English forces after the siege early in the reign of Henry VI. He exhibited diagrams from accurate measurement and photographs obtained during the previous summer by Mr. W. Pole, C.E., shewing the massive proportions and curious construction of these early cannon. Some stone shot of great weight are preserved with them at Mont St. Michel.

Mr. Ferguson, of Carlisle, brought for examination some singular Roman relics, lately found accompanying a sepulchral deposit, with vessels of glass and earthenware, on the south side of Carlisle, and near the ancient line of Roman way towards the south by Old Carlisle and Penrith. The site where these and many other Roman remains have been lately brought to light, as stated by Mr. Ferguson, was probably one of the extramural cemeteries of *Luguvallium*. Mr. Albert Way offered a few observations on these relics, amongst which occur a fine, well-preserved vase of glass, bearing the initial or mark of the maker; and a fragment of Samian ware, on which is distinctly graven with a pointed tool *VATICONIS*, the name possibly of the owner of the vessel. *Graffiti* of this description have been found by Mr. Clayton at Chesters, and they have occasionally occurred at other Roman sites.

Amongst objects of art and antiquity exhibited was an inscribed silver ring found at Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, brought by Mr. Bennett; some celts, a bronze sword, spear-head, and other relics found at Portland beneath the vestiges of Roman occupation there—these were sent by Mr. Phillips; also several Persian and Oriental weapons, by Mr. Hewitt. Col. Lefroy brought a curious instrument bearing date 1594, apparently constructed to afford a very accurate sight with a fire-arm. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone sent a remarkable cameo of sardonyx of two strata, of unusual size, measuring about $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 6 in. This choice specimen of glyptic art, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained from the Hertz collection, represents Jupiter and Thetis. The

subject is treated with such consummate skill and conformity to antique design, that the gem has been regarded as a production of the Greek school of art, but it is probably of cinque-cento work and may be classed amongst the finest examples of the period. Mr. Waterton brought several beautiful rings, recent additions to his collection;—a massive Roman ring of gold set with an intaglio of a grasshopper; a gold ring found near York, engraved with the posy—*DE BON COR.*; another with an antique intaglio, from Sicily; a silver ring with a cabalistic or talismanic inscription; and some silver rings of the fourteenth century, engraved with initial letters: also a pilgrim's scallop-shell of iron, found lately at Bury St. Edmunds. Sir John Boileau, Bart., sent for examination an admirable medal of Henry Hallam, struck in bronze by Wyon, and in which the striking features of the late historian are very artistically reproduced. Mr. W. J. Bernard Smith exhibited some Italian scale-armour of russet steel engraved and gilded—a specimen of rare occurrence; and a hood of fine chain-mail, taken at Seringapatam. Photographs of some curious Roman relics found in Gloucestershire were sent by Mr. Lawrence, of which more full particulars were promised for a future meeting.

Jan. 8. The Rev. J. FULLER RUSSELL, F.S.A., &c., in the chair.

The Secretary submitted to the meeting a section of the Roman grave-mounds at Bartlow, which had had been prepared for the Institute by the engineer of the Great Eastern Railway, for the purpose of shewing the method in which he proposed to carry a new line of railway through two of the tumuli. A communication from the Society of Antiquaries on the same subject was also received. After some discussion, Dr. Rock proposed a resolution, which was seconded by Mr. W. S. Walford and carried unanimously, to the effect that the proposed method of carrying a line of rails through the Bartlow Hills was unsatisfactory, and that no scheme which in its operation would injure those interesting monuments would receive the approbation of the Archæological Institute.

The Chairman drew the attention of the meeting to a present which had been received from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and congratulated archæologists on the fact of the Prince manifesting an interest in their pursuits. The present to which he referred was a copy of a "Description of a Papyrus found near Thebes in the presence of the Prince during the recent tour of His Royal Highness in the East."

Mr. C. W. Goodwin stated that the papyrus, which had been described and ably edited by Dr. Birch, was of the fourth century B.C., and consequently of a time when art in Egypt was in a state of degradation. It was imperfect, having received numerous injuries from various causes, and it is apparent that the scribe who produced it did not understand what he was engaged on. Papyri, it is well known, were kept ready prepared with blank spaces for the name and description of the deceased, and formed part of the regular funeral expenses. There were three sorts, 1. Ritual; 2. Books of Transmigrations; 3. Solar Litanies, i. e. descriptions of the passage of the soul through the earth in Sol's boat. These MSS. contain minute descriptions of all the regions through which the soul passes after death. Unfortunately, there are few or no perfect examples of papyri. The Soane Museum, however, contains a remarkably fine one, which is soon to be published.

Mr. Albert Way made a communication respecting the Roman in-

terments that have recently been brought to light at East Ham, in Essex ^a, during the construction of the great metropolitan works for the high level sewer that traverses the marshes. It was through the friendly courtesy of the Rev. E. F. Boyle, with whom he had been put in communication by Mr. Colquhoun, that Mr. Albert Way was enabled to lay before the Institute the particulars of the discovery. The locality possesses many features of interest. East Ham Church shews indications of considerable antiquity in the so-called Saxon arches with zigzag ornaments, and the apsidal termination of one of the chancels, with narrow window-openings of early date. In the churchyard, in a spot selected by himself, rest the remains of the venerable archæologist, Stukeley. Within two miles to the north runs the great Roman line of road towards Colchester, by Durolitum—supposed to have been at Romford—and Cæsaromagus. Not far distant, and to the north of the Roman *Via*, Lethieullier has recorded the discovery, in 1724, of a skeleton in a stone coffin, placed north and south. To the south of the Roman road, again, is the camp at Uphall, near Barking. The principal objects recently brought to light, on the site, it is believed, of an extensive Roman cemetery, consist of a large stone coffin, with a coped lid: this sepulchral cist, which is formed of coarse oolite brought from a considerable distance, contained two skeletons,—the heads, it deserves to be noticed, having been placed at the opposite ends of the cavity. The remains appeared to be of adults, the teeth not being much impaired by age. Three leaden coffins also were disinterred, the three tombs being in a row, and lying north and south, each of them containing a skeleton, with which lime in a granulated state had apparently been mixed. Several cinerary urns and other Roman *scitilia* found at the same place and time, were, through the kindness of Mr. Boyle, laid before the meeting. Of the whole of these objects Mr. Albert Way gave a description. Mr. Burt, who had visited East Ham in the previous week, offered some additional information derived from personal investigation, and Mr. W. S. Walford and Dr. Rock made some observations with respect to ancient interments. Dr. Rock said that numerous existing cemeteries occupied sites of ancient burial-places; and that under some, of which he gave instances, British, Roman, and modern interments had been found to succeed each other. The present he considered a remarkable proof of the information to be derived through public works.

Mr. Warwick King made some remarks on the same subject.

Dr. Edward Charlton, secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, gave an account of remarkable discoveries of antiquities recently made under the personal superintendence of the late king of Denmark ^b, in a peat morass at Thorsbjerg, and now preserved in the museum at Flensborg. These objects are of bronze, silver, wood, leather, woollen cloth, and gold; while in another morass, Nydam Moss, there were discovered a remarkable assemblage of swords, spear-heads, &c. of iron, with numerous Roman coins, ranging from Nero to Severus. Not a trace of a human body was discovered, and it was evident that all the

^a See a communication on the subject from Mr. King, in GENT. MAG., Jan. 1864, p. 91.

^b GENT. MAG., July, 1861, p. 74; Oct., p. 417; March, 1863, p. 309; Dec., p. 681.

articles had been purposely hidden, and were not the result of a battle on the ice when the morass was a lake, and the ice had given way under the combatants. Many of the wooden articles, such as the spear-shafts, &c., were laid together; and then, again, the boards composing the shields, "*skjoldbræder*," were found placed one upon the other, and sometimes a spear-head was forced through two or three of them at once. In another spot were congregated almost all the bosses of shields; and, again, the gold ornaments were chiefly found together. Of money little was discovered. Nine coins were found close to a silver mask and headpiece that forms one of the chief marvels of the collection. Some of the weapons had been wrapped in chain-armour before being deposited.

Mr. W. L. Lawrence exhibited photographs of Roman remains discovered on his estate at Wycomb, in Gloucestershire. Large quantities of pottery, including plain and figured Samian; coins, chiefly Roman, extending from the earlier emperors to Arcadius, and Romano-British coins of the subsequent period; fibulæ; articles of the toilet; a perfect cranium of the extinct *Bos longifrons*, a bronze statuette of Mars, a singular tablet of Roman sculpture, and numerous other objects, have been found since October. The spot is traditionally regarded as the site of a "burnt Roman town."

Mr. Burt reported that the Rev. E. Hill and himself had visited Warwick, with a view to make arrangements for the next annual meeting, and their reception had been very satisfactory in all respects. Lord Leigh, the president elect, had met them with gratifying courtesy, and the Mayor and Corporation had offered all requisite facilities for the visit of the Institute to that town. Judging from what had already been ascertained, there is no doubt that the authorities of the several localities to be visited by the Institute at the ensuing congress will render their most cordial assistance.

Several objects of archæological interest were exhibited, among which may be mentioned a curious pilgrim's bottle, found at Strood, in Kent, by Mr. W. J. West, and sent for exhibition by Mr. Humphry Wickham, and a case of fine ivory carvings, belonging to Mr. Webb.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Jan. 13. NATHANIEL GOULD, Esq., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

Samuel Waterhouse, Esq., M.P., of Hope Hall, Halifax; Gustavus W. Hamilton, Esq., of Huskisson-street, Liverpool; William Powell, Esq., of Bucklersbury; and Herbert W. Taylor, Esq., of Walbrook, were elected associates. George Tomline, Esq., M.P., of Orwell House, Ipswich, and Carlton-terrace, was also enrolled an associate, and nominated President for the Congress of 1864, which is to be held at Ipswich.

Presents were received from the Royal Society, the Canadian Institute, the Kilkenny Archæological Society, the Cambrian Archæological Association, the Art-Union, &c.

Mr. Cecil Brent exhibited antiquities found towards the close of 1863 at Canterbury, among which were a fine and perfect lachrymatory of

glass, a small patera of Samian ware, an olla of grey terra cotta, and an opusculum of a small-mouthed vessel of red terra cotta, with a central perforation, through which a cord was passed, and knotted beneath to serve as a handle.

Mr. Gunston exhibited further articles obtained from Dowgate Dock, in bone, bronze, and iron.

Mr. Irvine exhibited some objects found in excavating for the New Foreign Office,—keys, spoons, &c. belonging chiefly to the fifteenth century.

Mr. Cuming exhibited a leaden two-pound weight, having the city dagger impressed on it, and belonging to the second half of the seventeenth century.

The Rev. Edward Kell exhibited a betrothal ring of silver-gilt, found in excavating at the Ringwood cemetery. It is a guilloche hoop, with a device of a heart, &c. Mr. Kell also produced a bonbonnière of brass, 2½ inches in diameter, beautifully chased, of the seventeenth century; also a fine silver medal, of large size, of Christian Ludovic, Duke of Brunswick-Luneberg in Celle, 1648–65.

A paper was read “On the History of Wakefield and Sandal Castle,” by George Wentworth, Esq., of Woolley Park, drawn up from original documents for the late Congress at Leeds; where, however, time would not permit of its being read.

A paper by the Rev. Edw. Kell, “On the Ancient Site of Southampton,” was read. Mr. Kell also exhibited a large number of Saxon pennies, found in pits at Southampton. Several of these do not occur either in Ruding or Hawkins.

Mr. Syer Cuming read a curious paper “On the History of Slings,” and exhibited various stones employed in them for offensive purposes. One was of considerable size, exhibited by Mr. C. Warne, from Dorsetshire. The paper excited much interest by its great research, and Capt. Edw. Hoare stated that boys in Ireland were in the habit at the present day of slinging stones to kill small birds.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Dec. 14, 1863. Mr. T. L. DONALDSON, President, in the chair.

Mr. W. Tite, M.P., late President, read a highly interesting paper “On Public Improvements in Paris, and their Cost.” A succinct history was given of the various great public works, dating from the extension of the Tuileries to the Louvre down to the present time, which had rendered Paris so celebrated as a city. Details of the cost to the State and to the municipality, for the construction of new lines of public thoroughfare, boulevards, streets, &c. collected from the most authentic sources, were given, shewing that an actual loss of sixty per cent. had resulted in a commercial point of view from those works. The financial plans on which these public improvements had been carried out were explained, the State furnishing a subvention upon an average of one-half the outlay, whilst the other half was borne by the municipality; the interest and sinking fund on the part of the latter being met by the octroi upon provisions, &c. brought into the city. Mr. Tite stated it was not his intention to draw comparisons between London and Paris on the question of street improvements, but to shew what public spirit had done in

the latter city, and the cost at which it had been effected. A lengthened discussion followed the reading of the paper, in which Mr. A. Ashpitel (who explained the system of assessing damages and compensations in cases of public works adopted in France), the Rev. Mr. Burgess of Chelsea, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Marrable, and other members took part; in the course of which it was recommended that a committee of the Institute should be appointed to watch the proposed plans for public works, railway and otherwise, in London, and when occasion arose, to make representations of the case in proper quarters. It was agreed that the subject should be resumed at the next meeting, after the Christmas recess, when measures would be taken for memorializing the Government for the appointment of a commission on the subject of public improvements in the metropolis and other large cities and towns of the kingdom.

Jan. 4. The ordinary general meeting was held at the rooms, 9, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, the President, Mr. THOMAS L. DONALDSON, in the chair.

The decease of the late Mr. W. C. Mylne, and of Mr. J. J. Scoles, Fellows, and of Signor Filippo Antolini, of Bologna, Italy, Honorary and Corresponding Member, was announced, and several new members were balloted for and elected. The President then called attention to the three sets of drawings which obtained the medals and prizes at the late distribution by the Royal Academy; the design for the hall and staircase of a royal palace; five drawings by Mr. R. Phéné Spiers, Associate, which obtained the Gold Medal Scholarship of £25 for two years, and prizes in books; a series of figured drawings of a portion of St. Stephen's, Walbrook; six drawings by the same gentleman, which obtained the silver medals and books; and a design for a town-hall and market-place (three drawings), by Mr. T. H. Watson, Associate, done in one month within the walls of the Academy, which obtained the Travelling Studentship of £100, and which were exhibited by special request for the inspection of the members of the Institute, and which will be left for some days at the rooms for the same purpose.

An interesting discussion was afterwards held upon the subject of a paper read at the last ordinary meeting by William Tite, Esq., M.P., upon the improvements in Paris: it was opened by the President, who had returned for the purpose from that city, where he had been lately installed Associé Etranger of the Académie des Beaux-Arts. The President gave a general description of the new thoroughfares which have been constructed in Paris since the year 1849 up to the present time with aid from the State. The total works contemplated, of boulevards, streets, avenues, &c., he said, represented twenty-two and a half miles, of which seventeen miles had been already executed. The learned President also gave a table of the principal thoroughfares, as executed; with the lengths and widths of the various boulevards and streets at present opened to the public. He then shewed the urgent necessity that existed for a comprehensive scheme for improving the thoroughfares of London, and pointed out that with the numerous plans now before the public for railways and other works in the Metropolis the present was an opportune time for the construction of a grand scheme of improvements affecting the whole of London. He concluded by proposing that it be referred to a committee of members of the Institute to draw up

a petition to be submitted to Parliament and to the Government, suggesting that a committee should be appointed to examine into the general subject of street communication, and embodying various recommendations made; the draft of such petition to be submitted to an early meeting of the members. Mr. Edward Hall gave some further interesting details relative to the public works in Paris. Mr. J. P. Seddon and Mr. C. F. Hayward, Hon. Secs., Mr. Marrable, Fellow (who explained the propositions which he had laid before the Metropolitan Board of Works while he held the appointment as architect to that board), and the Rev. Richard Burgess, B.D., Hon. Member, having taken part in the discussion, more particularly with reference to the state of the thoroughfares of London, the motion of the President for the appointment of a committee was agreed to unanimously, and some of the leading members of the Institute were nominated to form the committee.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Dec. 17, 1863. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

G. G. Brookes, H. F. Holt, and R. Spence, Esqrs., were elected members of the Society.

Mr. Rolfe exhibited a brass medal of William Duke of Cumberland. *Obv.* his bust in armour, to the right, with the legend *GULIELMUS DUX CUMBRÆ*. *Rev.* A lion rampant, crowned, in front of which is the kneeling figure of a Highlander, with long hair, in a plaid coat and knee-breeches, taking off a low-crowned hat. Date 1746.

The Rev. J. H. Pollexfen exhibited a Roman coin-mould of baked clay, found at Colchester, similar to those found at Lingwell Gate, and described in Akerman's "Coins of the Romans relating to Britain," and in the "Numismatic Chronicle," vol. i. p. 161. It is for an obverse of Septimius Severus, and for a reverse of *FORTUNÆ FELICI*; a standing figure holding in her right a cornucopiæ, her left resting on a rudder—a type which belongs to Julia Domna.

Mr. Evans exhibited some casts of ancient British coins found in Kent, which had been communicated to him by Mr. C. Gordon, of the Dover Museum. The coins are in gold, of the types of Ruding, Pl. I. 15, 19, 20, and 21.

Mr. G. Sim communicated an account of a small hoard of coins found at Newstead, near Melrose. They consisted of a testoon and half-testoon of Francis and Mary, and nearly a hundred placks of James III., IV., and V., and of Mary. Among them, however, was a third-brass coin of Tetricus, which had possibly been in circulation as a plack.

Mr. R. S. Francis communicated an account of a hoard of Anglo-Saxon coins discovered in October last at Ipswich. They were all pennies of Æthelred II., with the hand of Providence between A and Ω on the reverse, and struck at Bath, Bedford, Cambridge, Canterbury, Ipswich, London, Lyminge, Norwich, Rochester, Southampton, Sudbury, and Thetford. Only two appear to have had the head to the right.

Mr. Evans exhibited a penny of Ecgbearht, of the type Hawkins, No. 157, and with *EEGBEARHT REX* on the obverse, and *SVENE MONETA* on the reverse, with the name of Ecgbearht in monogram in the centre, for such it appears to be, and not Dorobernia Civitas.

Mr. Boyne exhibited a short-cross penny of Henry, of the large size,

with five curls of hair to the head, and minted by FIL' AIMER ON LVN, and gave reasons for regarding the FIL as significant of Filius rather than of Filippus or Philip.

Mr. Vaux read a paper "On Finds of Roman Coins in India, and the Relations of Rome with the East," in which he traced from ancient historians the intercourse of Rome with the Oriental nations, and illustrated it by the various hoards of Roman coins found in Asia.

Mr. Madden read a paper "On some Roman Coins found at Coimbatore, India." These coins, fifty-one in number, are all in gold, and range from the time of Augustus to that of Caracalla, and are in the possession of Mrs. Marjoribanks.

BATH LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL ASSOCIATION.

Nov. 6, 1863. The annual meeting was held, the Rev. Prebendary SCARTH in the chair.

The report, which was read by Mr. Barrett (Hon. Sec.), shewed that the number of members had increased, and that the finances were in a satisfactory state. It also spoke of the death of the Rev. Francis Kilvert (the former Chairman), and, on the motion of Mr. Barrett, a vote of condolence to his bereaved family was passed.

Dr. Beddoe, F.E.S., read a paper "On the Ethnological History of Ancient India;" and on the 4th of December he read a second, which treated of the same subject in mediæval and modern times. The papers were of much interest, but we can only spare room for a few of the concluding remarks, which relate, as will be seen, to a subject of present interest. Dr. Beddoe had remarked at the commencement that his theme was one that touched Englishmen nearly. They were all members of the ruling caste of India. We, whose forefathers were no more advanced than the New Zealanders are now when the plains of the Ganges were the seat of powerful and civilized empires, held in our hands the appointment of the rulers of that ancient and famous land. We were accustomed to class all together the 180 millions of people under British rule in India, and were apt to forget that they included several nations and numerous tribes, differing among themselves in almost every particular in which one people could differ from another. He now concluded it thus :—

"One part of the subject remains, which I should have liked to discuss at greater length than I can allow to it, but as it is as much medical as ethnological, it might, perhaps, be inappropriate in the present lecture—I mean the question of acclimatization, as applied to the Europeans in India; the question whether it would be possible for us to form a permanent colony in India. Hitherto the experiment has not been fairly tried; indeed, it has been hardly tried at all; but such experience as we have obtained is not favourable. The question is a double one, and may be put in this form. Firstly, could an English colony maintain its numbers in India? To this we may answer No; not in the principal stations we now occupy, but it is probable that we could do so in some parts of the hills. Secondly, if such colony could keep up its numbers, could its numbers and their descendants maintain their bodily and mental or moral vigour unimpaired? The answer usually given to this query is still more unfavourable. I shall not enter on the medical aspects of these questions, but only refer briefly to the evidence afforded by the ethnological history. Considering the facilities the Mussulmans had for maintaining their numbers, I think their comparative fewness at this day tends to prove that the climate has operated against their multiplication. That it has done so against their energy and moral vigour would seem to be indicated by the fact that those lately

arrived seem generally to have had the advantage in these respects of the native Hindustanis.

"There are in Calcutta, Bombay, and elsewhere great numbers of native Christians called Portuguese, many of whom are very black. I mention them merely to assert that from their existence we can draw no conclusion whatever. There is not a drop of Portuguese blood in the veins of most of them; they are the descendants of low-caste converts. The same may be said of the so-called black Jews of Cochin; they are Jews in religion alone. The white Jews there, who form a separate community, are indeed of Hebrew blood, and accordingly they have light complexions, and some of them have fair or reddish hair; but they do not addict themselves to labour, and, moreover, their numbers are partly kept up by reinforcements from Europe. Indeed, if we could prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that Jews can become thoroughly acclimatised in India, it would avail us nothing, for the Jews have a capacity for acclimatisation surpassing that of most races, and certainly that of our own. Even the Portuguese are natives of a far better climate than our own, and therefore more likely to succeed in India, which, however, they have failed to accomplish. The Mussulmans come from various regions, but most, if not all, were accustomed to a degree of summer heat which we never experience.

"Such is the relation in which we stand towards the previous invaders of India as regards capacity for acclimatisation. If by any unexpected chain of events the English colony in India were cut off from the mother country, it would soon lose its power and sink into insignificance, as the Dutch have done in Ceylon and the Portuguese on the continental coast. But the Rohillas, Synds, and so-called Moguls will not easily or rapidly do so under our rule. We are too apt to forget, when we consider our mutual connexion, and accuse them of rebellion, of treachery, of bloodthirstiness,—too apt to forget, I say, what they never can forget, that they were the ruling races in a great part of India, and might have been so now had we not supplanted them. So were the Sikhs in the Punjab. The Sikhs have no special dislike to our nation or to our religion; they have fought bravely and heartily for us on many a field; but they will not forget that they have once held supreme dominion, nor will they fail to struggle for it again, if contemptuously treated, whenever a fitting opportunity may offer itself. Doubtless Islamism is, like our own, a proselytising religion, and as such tends to run into fanaticism in the ignorant and narrow-minded, as we see even in our own country and in our own day. But not all Mussulmans are furious bigots, nor would fanaticism alone have driven Mussulmans to mutiny or rebel against us. There are millions of peaceable Mussulmans in Hindostan and the Peninsula who would never even dream of entering into a revolt against us, but they are not of the military and formerly dominant races. Again, in the case of the Brahmin, Rajpoot, and other high-caste Hindu sepoys, a religious element no doubt entered into the motives and pretexts for the actual outbreak of the great mutiny, but the dread of having their caste taken away partook as much of aristocratic pride as of religious feeling.

"The tribes I have just been speaking of, Mussulman as well as Hindu, are physically, if not also in moral force, and energy, and character, superior to almost any others in the country. I shall not now enquire whether this superiority is in any way connected with the fact that they partake more of the Aryan blood; in fact, they are nearer akin to ourselves than the bulk of the remaining inhabitants of India. It is clear, however, that they do possess it, and that, in the absence of Europeans, it would naturally render them masters of the country. It seems to me that from this point of view they deserve some consideration and conciliation at our hands; and that, as it must be a work of time to induce military castes to settle down quietly to peaceful avocations, it would be a matter at once of policy and of justice to employ them in the meantime, as we have hitherto done, to form the bulk of our Indian armies. Such a force is far less expensive than a European one; nor could this country continue, with a brisk labour market, to supply the constant demand for recruits caused by the unhealthiness of the climate."

EXETER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 16, 1863. At the quarterly meeting held in the College Hall, Exeter, the Right Hon. EARL FORTESCUE presided.

The report was read by the Rev. J. L. Fulford, one of the Honorary Secretaries. It spoke as follows of church building in progress in the neighbourhood :—

“At Lympston the work of rebuilding the church is so far advanced that there is little doubt of the work being completed soon after Easter. The new church at Withycombe Raleigh, although not so far advanced, has made considerable progress, and the large church in the important town of Bideford is in a very advanced state. On this important subject, it is with both pleasure and interest your Committee are enabled to mention three adjoining parishes, Sandford Peverell, Upwman, and Hockworthy, where the churches are in course of rebuilding; Holcombe Rogers has undergone much repair and improvement, and the roof of the north aisle has been entirely newly done; Huntsham, Halberton, Tiverton, Collumpton, and Burlescombe have already been either entirely rebuilt, or extensively restored; and these nine parishes adjoin each other. Neither shall we stop here;—the important church of St. Mary Majors is about to be almost entirely rebuilt, and many other churches both in Devon and Cornwall are under extensive repair.

“Our members are aware that much has been done in the fine and beautiful church at Crediton, and all except the chancel, the transepts, and the Lady-chapel have been entirely restored; and it is pleasing to find that further works are in contemplation. It is intended to complete all the external repairs, to make the Corporation room correspond in character with the sacred building, and restore the Lady-chapel, which until within a few years was used as a grammar school.

“The Chancellor of the Diocese has refused his sanction to the removal of St. John’s Bow, which forms a portion of the chancel of St. John’s Church, and is one of the most ancient buildings in Exeter. Very much is certainly necessary to be done, and the parishioners having passed their Church-rate, would do well to call in the aid of an experienced architect, to direct them in a proceeding of considerable difficulty.”

Another portion of the Report was devoted to the consideration of the improvement of bell-ringing :—

“In a former report your Committee referred to the too often neglected, and little cared for, church bells and belfries. They would again call attention to them, and ask our members to take a greater interest in bells, and bell-ringing; for not only do they form a portion of the furniture of a church, but are used either for some parochial or national day of joy. The history of a peal of church bells, when enquired into, frequently forms an interesting enquiry; they are generally individual gifts to God’s house, and of no little value.

“But, it may be asked, how can things be mended? Your Committee answer, that one way would be to encourage among persons of a different class than has been usual the love and practice of bell-ringing. Hence it is that most of our bell-ringers do not, as a rule, stand high as orderly, well-conducted people. But there is no reason why it should be so, but the reverse. For instance, they ought not to be the *least* intellectual, or the *least* intelligent of their class. They must have the faculty of distinguishing sounds, and of measuring time accurately; the beat of the bar must be marked, whatever the number of the bells in the peal may be. There must also be true relative distance between the strokes of each bell in the round. It demands a quick eye, a keen ear, an accurate and firm hand. In change-ringing these qualities are requisite in a much greater degree of excellence, and to understand the principle upon which the changes are made requires more than the ordinary measure of intelligence.

“Your Committee would suggest that a great change for the better might easily be effected in our belfries, if the best conducted amongst the young men in each parish would form themselves into a band or brotherhood, with fixed and definite rules. This has been done in many instances, and your Committee would revert

with more than ordinary pleasure to the inauguration of the church bells of St. George's Clyst, when a band of change-ringers from Bristol called together not only the parishioners but the whole neighbourhood to hear them."

T. G. Norris, Esq., exhibited an ancient plan, preserved among the City Archives, of Winnard's Chapel and Almshouses as they existed shortly after 1643, or immediately following the siege of Exeter. It had always been supposed that these almshouses sustained considerable injury during the Rebellion; but the plan in question proves it was not so, and that they remain in their original state.

J. Hayward, Esq., produced a drawing of a church intended to be erected at Amoy, in China, which was much approved of by those present.

Lieut.-Colonel Harding exhibited a copy of Mr. Farrer's privately printed "Notice of Maeshowe" (already noticed in the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*^d), and then read the following paper "On Morwenstow Church:"—

"Morwenstow, the most northerly parish in Cornwall, is built on a bold knoll between two stupendous eminences overlooking the Atlantic, and near the cliffs, which rise full 420 ft. in perpendicular height, and partake of the rugged grandeur common to this district.

"The church is dedicated to St. Morwenna, a daughter of Brechan, a little king of South Wales, who lived about the ninth century, and from whom the district of Brecknock derives its title. His offspring consisted of twenty-four sons and daughters, all of whom, it is said, devoted themselves to God. Many churches in Cornwall, Devon, and Wales are distinguished by their names. Morwenna separated from her sisters, and established herself in the north-east angle of Cornwall.

"Morwenstow Church is in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and is called in the 1st Valor, 'Ecclesia de Marwent-churche,' or 'Marewen-church.'

"The church itself is large, and consists of chancel, nave, south aisle, and west tower of three stages. The principal entrance is by the south porch. The outer arch, of Norman design, has, on a pediment, a group of figures resembling crocodiles, with chains issuing from their mouths and entwining a lamb. The inner arch is early Norman, ornamented with chevron mouldings and grotesque heads. In these particulars it bears much resemblance, in age and character, to that of its neighbour at Kilkhampton, but is less diffuse in ornament, and smaller in extent. The pillars in the church have some of them Norman capitals, while others are Perpendicular. The windows, except the east and west tower window, are much debased.

"The east window, of three lights, is a memorial to the Hon. Capt. Trefusis, R.N., a brother of Lord Clinton, who placed this beautiful window, executed by Warrington, in remembrance of his deceased relative. It is Decorated, the centre light representing St. Morwenna, the Virgin occupying the south side, and St. John the north.

"There are several good bench-ends in the church, and some of them are exceedingly handsome.

"The roof of the nave is cradle-formed, on two of the bosses of which we find emblems of the Trinity; on one is a double triangle, so disposed as to present five points—the other, six. I imagine these to have been placed there by the monks in earlier days, who are said to have entered deeply into the mysteries of alchymy, and the Trinity was their favourite symbol. The pentagon was one of the signs described in a table of chemical and philosophical characters, and introduced into a curious little book entitled 'The Last Will and Testament of Basil Valentine,' a monk of the Benedictine Order, of which an English translation was published in 1671.

"In the roof of the churches of Tavistock, Widdicombe in Moore, and Chagford, Devonshire, is a singular combination of three rabbits in triangle, having three ears only, but so disposed as to represent each rabbit with two ears.

"This also I imagine to be one of the symbols used by alchymists, and is called in the book before alluded to 'the hunt of Venus.' Rabbits, it is well known, were often used by the followers of this mysterious art.

"The cabled font, of Saxon origin," says the Rev. R. S. Hawker, the Vicar of the parish, 'is hewn from the grey rock of the neighbouring cliffs, about A.D. 875; the oldest, as I conceive, except Perranzabuloe, in Cornwall.'

"There is an ancient custom still preserved in Morwenstow Church, which is the use of the 'pitch-pipe.' This instrument was, I imagine, in general use forty or fifty years since, and is probably still so in many remote parishes.

"The churchyard of this retired village of Morwenstow is close to the Severn sea, and the Vicar's glebe is bounded by stern, rifted cliffs; and so tremendous is the power of the sea on this particular part of the coast, that insulated masses of rock, from ten to twenty tons in weight, are frequently uplifted and thrown upon the beach.

"Many a startling legend of shipwreck can the worthy Vicar recount; and a visit to his churchyard will prove a source of deep interest, and tell many a tale of shipwrecked mariners, who have been washed on this iron-bound coast, and, far from family and friends, have received care and reverence at the hands of strangers. Without referring to the scattered memorials of many who have been doomed to a watery grave, three entire crews of ships here rest together, all of whom had been collected, and decently consigned to Christian sepulture. They were not piled one upon another in a common pit, but are buried side by side, each in his own grave. They who have thus honoured the dead will seldom fail in their duty to the living.

"Half way down a precipitous cliff near the church, still survives, with its scanty water and ruined wall, the well of St. Morwenna, an old baptismal font. This ancient fountain, now dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has been recently repaired, and the water of Baptism is always taken from it in a pitcher kept for the purpose.

"Mr. Hawker speaks of this well in the following terms:—'It stands amid the rugged and seaworn rocks, and before it the wide sea. The shelter and retirement of the spot might have led to its selection, or the extreme beauty of the scene. The fathers remembered that 'the sea was His, and He made it, and that His hands prepared the dry land.'

"The following beautiful lines are from the pen of the same author:—

'Here dwelt, in times long past—so legends tell—
Holy Morwenna, guardian of this well.
Here, on the foreheads of our fathers pour'd
From this lone spring the Laver of the Lord.

If, Traveller, thy happy spirit know
That awful Fount whence living Waters flow,
Then hither come to draw: thy feet have found,
Amid these rocks, a place of holy ground.

Then sigh one blessing! breathe a voice of praise
O'er the fond labour of departed days!
Tell the glad Waters of the former fame,
And teach the joyful winds Morwenna's name.'

"The spread of Christianity occasioned the dedication of many of these springs, to which miraculous virtues have been attached, and over them small edifices were frequently set up, and used as oratories, baptisteries, and for other sacred purposes.

"There is much interest attached to a rough down called Woolley Moor, in which is a pool of water, the ground falling on either side; the north carries off the waters of the River Torridge, while on the south side commences that fine river the Tamar, which, after dividing the counties of Devon and Cornwall, terminates in Hamoaze, which bears on its waters a considerable portion of the British Navy in ordinary.

"Stanbury, in this parish, was the birthplace of John Stanbury, Bishop of Hereford, who died May 11, 1474. He was confessor to King Henry VI., and was appointed the first Provost of the College founded by that monarch at Eton in 1440."

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 21, 1863. BARRY DELANY, Esq., M.D., in the chair.

Twenty-two new members were elected, and several presentations to the Library and the Museum were announced. Among them was a grant of George III. in the thirteenth year of his reign, removing the legal disability affecting the right of Ambrose Kirwan, son of Thomas Kirwan, of the county of Galway, to succeed to and enter on the possession of the property of his father, deceased.

Mr. Prim said this document was much injured by damp, and in part illegible, but it appeared to set forth that Ambrose Kirwan had in 1743 embarked from Cork for Bordeaux, and having continued there for some time trading as a merchant, subsequently proceeded to Nantz, where he failed in business, and was reduced to great straits for a means of livelihood and was imprisoned for debt, when a French officer, named Beragh, induced him, on the terms of paying off the debts and procuring his release, to enlist in King James's Regiment of Horse, in the French service, and accordingly in the year 1746 he embarked from Ostend, on board the "*Bourbon*," a French transport, with other recruits, but on the voyage they were taken by a British ship and carried prisoners to Dover Castle, and subsequently removed to Canterbury. Whilst there it was found that he had become entitled, by the death of his father and elder brother, to a considerable estate in the county of Galway, but his right of inheritance was barred by the law which declared all persons enlisting into the service of the Kings of France and Spain guilty of high treason. The object of the present grant was therefore to declare the removal of his outlawry and forgiveness of all treasons, felonies, and crimes imputed to him, and to render him fully qualified to receive and enjoy the family inheritance and enter thereupon.

The Rev. Thomas O'Carroll, P.P., of Clonulty, near Cashel, sent a groundplan of the existing remains of Athassel Priory, co. Tipperary. From this plan the ruins of the priory would appear to be most extensive and extremely interesting.

The Rev. Charles Vignoles, Rector of Clonmacnoise, presented rubbings of two recently discovered old Irish inscribed tombs, from the ruins of Clonmacnoise. The rubbings were made by Mr. Molloy, a neighbouring farmer. One bore the inscription *OR DO BONUIT*, 'a prayer for Bonuit;' the other, *OR COMGAN*, 'a prayer (for) Comgan.' An incised cross was sculptured on each stone.

Mr. Graves said that Mr. Molloy was a most intelligent man. He (Mr. Graves) had shewn him how to take rubbings of the tombs by means of grass, which for very coarse sandstone was much better than heelball, and the result was that he had taken rubbings of nearly all the very old Irish tombs at Clonmacnoise, in the most excellent style. Those now sent were of tombs recently discovered, and belonged to the seventh or eighth century. Mr. Vignoles had also transmitted to the Society two very fine bronze pins—one of which had some very elaborate and interesting ornamentation—which had been discovered in digging up an old by-road, or *boreen*, at Clonmacnoise.

Mr. Robertson exhibited a flooring-tile, from the Black Abbey,

Kilkenny, which had been recently turned up in bringing the flooring to the original level. The type of the ornamental pattern (a fleur-de-lis) on the tile was similar to some of the specimens from St. Canice's Cathedral, now in the Society's Museum.

Mr. Prim referred to a paper on the discovery of some ancient tombs in the Black Abbey which he had contributed to the Society's Transactions in 1851. In that paper he had embodied a statement made to him by the late Mr. John Glindon, of Newbuilding-lane, who had informed him that when the ruins of one wing of the abbey were being roofed in and restored for the purposes of divine worship about fifty years since, he (Mr. Glindon) had acted as overseer of the works. One portion of the statement was that at the original floor level, which till within the past month had been filled up to the height of about three feet, the workmen had found a portion of the old flooring of encaustic tiles in quite a perfect state, and had so left it when filling in the earth to raise the modern floor. The recent clearing away of this modern floor by the Rev. Messrs. Connolly and Skelly did not sustain this statement, only two or three encaustic tiles having been found scattered among the rubbish, so far as he (Mr. Prim) could ascertain. Another portion of the statement of Mr. Glindon averred that some half-dozen ancient stone coffins had been covered up under the modern floor. The fact appeared that there had been only two stone coffins thus concealed, and they had now been removed to the avenue or approach to the abbey from Blackmill.

Mr. George Morant, jun., of Shirley House, Carrickmacross, sent drawings of some very curious ancient ornaments found by him and his three sons recently in searching a crannoge in Monalty Lake, near Carrickmacross. One seemed to have been a pendant ornament. It was a jewel of rock crystal, set transparent in silver,—the setting being very much corroded on the front side,—of oval shape, about two inches by one in size. The ornamentation of the silver setting was a kind of cable twist of exquisite workmanship. The other article was much smaller, of gold, and somewhat resembling a watch-key. Both were found embedded in the gravel and boggy soil of the beach of the artificial island. Numbers of bronze pins, antique combs, and other relics of the ancient inhabitants have been previously found from time to time in this crannoge.

The Rev. Mr. Graves read a letter from the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe,—whose various writings on English bells and bell-ringing are so well known,—suggesting that the attention of the Society ought to be called to the desirability of ascertaining how many old bells there are in Ireland, and where they are to be found, with their legends, and particularly the stamps and founder's marks upon them, which should be taken off by rubbing or squeezing. Mr. Graves expressed a hope that all the members would aid in forming such a catalogue of ancient Irish bells, which were fast disappearing. He had himself preserved the legends on the old bells of St. Canice's Cathedral, which were recently re-cast.

Mr. Prim stated that he had a few days since requested the Rev. John F. Shearman, R.C.C., Dunlavin, co. Wicklow, to procure for the Society a rubbing of the old bell which formerly belonged to the Black Abbey, Kilkenny, at present suspended in the Market-house of Dunlavin.

Mr. Robert Malcomson, Carlow, sent an impression in wax of a seal recently found by a labourer whilst digging in the parish of Kilmore, co. Cavan, and now in the possession of the Rev. C. P. Meehan, of Dublin. The material is bronze, the device a shield, being the O'Reilly arms, surmounted by a coronet, and the legend round the verge, HUGO RELIUS KILMOREN. VIC. APOST. There could be little doubt that it was the seal of Hugh O'Reilly, who was Roman Catholic Bishop of Kilmore, and subsequently Archbishop of Armagh, in the middle of the seventeenth century.

A paper was read, contributed by Mr. Richardson Smith, on curious sculptures, consisting of concentric circles joined by lines, found over acres of the rocks, when stripped of their thin coating of vegetation, at Lochgilphead, in the western Highlands of Scotland, and closely resembling the markings on rocks in the county of Kerry, described by the Very Rev. Dean Graves to the Royal Irish Academy. Some drawings of these sculptures it was resolved should be engraved for the Society's Journal.

Mr. Wilson, Collector of Inland Revenue, Wexford, sent the following notice of the monument of the Galmoy family in the abbey of Graigue, co. Kilkenny:—

"I send a copy of the inscription on the Galmoy monument in Graigue Abbey. When the present Catholic church, which occupies a part of the site of the ancient abbey, was being built in 1813, the monument was found among the rubbish, and was built into the external wall of the vestry. It appears to be black Kilkenny marble; it has lost its polish, but is in other respects uninjured, and a little trouble would restore it to its original beauty. It is very respectable as a specimen of monumental art—very superior to the work of the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth century. I have no doubt it was originally fixed inside the church. From the absence of any dates it would appear to have been erected during the lifetime of the first Viscount Galmoy, as was the case with the Mountgarret monument in the cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny. It is surmounted with three shields of arms, which are in the main the same as those of the Ormonde family. The falcon crest, the chief indented, the lion sable, the three cups, and the saltier, are common to both. The Galmoy family appear to have had extensive possessions in that neighbourhood. The date of creation of the viscountcy was 1646. The last holder of the title was Piers, the third Viscount, who held a high command in the army of King James as, I believe, general of cavalry. Indeed, the bulk of the Irish cavalry in that war appears to have been raised in the counties of Kilkenny and Carlow, adjoining Graigue. The property was forfeited and the Viscount attainted in 1697, but for what offence I know not. It could not have been for his actions in the Stuart war, for, as he formed part of the garrison of Limerick at the time of its surrender, he would have had the benefit of the articles of surrender. Indeed, he appears as one of the Irish Commissioners mentioned in the treaty itself, next after Sarsfield. I believe the Galmoy title is the only one of those which had been under attainder for participation in the Stuart wars in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and to which an heir exists, the attainder of which has not been reversed."

Mr. Prim remarked, as to the attainder of Lord Galmoy, that his case might have been similar to that of many of the Irish proprietors,—for instance, Purcell Baron of Loughmoe, who had been one of the Commissioners for arranging the treaty of surrender,—who although privileged to avail themselves of the articles of Limerick, and remain at home to enjoy their estates, preferred to proceed to France with King James, and thus incurred the forfeiture of their titles and properties.

The following were the other papers brought before the meeting:—

"Notices of the English Settlement in Derry," by Mr. Arthur Gerald

Geoghegan, (the expense of printing which in the Society's Journal the author very liberally stated his willingness to defray himself).

"The Siege of Ballysoman Castle," by Mr. W. J. Donovan.

"Notes on some Peculiarities in Ancient and Mediæval Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture," by Mr. S. V. Du Noyer, M.R.I.A.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 30, 1863. The Rev. J. H. HILL in the chair.

Letters were read from Earl Howe, W. S. Dugdale, Esq., of Merevale, and other gentlemen, stating the pleasure it will give them to further the wishes and interests of the Society at its intended meeting at Hinckley next year.

Mr. North (Hon. Sec.) announced donations amounting to £14 12s. 6d., towards the preservation of the Jewry Wall; a subject to which reference is made in another page^e.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Alfred Ellis, Esq., the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

"That this Society takes this its first opportunity of recording its deep sorrow at the decease of the Rev. Canon James, late Vicar of Theddingworth, and one of its first honorary members, and of expressing its conviction of the great loss this and kindred Societies have sustained in his death, and of its high appreciation of his many amiable qualities and scholarly attainments."

Among the articles exhibited were the following:—

By Mr. North: Two tradesmen's tokens, found in Market Harborough Church, during its restoration a few years ago; one issued by Robert Bass, of Market Harborough, at the Hart Inn, in 1668, and, in allusion to that sign, heart-shaped; the other coined by George Almond, of Medbourne, in 1667. There were also found at the same time a Northamptonshire tradesman's token, issued by John Collier, IN ROELL, 1658; and a farthing of Charles I., inscribed on the obverse, CARO. D.G. MAG. BRL., and on the reverse, FRA. ET HIB. REX, this being one of the authorized farthings, the privilege of making which was granted to private individuals for their own benefit, and which caused discontent among the people from the fact of their being much below their nominal value; they, in consequence, failed in superseding the tradesmen's tokens, notwithstanding the proclamations for abolishing the latter;—and several Nuremburg tokens issued by Hans Krauwinkle, two of which bore the inscription, GOTTES. GABEN. SOL. MAN. LOB.

By the Rev. A. Pownall, of South Kilworth Rectory: What is believed to be an unique penny of Athelstan I., found in Northamptonshire; upon which Mr. Pownall remarked that the coin presents an unpublished type of the money of that Athelstan who is supposed in some way to have been governing in East Anglia during the reign of Egbert, about the middle of the first half of the ninth century, and who is probably the son of Ethelwolf, to whom, on succeeding to the throne, that sovereign gave "the kingdoms of the Kentish men, and of the East Saxons, and of the men of Surrey, and of the South Saxons," as is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle under the year A.D. 836.

^e GENT. MAG., Jan. 1864, p. 52.

Mr. Dudgeon, artist, sent for exhibition several extremely beautiful water-colour and India-ink drawings of Ragdale (or Rakedale) Hall, Leicestershire; and Mr. James Thompson read a paper, which traced the descent of the estate and the various fortunes of its successive owners, from Ralph Lord Basset of Drayton (*temp.* Rich. II.) through the Shirleys, down to the present day. John Shirley, Esq., who died in 1570, is presumed to have been the builder of the existing Hall. His son was Sir George Shirley, who was Sheriff of the county about the year 1603, and who, eight years after, was created a baronet. To him may be attributed the enlargement of the Elizabethan manor-house in the style prevalent in the reign of James I., and the substitution of red brick as a building material in the place of timber. He died in the year 1622.

To Sir George succeeded Sir Henry, whose alliance with the Devereux family ultimately raised his descendants in rank. The lady to whom he was married was Dorothy Devereux, daughter of Robert Earl of Essex, and co-heiress to her brother, Robert Earl of Essex. In the days of Sir Henry and Lady Dorothy the old manor-house of Rakedale was considerably "beautified." They were proud of their ancestry, and delighted in the insignia of the races from whom they had descended. Sir Henry therefore added the east bow and projecting porch to the front, about the year 1629; and above the door he caused to be carved in stone the family coat of arms, containing fifty quarterings; thus shewing the families with which he was connected by alliance and descent; the last of the fifty quarterings being that of Paris of Lincolnshire, from which, obviously, the shield of Pares has been derived. On each side of this coat of arms are two others—that to the left of the spectator being the coat of Sir Henry's mother, who was Frances, daughter of Edward Lord Berkeley, and that to the right the coat of Devereux, his wife's family. On the sides of the doorway are the crests of Shirley and Devereux. In the parlour, on a finely-emblazoned shield, carved in wood, over the chimney breast, are eight quarterings; those on the dexter being the coats of Shirley, and those on the sinister the quarterings of Devereux. The date of the work is fixed on one of the pseudo-Classical pillars, which stands by the side of the panel, namely, 1631; and the initials H. D. S. (Henry and Dorothy Shirley) plainly indicate under whose directions the carving was executed. In the oak wainscot of the chamber over the parlour the arms of Shirley and Devereux were also carved. Sir Henry was a great lover of genealogy as well as heraldry; and by his directions the fine family pedigree now preserved at Staunton Harold was completed in 1632. In the year ensuing he died.

Sad times for the Shirleys followed. The only son of Sir Henry who lived to perpetuate the stock was his second son, who was a devoted Royalist, and who was imprisoned seven times in the Tower, where he died in 1656, under thirty years of age. He erected the beautiful Gothic chapel at Staunton Harold, which remains a monument of his good taste, imperfect as may be the execution.

The misfortunes of the father, however, made the fortunes of the son, Robert. Only six years of age at his father's decease, he was elevated to the barony of Ferrers of Chartley in 1677, by King Charles II., who thus recognised the great services of his parent. The claim to the barony of Ferrers was based on the young baronet's descent from his

grandmother, Dorothy Devereux. In the year 1711 he was created Earl Ferrers and Viscount Tamworth. Towards the close of Charles the Second's reign, he built the largest bow to the old manor-house at Rake-dale, near its western extremity, and he made the place his hunting-seat, where he kept the hawks he used in falconry—the stone trough upon which they were fed being in existence about 1800, when Nichols published his volume of *East Goscote Hundred*.

It may be inferred that when the old house became a hunting-seat, the Shirleys gradually abandoned it as a residence; and this would take place after the decease of the first Earl in 1717. About that time, doubtless, the proprietors let the place to a tenant named Henton. In the adjoining church lies George Henton, who died in the year 1731, aged 70, and who may be supposed to have been the first occupier after the first Earl's decease. Born in 1661, he was eleven years younger than that nobleman, and was probably a confidential tenant, treated on familiar terms by Lord Ferrers in his hunting seasons. Nichols (writing in 1799) says, "The old mansion-house is at present inhabited by Mr. Henton, a substantial farmer, Earl Ferrers' tenant;" and it may be thence inferred that the old-fashioned tie of landlord and tenant had been preserved unbroken from the first lord's time to that of the seventh Earl Ferrers.

Speaking of the drawings, Mr. Thompson said,—

"The first of these represents the building from a point south-west of it. It gives the whole range of the front. The two gables nearest the spectator surmount the Jacobean portion of the edifice—that added by Sir George, the first baronet; the bay beneath the first gable having been added (as above stated) by the first Lord Ferrers, towards the close of Charles the Second's reign. Next to the two gables is the porch erected by Sir Henry, the second baronet, where often the falconer may be supposed to have stood, waiting for his master and Lady Dorothy, hawk on wrist, before they set out for the morning's recreation. Above the door is the shield with the fifty quarterings. Beyond the porch, to the right, is the timbered dwelling of the reign of Elizabeth, raised by John Shirley, Esq., the father of the first baronet. To the right of this is a third gable, with bay beneath it—the latter made by Sir Henry. The façade is completed by an ancient wing with a modern frontage. It is not difficult to perceive from the roof-lines that different parts have been erected at different periods.

"In the second picture the front is taken from a south-eastern locality. It shews the church, and the old market-cross on its south side, more fully than the other view: the latter being particularly elegant and striking. The church has been much mutilated, and possesses little interest. All the other details of the hall will be recognised after the explanation of the first drawing.

"From the two illustrations it will be seen that Rakedale Manor-house stands second in picturesque effect to no building in the county of its date, and perhaps has no rival. The drawings do ample justice to the subject, and afford the Society additional proofs of the high artistic accomplishment of its member, Mr. Dudgeon."

LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Jan. 11. ALFRED WHITE, Esq., F.S.A., F.L.S., in the chair.

Mr. George Russell French read a paper "On the Stone Coffins found on the North Side of the Temple Church" in 1862. Of these, four were quite plain, and without inscription; upon the lid of the fifth were a few mixed capital letters, of which nothing can be made out; whilst on the sixth coffin the name is seen in incised letters of the date

of the twelfth century, PHILIPPUS HILARIO, in two rows on one side of the ridge, upon which is the letter T. This name Mr. French considers is that of the famous Hilary, Bishop of Chichester A.D. 1146 to 1169, who was for his learning and eloquence noticed by Henry of Blois, brother of King Stephen, to whose Queen, Matilda, Hilary became Chaplain and Confessor. When he was Bishop of Chichester he was elected by a majority of the Chapter of York to be their Archbishop, but a double return having been made, the Pope consecrated his own favourite, Murdac. In the seventh and eighth years of Henry II., Hilary was Sheriff of Surrey, and he was high in the favour of that King, for he alone, of all the bishops, on two occasions, at Westminster and Clarendon, subscribed his name to the royal proposition in "good faith," and without the clause so offensive to the King, "salvo ordine suo," of each prelate except himself. After alluding to a dispute with the Abbot of Battel, Mr. French proceeded to give an account of the quarrel between the King and Archbishop Becket, in which Hilary took a very prominent part, being selected by Henry as his advocate: and as the best speaker among the bishops, he declared in their name, at a great synod of barons and prelates held at Westminster, that Becket was a traitor and a perjurer, and therefore no longer entitled to their obedience. And when the questions in dispute were referred to the Pope, Hilary was sent by his royal master, as the head of the Commissioners, to argue the case before the Pontiff. To account for the coffin of Bishop Hilary being found in the Temple cemetery, it was suggested that he was buried in the ground attached to the first Temple, which was built between Fleet-street and Holborn, and not far from the Bishop of Chichester's Inn in Chancery-lane, his residence when he came to London to attend the synods at Westminster, and that when this first church fell into decay, as noticed by Stow, after the erection of the second Temple nearer to the Thames, the Bishop's coffin was removed to the new burial-place. The Bishop was a subscribing witness to charters in the reigns of Stephen and Henry II. In the former's time his signature is given "Hilario Cicestrensi Episcopo," but in the latter reign, in a deed of gift of Sompting Church to the Knights Templars, he signs himself "Hilario Episcopus Cicentrensi:" here the surname must be in the nominative case, and thus it agrees with the spelling on the coffin lid.

The foregoing is only an outline of Mr. French's paper, which was at some length.

Mr. Charles Baily observed that a communication had appeared in the *Archæological Journal*, No. 78, for 1863, in which Mr. Weston S. Walford expressed his opinion that there had been letters on the other side of the ridge, of which the capital T before noticed was the termination of one line, and he gave the inscription in full, according to his own impression, HIC JACET PHILIPPVS DE SANCTO HILARIO, and referred this name to Philip, the youngest of the four sons of Peter de St. Hilary, brother of James de St. Hilary, whose daughter Matilda married, first, Roger de Clare, Earl of Hertford, who died in 1173, and, secondly, William de Albini, Earl of Arundel. But Mr. Walford admits that he finds no other mention of this Philip de St. Hilary, and there is no proof of the existence of the additional letters as supplied by him.

Mr. John E. Price read a paper on the discovery, near Farringdon-road, Clerkenwell, of "A Kiln for Burning Encaustic Tiles." This in-

interesting relic of antiquity was found during the progress of the excavations for the Metropolitan Railway, and is situated close to the Farringdon-street Station. It occupies part of that—until recently—vacant ground which formed the site of Bowling-street, Peter-street, and a large number of densely-populated courts and alleys, which, with many intricacies, here led down to the Fleet ditch. The entire demolition of this neighbourhood, and the consequent accumulation of rubbish, render measurements uncertain; but the kiln rests on the natural clay of the locality, and its position will be found to be some 14 ft. from the present level of the roadway. It is about 16 ft. long and 10 ft. wide, and consists of three parallel arches, averaging 2 ft. wide by 1 ft. high, separated from each other by a pier of about 12 in. in width. These arches constitute the furnaces, and support a level floor which is pierced at equal distances with a series of openings, each 2 ft. long by 5 in. wide. Through these the heat would rise from below for firing the tiles. On the spaces between these apertures the tiles were probably placed, either laid in “saggers” if the nature of the fuel rendered protection from smoke necessary, or, what is more likely, simply stacked for burning. There are thirty such openings remaining, though in some instances the intervening spaces have fallen away. The entire structure is composed of plane tiles, similar to those used for roofing purposes. These, in such exposed situations as the sides and roof of the furnaces, have “run” together and become covered with a highly vitreous glaze, though where protected from the heat they are of a bright red colour, and as perfect as when first used. They are also made to serve as the paved floor, or fire-place, of the kiln, the three arches and intermediate piers being built upon two rows of such tiles, one overlaying the other, and vertically placed. This well-made flooring forms a solid foundation of about 14 in. thickness. In the furnaces the tiles composing it have been cemented together with concrete, which has been afterwards smoothed over to present a hard and even surface to receive the fuel. This layer is as firm as ever, and was apparently a great preventive against the edges of the tiles becoming broken and torn away by the action of the fire. In it has been traced a quantity of burnt wood, so possibly charcoal was the fuel employed, which is the more probable from there having been discovered no sign of flue or aperture for the escape of smoke. The rubbish immediately overlaying the kiln principally consisted of broken tiles and bricks. These, doubtless, formed part of the walls of the kiln, which would be built up to a certain height round the perforated floor. In clearing away the rubbish a few tiles were discovered: of these, specimens were selected for exhibition; they are of different sizes, but are all of familiar types, and appear to be but refuse tiles, spoilt and blistered in the burning, and consequently thrown on one side as unfit for use; many, though glazed, are plain and devoid of pattern. Some have the figure of white clay laid in *cavetto*, but unglazed; while others indicate how both device and glaze have been destroyed by excessive heat. Among the designs we may mention the fleur-de-lis in bloom, and the double-headed eagle, devices frequently met with on encaustic tiles. Of such, Westminster, Gloucester, Oxford, Worcester, and Malvern have numerous examples; and similar specimens are to be met with in many other of our ancient country churches.

Mr. Price next compared the discovery with other encaustic tile-kilns

that have been brought to light in this country, observing that this might be considered the first instance of such remains being found in London, and though with but few characteristics that were new, it added another to the list, and afforded corroborative testimony to the fact of decorative tiles having formerly been made in England in considerable quantities; and it was an interesting reflection for our local antiquaries to learn that a manufactory for them existed so near at hand as this, situated on the banks of the Fleet river. He concluded by referring to the fact that in the year 1843, during the progress of some excavations in Cloth Fair on the site of part of the ancient priory of St. Partholomew, many glazed tiles of early workmanship were found; and he conjectured that this kiln, being so short a distance from the Priory and in equal proximity to that of St. John's, Clerkenwell, might, centuries since, have been employed in the manufacture of encaustic tiles for both these places. An engraving has been made of the remains from a careful drawing by Mr. John Franklin, which will duly appear in the Proceedings of the evening meetings.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Nov. 4, 1863. JOHN CLAYTON, Esq., in the chair.

The Chairman, by the kind permission of W. Crackenthorpe, Esq., of Newbiggen Hall, Westmoreland, exhibited 157 Roman silver coins which had been found on the estate of that gentleman, in close proximity to the Roman road, leading southward from the place, usually styled the Maiden Way, and near to the Roman station of Brovonacæ, (the modern Kirkby Thore). The coins are all denarii, and date from the time of the Emperor Nero to Marcus Aurelius. The date of the deposit of these coins would be late in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, or early in that of Commodus, about the year 180 of the Christian era: they are all in excellent condition.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Crackenthorpe.

The Chairman observed that the last Number of the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* recorded a discussion on the Benwell altars at a meeting of the Oxford Historical Society^f. The President of that Society is Dr. Scott, Master of Balliol College, and the opinion of so distinguished a scholar on the difficult inscription on the second of those altars was most valuable, and his readings seemed to be more satisfactory than any yet attempted.

Dr. Charlton exhibited a lead ring, bearing a Runic inscription, belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, which had been found on the finger of a skeleton on Coquet Island. He was going to send the ring to Copenhagen, where they might be able to read the inscription.

Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe read a paper on the Works of Prior Castell, of Durham, which is of such interest for its bearing on the architecture of the period in which he ruled (1494—1519) that we give it entire:—

“Above the chancel-arch of the church of Brancepeth is affixed a portion of the crowning member of some screen. It is slightly coved, and is surmounted by a foliated border. Though it is only 10 feet long it contains, in exceedingly minute carving, no less than twenty-seven different patterns of diaper panelling, in geometrical tracery, and it has been very ably illustrated by Mr. Billings, who has

^f *GENT. MAG.*, Nov. 1863, pp. 584 *et seq.*

reduced to their elements forms of the most complicated and apparently fanciful design. I refer to his work on the subject for the resemblances to some tracery at Carlisle, and will only call attention to the fact that we are again led to Durham by an identity of design between some of the work of Carlisle and the skilful manipulation of the woodwork of Jarrow. Midway, we have a little of the same work at Hexham, with very much of differing detail, which will bear separate treatment, and there are two stall-ends at Sherburn of somewhat similar but much inferior art.

"The work at Carlisle is attributed, I dare say very correctly, to Prior Gondibour, 1484—1507. The work at Hexham, which, though differing, is equally an attempt at a renewal of Decorated tracery, owes, as we know from its devices, its existence to Priors Lechman, 1479—1499, and Smithson, 1499—1524. Smithson's work is evidently derived from the tracery of the great west windows of York. Billings thought that this wonderful reappearance in the North of the lines of a departed style in the decadence of its successor were the results of one master mind, or at least must be ascribed to individuals guided by the same rules of art. He considered the former conjecture the true one, because from 1485 to 1496, Gondibour's priorate at Carlisle was contemporaneous with a portion of the episcopate of Bishop Bell, who had acceded in 1478 and had been prior of Durham. It is, however, very observable that Bell left no works of art at all at Durham, and that no trace of the complicated conceits in question occur on his handsome brass at Carlisle.

"Under these circumstances, it was clear that if the authorship of the Durham examples could be found, some light might be thrown upon the question. It was, therefore, with no small pleasure that on one of the unpublished sides of a stall at Jarrow, a cell of the priory of Durham, I descried, beautifully adapted to the final, the well-known bearing of Prior Thomas Castell of Durham (1494—1519), a winged heart transfixed by a sword. I immediately remembered that many years ago I had, without much critical notice of its accompaniments, observed the same bearing in the south chapel at Brancepeth, the very church where the unique work already mentioned is preserved; and I have lately, in company with our friend Mr. Edward Thompson, re-inspected it, and to my delight found it on screen-work of the same character as the other examples of the anomaly. This screen-work well deserves the same careful engraving as its fellows have received, presenting, as it does, not only rich geometrical tracery, but thistles and other flowers and foliage of the most charming freedom and elegance, for which the rich work on the pulpit, which Mr. Rippon procured from Jarrow, prepared me. The thistle is not a very usual ornament in England, and perhaps some of the trophies of Flodden reminded Castell of its fitness for conventional foliage.

"Castell was the very man to promulgate such work. Whether the peculiar work of Lechman at Hexham, who died in 1499, five years after Castell's accession, led to or was derived from it or not, we may never know. It is enough to learn that of the more refined geometry observable in Castell's work we have no specimens but what may well be contemporary with him. It would be very interesting to know his previous history. I do not wish to assert any claim for him unduly, but just let us consider his known tastes. If not a poet himself (on this subject see Raine's *St. Cuthbert*, p. 166) he was at least of a poetical bent, and what is more, he was *structuris probe notus*, and more than that, they were far removed from the stiffness of his period. Look at the east gate of Durham Abbey. There is no mistake about that, even were Chambre the chronicler less precise about his total demolition of the former edifice and his rebuilding the new one, for the roof shews his winged heart and sword. If it were not for the accompanying Tudor arches and the tracery above, one would hardly believe that this noble portal was a Perpendicular erection. A still more remarkable work was his renewal of both stonework and glasswork of the great window which Prior Forcer had placed in the north transept of the cathedral only some century and a half before, the decay of which appeared almost incredible until the startling evidence in Raine's volume of York Fabric Rolls, derived from visitation presentments, was published. The window, and a smaller one at its side, are quite different from Forcer's other known works. The larger one has just a trace of Perpendicular tendency which might happen in his time, but otherwise is Decorated, the principal characteristic being three cusped cinque-foiled flowers, if I may so speak. Had we any authority for Castell's renovation of the smaller window, or had it been like Forcer's other windows, I should have affirmed that the large one was of Castell's design. As

it is, we may never be quite certain whether he copied Forcer's window or not. Forcer's was of six lights, Castell's is described as of twelve, but the difference is only occasioned by an internal transom. Forcer might for his funeral chapel adopt a style differing from that of the works of his prime. On the other hand, for Castell it may be argued that if that were so, the east or altar window of Forcer's chapel would correspond with that on the north, whereas it does not; and that there is something in the design of the debateable windows which leads us almost against our will to recognise a feeling cognate to that which inspired the wonderful work at Brancepeth.

"His love of minute and subtle woodwork is apparent in the description of the fittings of the Frater House, which is now represented by the old chapel library. Here the great feast of St. Cuthbert's Day in Lent was holden. This hall is described as being finely wainscotted on the north, south, and west sides, the east end having a communication with the great kitchen and cellar. More particularly 'on either part of the Frater House there was a fair long bench of stonemason-work, from the cellar door to the pantry or covey door. Above the bench was wainscot, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards in height, finely carved and set with embroidery work; and above the wainscot [probably at the west end] there was a fair large picture of our Saviour Christ, the B. V. Mary, and St. John, in fine gilt work, and excellent colours. This wainscot work had engraven on the top of it, THOMAS CASTELL, PRIOR, ANNO DOMINI 1518, MENSIS JULII, so that Prior Castell wainscotted the Frater House round about.' Some of the ambries there were curious. One, on the left hand of the entrance, contained all the chief plate. It had 'a fine work of carved wainscot before it, and a strong lock, yet so as none could perceive that there was any ambrie at all; for the key-hole was under the carved work of the wainscot.' Another fair one, on the right hand of the cellar entrance, was 'of wainscot, having divers ambries within it, finely wrought and varnished over with red varnish,' for dinner nappery and vessels, among which there was one for the superior, which will remind you of that figure by Mr. Scott, 'a fair basin and ewer of latten, the ewer portrayed like a man on horseback,' only in this example the man was 'as he had been riding or hunting,' and therefore I presume that he was not in armour.

"Castell slept before Jesus' altar, which stood against a stone screen which traversed the cathedral nave in somewhat the same way that a stone screen does that of Tynemouth. The enclosure of the altar was bounded on the north by a loft for the performance of Jesus' mass; on the south by the enclosure of the Nevil's altar, where there was a seat or pew where the prior sat in to hear Jesus' mass; on the west by the rest of the nave, from which the enclosure was separated by a low door with two broad leaves to open from side to side, all of fine-joined and through-carved work, which were thrown open on principal days. On the east, behind the altar, was a high stone wall, at each end of which was a rood door for the procession to go forth and come in at. Either end of the altar was closed up with fine wainscot, like unto a porch, adjoining to either rood door, very finely varnished with fine red varnish. In the wainscot at the south end of the altar there were four fair almeries, and in the north end of the altar, in the wainscot, there was a door to come into the said porch. On the height of the wall were the histories of the Saviour and His apostles wrought in the stone, and above them was a work truly reminding one of Castell. 'On the height, above all these foresaid stones, from pillar to pillar, was set up a border very artificially wrought in stone, with marvellous fine colours, very curiously and excellent finely gilt, with branches and flowers; the more that a man did look on it the more was his affection to behold it; the work was so finely and curiously wrought in the said stone that it could not be finelier wrought in any kind of other metal.' And above this was 'the most goodly and famous rood that was in all this land.'

"On the back of the rood, before the choir door, there was a loft, and in the south end of that loft the clock stood, and under the loft along the wall there was a long form, which reached from one rood door to the other. Men sat thereon to rest themselves, and say their prayers and hear divine service.

"So matters stood until the dissolution, and, judging from the number of par-ploes still existing, we have no reason to believe that the old arrangements were immediately swept away. At all events, we find that in the rising in the North of 1569, Mr. Cuthbert Neville and one Holmes, Mr. Grey and the priest of Brancepeth ordered five altars to be set up. Of the rolling into the church of two of the old altar stones and setting of them up we have minute evidence. 'The which

priest (says a deposition) was the overseer of all their workings, first and last, to the altars was finished; one of them being the high altar in the quire, and the other altar set beside the clock.' It can hardly be doubted that this secondary altar represented the famous altar of Jesus.

"The priest of Brancepeth was one Nicholas Forster, whose death caused the succession of George Cliffe in 1571. Cliffe had been brought up a monk of Durham, and was one of the prebendaries in the cathedral, had been collated by Queen Mary, and had been brought into trouble for attending the restored cathedral service in 1569. He deposes to being in one of the east chapels of the south transept, 'the pulpit standing by the clock, and he, this examinee, sitting in the Gibson stall, behind the Lady [of] Bowlton altar, and by reason that the press of people was very great, he heard his voice, but understood not one sentence of that which was said by the preacher.'

"Now I am strongly inclined to think that this old monk affords the explanation of the otherwise inexplicable circumstance of Prior Castell's work and arms being found at Brancepeth Church. The convent had nothing to do with that cure. When the accompaniments of Jesus' altar were finally swept away, what more probable than that the incumbent should remove some memorials of his early days to a place of safety, and where they would gladden his eyes, some of them to a chapel of the same name as that which they had originally graced, for I cannot myself overlook the fact that in 1483 Ralph Lord Nevil and Isabel his wife had licence to found a chantry at the altar of Jesus, in the south part of the church of St. Brandon.

"Reverting to Castell's wonderful work of stone, which 'could not be finelier wrought in any kind of other metal,' I may remark that although the twenty-seven panels at Brancepeth are seemingly of wood (indeed Billings speaks of the corrosions of the worm), yet so minute are they, that in an able paper on Brancepeth Church, written by an importation to the county, the following passage occurs:—'It is said to be carved in ivory or bone.'

"Brancepeth Church, as it at present exists, is like a genuine coin, a source of infinite gratification. It is delightful to have one church in which we are spared a gaze at spurious work. It exists very nearly as it did in Cosin's time, and is a true illustration of the quaint, rich appearance the churches then presented. But I venture not to go into its detail, except to say that its other coved carving has Nevil insignia, and was perhaps always there, unless it came from the Nevils' altar in Durham Cathedral.

"On the whole, Castell and Gondibour are thoroughly identified with the use of an elegant and peculiar school of art: which of them had the priority we cannot with certainty say. Let us bless both their memories for their love of the beautiful in a debased period of architecture. In Yorkshire at the same time there was a harder but delicate and imposing class of work, of which the woodwork from Easby in Richmond Church, and that dated 1519 in Leake Church, are fine examples."

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

Dec. 14, 1863. The Hon. LORD NEAVES, Vice-President, in the chair.

On a ballot, the following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society, viz.,—The Rev. James Peck, Rector of Parham, Sussex; Mr. George Burnett, advocate, Lyon-Depute; Mr. George E. Swithinbank, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and the Rev. J. Robin, Minister, of Burntisland.

Mr. Stuart read a communication by Mr. George Vere Irving, F.S.A. Scot., entitled "Notes of an Examination of a Portion of the Devil's Dyke in Dumfriesshire."

Mr. Irving began his examination of this ancient earthwork at Gate-slack, in the parish of Durrisdeer, pursuing it to the Pass of Dalveen. He concluded that it was thrown up by the inhabitants on the eastern side as a protection against the tribes located on its western one: that it was not intended in the strict sense as a defensive military work, but

rather for the purpose of retarding the return of an invading force laden with booty, and that earthworks of this class were always constructed by the inhabitants of a more settled district as a protection against the predatory forays of their more restless and more uncivilized neighbours. From this last deduction, Mr. Irving held that we might approximate the time when the Devil's Dyke was erected, and after a careful review of the history of the inhabitants of the country so far as we have materials, he concluded that we should not greatly err in placing the construction of this earthwork about the year 1000 of our era.

Mr. Stuart referred to the late Mr. Joseph Train's account of this dyke, from which it appeared that he had examined its remains from its commencement at Lochryan, as it runs through Galloway and Nithsdale, from a distance of above fifty miles to Southmaims. It is said that the dyke extended from thence in an easterly direction, and to have run into the Solway, nearly opposite Bowness in Cumberland. The part of it examined by Mr. Train is described as invariably 8 ft. broad at the base, with a ditch on the north side. Mr. Stuart alluded to the frequent occurrence of the term "Devil's Dyke" and "Devil's Causeway" in connection with ancient remains like the present, and expressed a hope that we might get further details of this remarkable remain.

Some remarks were made by Mr. Joseph Robertson, the Rev. Mr. Maclauchlan, Mr. Milne Home, and Dr. D. H. Robertson.

Mr. Joseph Robertson read a communication from the Rev. William Temple, describing an "Eirde House" at Bogfechil, in the parish of Udny, Aberdeenshire. It was discovered while digging in a small rising ground, and is of the pear-shape common to these structures. It is formed of rude walls converging to the top, and covered with flags. At its extremity, which is curved, it measures 5 ft. in width, and 9 ft. in height from the floor to the surface of the ground. Among the rubbish with which the house was filled were found ashes of wood, bones (apparently of cattle), pieces of pottery, flakes of flint, something like a pearl button, and pieces of a quern. The paper was accompanied by portions of the charcoal, burnt bones, pottery, and flints.

A plan with drawings of a similar underground chamber at Culsh, in Cromar, Aberdeenshire, by Mr. Jervise, was exhibited.

The following objects were exhibited at the meeting :—

A cast of the beautiful cross at Campbeltown, Argyllshire, recently purchased; thirty seals of Scottish bishops, ranging in date from 1585 to 1816, belonging to the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church; a massive silver tankard, formed of ancient silver coins, ranging in date from 1505 to 1647, formerly the property of the King of Denmark and Sweden, now the property of James Cowan, Esq. Mr. Cowan acquired it from the son of the gentleman to whom it was given by King Bernadotte.

Several donations to the Museum and Library were announced.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 3, 1863. The Rev. JOHN KENRICK in the chair.

Mr. W. S. Dallas read a paper "On Mr. Pengelly's Researches upon the Lignite Beds of Bovey Tracey." He said that the deposit of Bovey Tracey occupies a valley among the hills of Eastern Devonshire, a little

to the north of Torbay. It is traversed by the river Teign, and in its upper part also by the Bovey, a tributary of the Teign. Essentially the valley may be regarded as a lake-like expansion of the valley of the Teign, and a slight depression of its level would suffice to convert it again into a lake, as it was at the period of the deposition of the beds of clay and lignite which now occupy its bottom. Mr. Pengelly's researches have been made chiefly at the pit near Bovey Tracey, from which the lignite is extracted for economic purposes. The section obtained in the south wall of this pit shewed upwards of seventy beds of clay, sand, and lignite, measuring 125 feet in thickness. Of sand there are only four beds, three near the surface, and one of great thickness near the middle of the deposit, dividing the formation into an upper and lower series. In sections further to the east the upper sand beds disappear, and at the same time the great middle sand bed thins off from about eleven feet to ten inches, furnishing clear indications that the source of the materials of the deposit must have been the granitic region of Dartmoor, lying to the north-west. The estimated thickness of the deposit near Bovey Tracey is at least 218 feet, but the total amount of material deposited is probably far greater. About seventy fathoms east of the pit there is a fault, beyond which a totally distinct set of beds is found: these consist of clays and sands, with only a single thin stratum of lignite, and Mr. Pengelly regards them as constituting the upper part of the formation, of which the lignitiferous portion near Bovey Tracey has been deprived by denudation. The lignite beds, which in the Bovey Tracey section have a total thickness of 44 feet, are composed of the remains of plants, carried down into the lake from the high grounds surrounding it. The greater portion of these have been converted into mere lignite, in which no structure can be detected, but in some both of the lignite and clay beds recognisable portions of plants are met with, sometimes in great abundance. The plants found indicate that the vegetation must have flourished under, at least, a sub-tropical climate. They include species of laurel, cinnamons, fig-trees, and similar plants, and also a climbing palm, allied to those common in the Brazilian forests. Beyond the region on which these plants grew, and probably on the Dartmoor range, there must have been at the same time a vast forest of coniferous trees, belonging to the genus *Sequoia*, the only living species of which are to be found in California. One of these is the tree commonly known as the *Wellingtonia gigantea*, and celebrated for the enormous size to which it attains; its relatives in the vicinity of Bovey Tracey were also of large dimensions, the remains of trunks measuring at least six feet in diameter having been met with. The fragments of this tree, described as *Sequoia Couttsiæ*, in honour of Miss Burdett Coutts, at whose expense Mr. Pengelly's researches have been carried on, constitute the greater portion of the mass of lignite. The Bovey Tracey deposit belongs to the early part of the Miocene or Middle Tertiary period, of which the Hempstead beds in the Isle of Wight are also British examples. Several plants are common to the Bovey beds and those at Hempstead, and among these is the *Sequoia Couttsiæ*, which forms almost the whole of the lower parts of the Bovey deposit; these lower beds and the Hempstead beds are therefore probably contemporaneous, and the upper Bovey beds may belong to the next later stage of the Miocene period. The leaf-beds of Mull, discovered in 1851 by the Duke of Argyle, appear to be a little higher in the series of strata,

although still belonging to the Miocene group, and corresponding with certain beds of that age in Iceland. The surface of the Bovey valley is covered by a bed of sandy clay, containing angular stones and gravel, which is termed by the workmen "the head." This is of considerably later date than the lignitiferous deposit, containing leaves of the dwarf birch and creeping willows of Arctic latitudes, which give evidence of that period when all the northern parts of this island were submerged beneath an icy sea.

THE CORRECT NAME OF THE GALLO-ROMAN TOWN HITHERTO CALLED "LANDUNUM," IN THE CÔTE D'OR.—A very interesting instance of the importance of authenticated discoveries of inscriptions has recently occurred. One of the most interesting of the ruined Roman towns in France has been designated under the name of Landunum. In the *Bulletin Monumental* of 1851 it has been particularly described. Now, however, in a late number, M. De Caumont gives an inscription excavated upon the site, which proves that the name *Landunum* must be abandoned, and *Vertillum* substituted. The inscription is a dedication by the Virtiliensis of a monument to two distinguished citizens. The commune in which the ruins are situated is, moreover, *Vertault*; proving in this, as in numerous other instances, how closely the modern names of places resemble the ancient.

DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN ALTAR IN FRANCE.—The *Courrier de la Drome* states that the workmen employed in levelling the ground near the Cathedral of Valence, in that department, found last week a taurobolium, one of those altars which the ancients used to erect to perpetuate the memory of the solemn sacrifice of a bull to Cybele or Ida, out of gratitude for the preservation of the Emperor. Many altars of this kind have already been discovered in the south of France. They usually consist of a cubical block of stone surmounted by a cornice, and ornamented with sculptures, among which a bull's head is generally found. The one now discovered is not sculptured, but bears an inscription, part of which has been effaced, apparently at some very distant date. This inscription is as follows, but the letters in italic are wanting :—

PRO SALUTE *Augusti. c.*
 . . . PROQUE DE.
 TAVROBOLIVM ET C.
 OBOLIVM. *Matri Deūm Magnæ Ida fecit.*
 C VALERIUS V. R.
 S. SACERDOS C.

Though incomplete, there can be little doubt that this inscription commemorates a sacrifice offered by the priest Valerius to the Mother of the Gods for the safety of Augustus, the founder of the Roman colony at Valence. This conclusion is corroborated by the fact that the ruins previously discovered near the same spot proved that the ground now occupied by the cathedral was once the site of a Roman temple.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

SIR,—Having read with great interest the article on Irish Architecture in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for this month, I think it possible that, as the notice of the works now nearly completed at St. Patrick's is confined to the exterior of the cathedral, some account of what has been done *within* may not be uninteresting: the scaffolding has been for some time cleared away, so that the view from end to end is now uninterrupted. I shall confine myself as far as possible to simple narration; and whenever I feel called upon to offer criticism, I beg you to believe that I do so with great diffidence and reluctance.

Before passing to the interior, I must add one or two particulars to your notice of the outside. A buttress on the north side of the choir, with crocketed pinnacle—a work, apparently, of the fourteenth century—has been recast into the same form as its neighbour nearest the north transept, as shewn in your illustration. The new crosses which have been placed on the north and south transepts are models of the ancient Irish wayside or cemetery cross; and new north and south porches have been built, the latter (seemingly meant to be of Early English character) flanked with pinnacles similar to those of the new flying-buttresses; its outer doorway, too, has very peculiar mouldings, and its dripstone is terminated with colossal heads of Archbishop Ussher and the late Dean.

There is a slight inaccuracy in the ground-plan given: the nave is of eight, not nine bays.

Before Mr. Guinness undertook his noble work, the state of the interior was as follows: the nave and south transept were a wilderness, the shafts and mouldings gone or mutilated, the south wall of nave and end of south transept alarmingly out of perpendicular. The original stone vaulting had disappeared, except in the aisles of the south transept, the crossing, and north aisle of choir. The north transept (rebuilt in the Gothic of half a century ago, and since "beautified" by the Irish Ecclesiastical Commissioners in their usual style) was used as the parish church of St. Nicholas Without. The choir and Lady-chapel had, however, been carefully restored by the late Mr. Carpenter, so far as funds permitted; the Lady-chapel was groined in wood and plaster with stone ribs, but the ugly ceiling of the choir remained, as still, untouched. A hideous structure, piled upon the original Early English roodscreen, of which the doorway remained perfect, stood under the west arch of the crossing, supporting the organ. I may observe in passing that this screen has been wholly removed and destroyed: the old organ, too, a great part of which was the work of the celebrated Renatus Harris, is to make way for a new instrument, which will be placed in the north choir aisle.

A great part of the south wall of the nave, and the ends of the north and south transepts, have been rebuilt; the shafts and mouldings restored; the north transept re-opened to the cathedral; the clerestory, except on the north side of choir, refaced, which gives it that "modern and ungenuine" ap-

pearance; and the ugly Perpendicular west window, put up by the late Dean Dawson, has been replaced by an Early English triplet. The south aisle of the nave has been vaulted with *brick* and plastered over. The new groining in the nave, north aisle, and transepts, is of lath and plaster, and (like the walls of nave and north transept, which are plastered internally) is divided into sham courses, in imitation of the original *stone* ashlar in the south transept. The groining of the nave is of a peculiar shape, which seems unsuited to any heavy material, the wall-arches over the clerestory windows being trefoiled.

All trace of the original triforium in the nave had disappeared, and that now erected is totally different from any of the old triforium arcades in the cathedral. There is no stringcourse under the new clerestory windows, which are single lancets, but their marble shafts are carried down to the great stringcourse over the arches; the space between the bottom of the windows and this stringcourse is spanned by a small arch with shallow quatrefoils in the spandrels, which is again subdivided by a marble shaft. The whole presents a very unsatisfactory appearance.

The fire which occurred in the fourteenth century seems to have been confined to the north-west part of the nave. The last four bays on the north side were rebuilt in 1362, and a beautiful three-light window of this period remains at the west end of the north aisle: it is the impost of one of these piers which is engraved in your last Number. These four bays retained their original clerestory windows of two lights, surrounded with ball-flower. What may be called an "architectural anachronism" has here been perpetrated, for these windows have been removed, and a triforium and clerestory substituted similar to that placed over the rest of the nave, which is undoubted Early English. By one of those irregularities common in mediæval buildings, the springing of the groining-ribs in this part of the nave did not come centrically with the

piers; and consequently the vaulting-shafts, which elsewhere reached to the floor, here sprang from corbels in the triforium stage. Since, then, the south face of these piers was plain without a shaft, the inner order of the arch mouldings also sprang from corbel-shafts with moulded capitals, as shewn in your illustration. These latter have now been removed, and their place supplied by shafts of rather gross proportions, reaching to the ground, and having capitals of natural foliage, with a row of "nail-head" under the abacus. The capitals, indeed, throughout the nave, which are all new, are composed of a strange mixture of very shallow conventional and natural foliage. The intention at first seems to have been to have all the new capitals "moulded," like the old ones in the south transept; and the stone was left "in block" of proper size for this. Ultimately, however, the capitals were foliated, and (to use the language of a semi-official description of the works) "the workmen were permitted to design the disposition of the foliage."

The plan of the Early English nave piers was octagonal, with shafts (apparently) on the *cardinal* faces only; those on the north and south being the vaulting-shafts of the nave and aisle. Shafts have now been added to the other four faces of the piers, and this I venture to think an innovation upon the original plan, for this reason, viz. that the mouldings which meet these capitals do not rest, as they ought, upon the outer edge of the abacus, but so far in, that, if produced, they would be within the line of the shaft itself in many cases.

A double doorway leads from the new south porch into the nave. All the capitals here have the same fault with those in the nave just noticed; only that here their defects are much more striking: indeed, the whole of the capital which projects outside the line of the shaft might be removed without in the least endangering the superstructure, to which it gives no support.

There is no doorway in the south transept, and yet the bottom of the new triplet with which it is lighted is as high up as the triforium stage. This could scarcely have been the original plan, for the clerestory passage now opens upon the window, while (if I remember right) there is no opening into the triforium. The arrangement at the first would seem to have been somewhat like that of the east end of Ely. The north transept has been made to correspond in every respect with the south. The aisles of both have sham windows at the ends.

The south transept window has been filled with very gaudily-coloured stained glass, by Barff, of Dublin, who has also executed the five lancets at the east end of the choir. A new window for the south transept has been ordered from Wailes of Newcastle, instead of the present one, which will be removed to the milder light of the north. The east window of the Lady-chapel, by Clayton and Bell, is to be a memorial to the late Professor Smith. The new glazing of the aisle and clerestory windows is of rough green glass, unfortunately in square, not diamond, panes.

The stalls, which formerly were under the crossing, will now be placed eastward in the (constructional) choir: the ancient stone stalls on the north and south of the choir-arch being occupied by the Dean and Precentor.

The corbel of the ancient pulpit remained, attached to one of the nave-piers on the south side, towards the east, but was destroyed some years ago when the pier was re-cased.

The interior of the cathedral has now been thoroughly drained, and a thick bed of concrete laid down under the pavement, which is of square flag-stones in the nave and transepts. The ground outside has, however, not been lowered, so that there is still a considerable descent into the interior.

Provision has been made for lighting the cathedral with gas, standards being placed under the arches. It is to be regretted that the excellent and most effective system adopted at York Minster has not been copied here.

It is, of course, invidious to attempt to count the cost of a work so generously undertaken and so unsparingly carried out: I should not have said a word on the subject, except that the local newspapers have frequently indulged in guesses which must be wide of the mark. It is understood that Carpenter's estimate for the complete restoration of the cathedral, according to the beautiful plans he prepared, was £100,000. This included a vault of stone, and, I think, also the rebuilding of the spire. Although a stone vault has not now been erected, yet the fabric was beyond doubt in a more advanced state of decay when the present works were undertaken, than in Carpenter's time.

In conclusion, I can assure you that in writing about the new work as I have done, I have fulfilled a most unpleasant task.

I am, &c.

WM. H. MANDEVILLE ELLIS,
M.A. Cantab.

Jan. 16, 1864.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF RICHARD DE CLARE, SURNAMED STRONGBOW, SECOND EARL OF PEMBROKE.

SIR, — On careful perusal of the "Notes on the Architecture of Ireland," I was struck with the observations at p. 14, on the effigy of a knight in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, whose shield is charged with "three cross-crosslets fitchée." The inference

that they are not the arms of Strongbow, because they are not those of Clare, is considerably at variance with my own reminiscences.

As I have not yet had an opportunity to examine the effigy, and the armorial bearings are, unfortunately for me, not

technically described in the interesting notice which elicited these suggestions, I write under correction.

If not mistaken, the bearings which are regarded as adverse to the generally received opinion with respect to the identity of the figure, are powerful arguments in its favour.

The author was not perhaps aware of the extent and diversity of heraldic differences in the several branches of one and the same family in early times, that of Clare being of the number, as the following memoranda will tend to illustrate.

The main line, the Earls of Hertford,

and subsequently of Gloucester, bore Or, three chevrons gules.

Robert, fourth son of Richard de Clare, and ancestor of the Barons Fitz-Walter, bore Or, a fesse between two chevrons gules.

The arms of Strongbow are thus blazoned by Glover: Argent, on a chief azure *three crosses pattée fitchée* or.

Ralph Brooke (MS. Rawlinson, B. 135) figures the arms of Gilbert, first Earl of Pembroke, as follows: Argent, on a chief azure *three cross-crosslets pattée, fitchy at foot*, of the first.

I am, &c. CLYPEUS.

MR. THORPE'S "DIPLOMATORIUM ANGLICUM ÆVI SAXONICI."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to express, through the columns of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, my hearty thanks to Mr. C. Roach Smith, for his earnest and most friendly advocacy, in your last Number, on behalf of my volume of the historic charters of Saxon England. It is most gratifying to me that a gentleman of Mr. C. Roach Smith's high reputation as an English archæologist, should, though personally unknown to me, have come forward on the occasion.

To two other personally unknown friends, Professor Stephens of the University of Copenhagen, and C. M. Jessop (in the "York Herald" Jan. 9), my warmest thanks are due, for their zealous exertions for the success of my undertaking. I must here avail myself of the opportunity of correcting an error in the letter of the gentleman last mentioned, who states that the sum assigned by the Government is £1,500 per annum. I believe it will be found to be twice that sum.

It must, no doubt, appear evident to many that there exists some hidden cause for the exclusion of a volume of such acknowledged importance from the series now publishing under the authority of the Treasury; and such, I have no doubt, is the case. Hereby, too, hangs a tale, and not a creditable

one, dating from 1848. But as I am drawing up a Memorial, or Letter, setting forth my several applications to the Government for employment on the Materials of British History, and comprising the very curious correspondence connected therewith, the veil will be drawn aside, and a story revealed which ought years ago to have been published to the world. Here I will only add, that in 1846 I addressed a letter to the late Marquis of Lansdowne, in which I offered to edit the Materials of British History for an allowance of £1,200 per annum. Perhaps it was thought too cheap, and therefore unworthy of notice.

It has been said that my volume is a reprint of the late Mr. Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus*. It is not a reprint; for by means of transcripts made for the late Mr. Petrie (for the most liberal use of which I am indebted to the Master of the Rolls), and of collations with the original MSS., I have both added to the collection and rectified a considerable number of errors in the *Codex Diplomaticus*, which would never have existed had Mr. Kemble had the use of Mr. Petrie's transcripts, which, though lying useless at the Rolls, were never communicated to him, who was most anxious to have the use of them.

My friends will, I am sure, be gratified to learn that through the noble aid of one who would not willingly suffer my work to perish, the collation of the

MSS. is being completed, and the printing about to commence.—I am, &c.,

B. THORPE.

Chiswick, Jan. 15, 1864.

SAXON ANTIQUITIES AT KEMPSTON, BEDS.

SIR,—I am confident that you will be glad to record in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE authentic evidence of this Saxon settlement in the south-midland district of England. For several years past fragments of pottery, spear-heads, and bronze fibulæ have occasionally been found in the parish of Kempston, about a mile and a half from Bedford; and the opinion prevailed that this was the site of one of the numerous battles alleged to have been fought in this valley. I was much occupied on this spot a few years ago in making geological investigations of the fine strata here presented of post-tertiary gravel; and as my attention was sometimes called by the gravel-diggers to the human bones disturbed by them, I was tempted occasionally to discontinue my own enquiry and follow out their excavations in the vicinity of the Saxon graves. I soon arrived at a different opinion to that entertained generally, and obtained many proofs that this was no hasty interment of warriors slain in mortal strife, but a gradual garnering of the victims of the great leveller of all;—that, in fact, "Up End" is a Saxon cemetery. The orderly disposition of the bodies, and the proportion of females and children, imply that the settlement of that people was of long standing; and that they were Saxon is proved by the well-known forms of accompanying urns, weapons, and personal ornaments. The gravel strata in the field so long under excavation for road material having been exhausted last year, the owner of the property has appropriated another field, divided from the first only by the public road; and at this site the human remains are more plentiful, and the accompanying objects of art much richer. A large proportion of the bodies found previously were accompanied by very few articles, and

most of the urns were small, of ordinary forms, and without ornamentation. There was one grave, however, which proved an exception. It contained the skeleton of a stalwart man, and I remember to have noticed the skull, before it was again buried, as differing from the common type found here, being broader at the base and more developed over the brows. By the side of the head was a spear-blade, precisely like some in the Faussett collection derived from a Saxon grave at Kingston: by the side of the skeleton were two knives, also like the Kentish types of that collection; the umbo of a shield, in form like one found at Gilton; a bronze fibula set with garnets; and an urn, which the late Mr. Kemble pronounced unique in England, as it had a piece of glass inserted in the bottom. No further description is here necessary, as I furnished an account of this relic to the *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iv. 159. There has not been, until lately, a satisfactory supervision of these discoveries, as the local treasure-trove right was not clearly understood, and the articles got into the hands of various collectors. I am glad to add, however, that there is now a proper understanding; and the owner of the land, Mr. Littledale, is devoting himself to the conservation of the relics, and our Archaeological Society has prevailed on the Rev. S. E. Fitch, who resides in the parish, to take full notes of the various discoveries. This he is doing with great care and zeal; and as the Notes will probably be published by the Society, I will now only state, for the interest of the readers of your pages, some general features of this Saxon cemetery. The site is the highest portion of the land between Kempston and Bedford (the Bedicanford of the Saxons), and was probably selected on that ac-

count as well as for having a deep stratum of gravel. The principal portion of the bodies yet uncovered were carefully laid in shallow graves seldom exceeding 3 ft. in depth, but there were two instances described by the men of the body being in a sitting posture, and my attention was called to one which presented such an appearance; but as there had been a settlement of the soil at that spot, I incline to the opinion that this exception to the recumbent position was due to that cause rather than to any design on the part of those who paid the last rites to the Saxon warrior. This case was a very interesting one, from the mode in which it first came to observation. After a heavy rain, which had thoroughly saturated the soil, a large portion of the face of the pit fell down, and the new section thus formed displayed the warrior in relief, with his spear-head, knife, and an urn which fell to pieces in the attempt to remove it. Another exception to the general mode of interment here to be noticed is a case of cremation. There were fragments of human bones which had been burnt, a great quantity of charred wood, and an urn containing remnants of bones of small animals, which had also been burnt. Some of the bodies now found are within 2 ft. of the surface; and one which I had the opportunity of seeing immediately after the earth had been removed, was not more than 18 in. deep. This was the body of a female, and there was not the slightest disturbance of the bones; even those of the hands and feet were all in place. A bronze ring was on one finger. From the sutures of the skull, and the small regular teeth, it may be inferred that this was a young woman. In the grave of another female the bones were also undisturbed, and with them were two bronze fibulæ, gilded, 114 beads, a large proportion of which are small lumps of amber, but

there are several of purple glass, a few of crystal, and one of burnt clay of a dark colour, with red ornamentation; there were also three picks or bodkins of bronze on a ring. In other graves similar relics were found; and with the skeleton of a man, beside a pair of fibulæ, was the iron umbo of a shield, fragments of the bronze rim to the shield, and a plate of metal, silvered, of the form of a fish, with three rivets through it, supposed by some antiquaries to have been a device fastened on the front of the shield. In one child's grave by the side of the body was a little urn only 3 in. high, destitute of any punctured ornamentation, but having three little tufts, or projections, at the swell below the neck of the vessel. Amongst other relics found was a fine greenish-coloured drinking-glass, long and tapering, of the form of a deep ale-glass, but without foot or stand, and having a spiral pattern embossed. This is without crack or blemish, and is a very interesting specimen of the art of the period. I will not now further trespass upon your pages but to remark that the parish of Kempston has been a most fertile field for the antiquary. During the period of my intimacy with the place I have known the several excavations to produce works of human art representing the mediæval period; the Saxon, as above described; the Roman, by pottery and coins; the British, by coins; the stone period, by celts and other weapons; and last year I had the satisfaction of proving the occupation of this locality by man at a still earlier age by discovering a flint implement, of the Amiens type, in the lowest gravel, which contains the fossil remains of the *Elephas antiquus* and *Hippopotamus major*.

I am, &c.,

JAMES WYATT, F.G.S.

Bedford, Jan. 19, 1864.

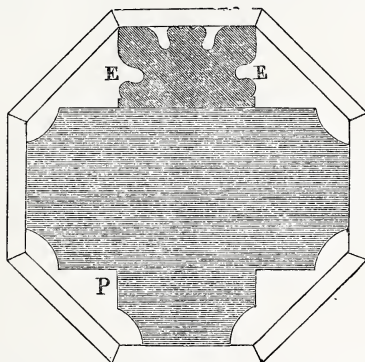
SOMERSETSHIRE CHURCHES.

SIR,—My friend Mr. Freeman, in his description of St. Cuthbert's, Wells, notices the raising the nave pillars, and remarks, "This sort of adaptation of old work, though by no means unique, was still far from common, and it should be carefully noted wherever it is found."

If you think that a note of such an arrangement is worth your insertion,

allow me to mention an instance of it about four miles hence, viz. Chiddingfold, Surrey.

The substructure of the church is of Early English date. Its plan consists of nave with side-aisles, west tower, chancel, and north chancel-aisle. The pillars of the nave are octagonal in plan; their bases and part of their shafts are



Arch Mouldings on Cap, North Side of Nave, Chiddingfold, Surrey.

Early English. The upper portions of the shafts are of different masonry and of a different stone from the lower, having been carried up in the fifteenth century. The capitals, and so much of the arches as is seen from the nave, are of Perpendicular work; but the mouldings towards the aisles are Early English. The section sent herewith will explain this arrangement. Independently of this feature the church is well worth a visit, and it has *not* been "restored."

If I may take a jump from Surrey back again to Somerset, allow me to add another note to Mr. Freeman's remarks. He notices what the Somerset people call "quarter cathedrals,"—large cross churches with central towers. When first I began to notice the churches of that county, I used to fancy (as no doubt many persons do) that there was nothing in it but long, low, Perpendicular churches with lofty western towers. (And, by the way, it would be worth the while of local antiquaries to work out the history of this

fashion, prevailing, as it does, throughout Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall.) But on closer examination, I found that the ordinary type of Somersetshire church which preceded the present overwhelming type, was a cross church with central octagon. My list of such is very imperfect, but such as it is I give it.

Doulting.—Early English; cornice, battlements, and spire Perpendicular.

Stoke St. Gregory.—Early Decorated, with an additional Perpendicular belfry.

North Curry.—Late Decorated, a fine example.

South Petherton.—

Barrington.—

These two last I have not visited, and cannot, therefore, be certain of their dates.

Bishop's Hull has an octagonal tower, if I remember rightly, of Perpendicular work at the west end.

I should be thankful for any additions to this list.—I am, &c. WM. GREY.

Milford, Godalming, Jan. 9, 1864.

DAME DOROTHY SELBY.

SIR,—You will, I am sure, spare me a little space in your columns to rectify a few errors in my last communication, by which, I now find, I have most unintentionally done great injustice to Mr. Selby, and I am anxious that not a moment be lost in remedying the wrong.

It has been suggested to me that my observations on the reported destruction of family papers are calculated to convey unjust imputations upon him. Had I weighed my expressions more carefully I should have avoided this chance of giving him pain. I regret my carelessness the more because I have since been led to believe that the destruction of papers, even if committed by Mr. Selby, was only a necessary act in the ordinary course of business, and did not include any sacrifice that the most ardent archæologist could censure. Mr. Selby will, I hope, accept my sincere regrets for the error into which I was led by one whom I deemed a fully informed and trustworthy authority.

Lengthened communications with my Kent correspondent assure me that in

matters of pedigree Hasted is not always to be relied on. Therefore let that portion of my letter be taken only at what Hasted's authority may be worth.

But the point which I most sensitively feel is that whereby my correspondent has recalled to me the fact of Mr. Selby being a man that has been most cruelly wronged and wickedly deprived of his natural inheritance. This adds a keenness to my regrets that any unguarded expression on my part may have given him pain. Henceforth not another word shall fall from me, excepting in efforts to uphold his rightful claims; and if he cannot be restored to his birthright of property, at least he shall have every aid in my power to secure him a full development of the honours of his descent.

I fear that I cannot adopt his interpretation of the monumental inscription; but, should his researches prove my opinion to be erroneous, none will congratulate him more sincerely than

EXCURSIONIST.

Jan. 20, 1864.

KING INA'S PALACE.

To the Messrs. Parker, Publishers of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Frome, January 14, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—I have now completed the works referred to in the letter inserted in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE of October last, headed "King Ina's Palace," and signed "F.S.A.," and have converted the ruin into a family residence, according to the requirements of the owner. In doing so I have preserved as much of the old structure as it was possible to do with regard to the adaptation of the building to its present purpose; and where addition was necessary the most striking features of the original work have been repeated so as to make the new portion harmonize, so far as was practicable, with the old part of the building. I feel very strongly the injustice of the condemnatory re-

marks of F.S.A. in the letter alluded to; and that they went not only beyond the limits of fair criticism, but beyond any thing that the most prejudiced and hypercritical view of the case could warrant. The remarks in question are calculated to prejudice me greatly in my endeavours to obtain employment as an architect; and fortified as I am by the opinion of many disinterested persons qualified by their education and calling to pronounce a sound judgment on my work, I feel so great confidence that the instructions of my employer have been carried into effect in such a manner as to entitle me to public approval rather than to subject me to the lash of condemnatory criticism, that I do not hesitate to call upon the writer of the letter in question to reconsider his harsh verdict and set

me right, so far as it is in his power so to do, with the public.

So far as you are concerned as publishers, I am also bound to say that I consider the letter in question should not have found admission into your Magazine.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
JOSEPH CHAPMAN.

[We have communicated with F.S.A. on the subject of Mr. Chapman's letter, and he assures us that he had no knowledge whatever of Mr. Chapman, and, so far as he is aware, never saw him in his life. He therefore could not possibly have any ill-will against him, nor intend to do him any injury. The peculiarity of the house was not in the exterior, but that the internal arrangements were entirely unaltered. It was a house of the fifteenth century, but the fine hall with its open timber-roof has been divided by a floor and partitions into small apartments.

Mr. Chapman, however, appears only to have followed the instructions of his employer, and is therefore not to blame.

F.S.A. acknowledges that Mr. Chapman's work, of which he has seen photographs of the exterior, does not render him liable to the terms of reprobation and censure applied by F.S.A. to Mr. Chapman and the building as it now stands, but that Mr. Chapman has carried out the views of his employer with considerable skill and judgment, and F.S.A. is glad to have the opportunity of retracting the expressions in his first letter which have given pain and offence to Mr. Chapman, and to express his regret at having made use of the same under misapprehension of the facts—and without due reflection.

F.S.A. mentioned no names, and does not know even the name of the purchaser of the house who employed Mr. Chapman. He was actuated by no feeling of enmity against any individual. He reprobated the making any change in a building which had become by mere lapse of time an important Historical Monument. He addressed himself to archæologists, and any archæologist in Europe will agree with him. Surely the liberty of the press authorizes such remonstrances as this.]

EPITOME OF THE CIVIL WARS IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND, INCLUDING THE PART TAKEN THEREIN BY THE SEVERAL SECTIONS OF THE BYAM FAMILY.

SIR,—In parting with the compositions of Dr. Henry Byam, as treated of in your Number for September last*, perhaps a few more words may be allowed me in respect to one who enjoyed the confidence and friendship of two successive monarchs, Charles I. and II., for the space of thirty years. For it appears by the Registers of Oxford, which I, by the favour of the late Dr. Bliss, the Registrar of that University, have personally examined, that it was at the express desire of King Charles I. that, after an interval of a like term from his taking his B.D. degree, Dr. Byam took his D.D. degree at Oxford, in January, 1642. The circumstances which led to such an event were the following.

On the breaking out of the Civil Wars the two most prominent characters in the west, perhaps beyond all comparison, were Robert Blake and Henry Byam, who previous to the Marquis of Hertford taking the field in those parts may be accounted the rivals, if not the champions, on their respective sides: the former, afterwards the celebrated Admiral, then but a simple Captain, and soon afterwards a Colonel of Cavalry; and the latter Henry Byam, a learned and pious minister of the Gospel, who, according to the opinions of the times in which he lived, but more especially of those which immediately preceded them, thought it not incompatible with his sacred calling to draw the sword in defence of his Sovereign, whom (in conformity with the coronation service of

* GENT. MAG., Sept. 1863, pp. 350 *et seq.*

our own time) he regarded as no other than "the Lord's anointed," and consequently invested with a character of peculiar sanctity, which made lawful and even commendable means that otherwise, in his case, would have been clearly indefensible. As already intimated by his contemporary, Dr. Ward, that he had means for the indulgence in a bountiful, hospitable disposition, he was a man of property, having, besides his clerical preferment, estates in the several parishes of Luccomb, Porlock, and Stoke Pero; and all the power and influence he possessed, both lay and clerical, he used for the raising of a regiment of Horse in defence of His Majesty, and placing all his sons, five in number, as officers therein—four in the capacity of captains commanding troops, and one, too young for such a command, as a subaltern. Their names severally were: *Captains of Horse*—William Byam (sometime of the Middle Temple, London); Henry Byam, "slain at sea," in the King's service; Francis Byam; John Byam, "slain in the King's service;" *Lieut. or Cornet*—Lawrence Byam; and all, with the exception of the last (born after date thereof), enumerated in the Heraldic Visitation of Somersetshire for 1623. But such extraordinary and powerful efforts could not but raise the ire of the opposite party as represented by Blake, in this western portion of the county; and determining on seizing the author of what he deemed so much mischief, he set off with his troop for the quiet and most romantic village of Luccomb, in the extreme west of the county, and there, in his own mansion and rectory, he actually seized (whether with or without the order of Parliament we know not) the beloved pastor of the parish and Justice of the Peace for this division of the county. The object attained, for want of a safe place of custody at Blake's disposal, or from some suchlike cause, Dr. Byam contrived to elude the vigilance of his guards, and escaped to the King, at this time at Oxford, by whom he was received with open arms, and, as already

related, ordered to be created D.D., a degree for which he was every way so thoroughly qualified, and the highest it was in the power of the University to bestow. This, it may be remembered, was at the end of 1642 (Jan. 1642), or, according to our present mode of computation, at the beginning of 1643, a year most prolific of success for the Royal arms everywhere in the west, insomuch that the Marquis of Hertford coming down to these parts in the month of June, took possession of Bridgwater, Taunton, and Dunster Castle, with little or no resistance; whilst Lord Hopton, on the same side, had gained a signal victory at Liskeard, in Cornwall, and another at Stratton, in both which the Parliamentarians were completely defeated, as well as they were at Roundway Down, two miles from Devizes; and before the close of the year the Royalists were in possession of Bath, Bristol, Exeter, Barnstaple, Bideford, Dartmouth, &c., and all that remained to their adversaries were Plymouth, Poole, and Lyme. Taunton, however, soon after fell into the hands of the Parliamentarians, and under the direction of Blake, its energetic governor, was a continual thorn in the side of all the King's surrounding garrisons, insomuch as that, after a close inspection of facts, I feel myself warranted in asserting that he alone turned the tide of war in the west, and prepared the way for those signal defeats which a year or two later befel the Royal arms when assailed by the victorious legions of Fairfax and Cromwell. The year 1644, says Echard, in his History of England, began under "very gloomy circumstances" in respect to the Royal cause; and after recounting many of which, and more especially the particulars of the battle of Marston Moor, observes that "the King (Charles I.) having now considered his own condition, and the danger of having himself and his heir any longer embarked 'in the same bottom,' sent the Prince (afterwards Charles II.) into the West, to perfect the association begun there at

the end of last summer;" and that "on the 5th of March, 1644-5, the Prince set out for Bristol, accompanied by the Lord Culpepper and Sir Edward Hyde (afterwards Earl of Clarendon) as his principal counsellors, and some of the chief gentry of the West, who were of the greatest authority in those parts." Here Echard, after having given an account of the fatal battle of Naseby, in Northamptonshire, resumes his narrative of the affairs of the west, and recounting the particulars of the defeat of the King's forces under Lord Goring near Langport, in Somersetshire, proceeds to the relation of the siege of the neighbouring fortress of Bridgwater by the Parliamentarians of the re-modelled school, under the command of both Fairfax and Cromwell in person. This fortress, though not very favourably situated for defence, was by some thought to be "impregnable," and its governor, Edmund Wyndham, who had learnt the art of war in the Low Countries, assured the King "it was not to be taken." Summons of surrender was in due course of war made and repeated, with, at the same time, an offer of honourable and even favourable terms of capitulation, such as neighbouring garrisons of still greater importance shortly after gladly accepted, but was again and again rejected with the utmost disdain; and it is somewhere stated that Wyndham's wife, who had great power over her husband, was the cause of the unaccountable and unreasoning obstinacy in this case evinced. She was a very beautiful woman, said to be the most beautiful in England, the daughter of Hugh Pyne, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, and on the arrival of the first summons of surrender is said to have been perfectly frantic, and to have torn her dishevelled hair, and beat those breasts which she truly said had given suck to the heir of England's crown, having in fact been wet-nurse to Charles II., a circumstance from whence her husband with his contemporaries obtained the sobriquet of "Nurse Wyndham." But men like Fairfax and Cromwell were not to be diverted from

their purpose by arts such as these, and since all fair and honourable terms had been disdainfully rejected, as their last resource they resolved on storming the fortress. Time was given for the departure of the women and children, permission of which it appears our heroine availed herself, equally with those of her sex less boastful, and Hugh Peters encouraging the men to the assault in his usual animated strain, one part of the town was captured whilst the other remained in the hands of its defenders, who, no way daunted by the disaster, set fire to the portion that had surrendered, called "Eastover," and consisting of "goodly buildings:" but the fire being extinguished, the last moiety was reduced to the same extremity as the first, and compelled likewise to surrender. The victors now would no longer give the terms they had before so freely offered, and would grant nothing beyond "bare quarter," and for the garrison and non-combatants to be at the mercy and disposal of the Parliament. This was a conquest said to comprise "three great victories," and is perfectly gloated over by the writer of a Parliamentary pamphlet still extant, who sums up the spoils taken at what he calls this "great capture" in the following brief manner:—

"100 Officers; 2,000 Prisoners; 200 Malignant Priests [that is, Ministers of the Church of England]; 800 Horses; Money and Jewels valued at £100,000, with any number of Lords, Knights, and Colonels captured."

Another pamphlet, probably by the same writer, gives "a fuller Relation, with the terrible Storming of the Town;" and Oldmixon, himself a native of Bridgwater, says, "The resistance the Royalists made had more of frenzy in it than courage."

Concerning the clergy here congregated to the extraordinary number of two hundred, a word must be said. They were assembled from the country around Bridgwater for a very considerable distance for safety, and the like may be said of the money and jewels above-

mentioned: it was collected here for the same purpose, and was intended for the future support of themselves, their wives and children; so that thus cut off from their resources, and marched up, or conveyed in some cases by water, to the metropolis, their sufferings, no less than those of the combatants, were intense, and under which it was not long before most of them expired, and hardly any survived to the Restoration. Some of these cases I myself have inquired into and traced, but all I shall here add is, that they were truly pitiable and heart-rending.

Among the combatants in this siege and succeeding capitulation, and included in the "100 Officers" first specified in the above list, was a nephew of Dr. Henry Byam, the son of his brother, the Rev. Edward Byam, sometime Vicar of Dulverton in Somerset, and Precentor of Cloyne in Ireland, by name William, at the time a Captain of Horse, but subsequently a Lieutenant-General and Governor of Surinam; of whom, as my own ancestor in a direct line, I have given a more particular account in my recent Memoir of the family, and shall consequently say nothing further here, save that he had another brother, John (likewise, of course, a nephew of the aforesaid Dr. Henry Byam), forming part of the same garrison of Bridgwater; but he died in the King's service a year before the surrender of the place, and his death appears in the parish register, with the addition to his name of *Vexillifer*, or 'Ensign'. Fifty days after the surrender of Bridgwater to the Parliament, Bristol, the second city in the kingdom, also fell into their hands. The loss of Bridgwater, says Echard, made "a strong impression" upon the King, and, says the same historian, "so terrified the city of Bath that it surrendered without any resistance on 29 July," 1645. But the surrender of Bristol, he says, still more

affected His Majesty, and went nigh to the destruction of all his hopes; followed as it was likely to be, and speedily was, by the loss of South Wales and all the West of England. To all which sources of disappointment and mortification was to be added the crushing defeat which his forces, almost simultaneously, sustained at Naseby. The Clubmen, numbering some 5,000 or 6,000 men, and alike opposed to both parties in the war, were now encountered by Cromwell in the west, and defeated and dispersed. Dartmouth, which under Sir Hugh Pollard still held out for the King, was compelled to surrender; and Plymouth, besieged by his troops, was relieved: and so Fairfax, everywhere victorious, now pursued the remains of the Royal army under the command of the Prince of Wales, who, says Echard, "was reduced to the miserable alternative of marching for Pendennis Castle," in Cornwall; the sequel of which step we shall for a moment leave to fill up what yet remains to be related of military operations in the western counties. Sir Ralph, now Lord Hopton, the flower of chivalry and the adlatus of the Prince of Wales, finding it, says Echard, now in vain with his shattered army to make any further resistance, being summoned by Fairfax to disband, consented to it upon very honourable conditions, and returned to France. A compact body of men true to the last to the Royal cause, yet remained to be subdued, but these being encountered on the 21st of March, by Col. Morgan, at Donnington, near Stow-on-the-Wold, were completely routed; their commander, Lord Astley, facetiously observing to Col. Morgan, "You have now done your work and may go to play, unless you choose to fall out among yourselves."

But what may be thought to have put the finishing stroke to the King's disasters, and to have rendered his cause utterly hopeless, was the fall of Exeter, which surrendered on fair terms on the 13th of April, 1646; His Majesty on receipt of the news thereof privately withdrawing himself from Oxford on the

^b Another brother, Lawrence, a Captain of Horse in the King's service in Ireland, surviving to the Restoration, was buried at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, London, Nov. 22, 1663.

27th of the same month; and, continues the same author, "about the same time St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall, Barnstable in Devon, and the brave little garrison of Dunster Castle in Somerset, submitted to the fortunes of Exeter, thus leaving the whole of the western counties at the mercy of Parliament:" a climax, notwithstanding which something more is required to be said of the last-mentioned place, the very last to surrender, viz. "the brave little garrison of Dunster Castle." Going back from Pendennis Castle, where we last left the heir of the Crown, the Prince of Wales, it may be remembered that his Royal Highness set out for Bristol on the 5th of March, 1644-5, by command of his royal father, which we apprehend was duly executed; but whether or no, certain it is that the order was speedily countermanded, and a fresh order issued by Lord Digby, in His Majesty's name, signifying his royal pleasure that the Prince should stay at Dunster Castle, and encourage the levies begun to be raised the former summer: a station, it is to be noted, in close proximity with Luccomb, the home of Dr. Byam, who on the first breaking out of the war had been so successful in this way of raising troops, and which may have had much to do with this order for the disposal of his Highness's person; and lither, we have Lord Clarendon's authority (vol. ii. p. 368) for saying, he accordingly set out, and became the guest of the high-spirited governor of the Castle, Francis Wyndham, and wherein is an apartment still called "King Charles's room," but probably with greater propriety and strictness might be called "Prince Charles's room." Whilst here, we have proof of his visiting the neighbouring parishes, for in the Church accounts of Minehead we find the following singular entries:—

"A.D. 1645. Given the Ringers, in Beer, at several times the Prince and other great Men came to the Town, 14s.

"Paid the Prince's Footman, which he claimed as due to him, for his fee, 5s. 6d."

At this date, when the Prince and his partizans had full range of the district under consideration, but when at the same time Dunster Castle was perceived to be in great danger, the Rev. John Byam (sometimes called "Dr. John Byam"), Rector of Clotworthy, and brother of Dr. Henry Byam, of Luccomb, being on intimate terms with Francis Wyndham, the Governor of the Castle, wrote to his friend, exhorting him by every tie they mutually held sacred, and probably with hopes of speedy relief, to hold out to the uttermost; but which by the course of events, after date of the letter, being no longer applicable or practicable, the letter itself, on the taking of the Castle, fell into the hands of the captors, with Blake at their head, and they attributing the obstinacy of the defence in a great measure to the writer, issued an order for his immediate arrest and incarceration; whereupon John Byam was immediately arrested, and conveyed a close prisoner to Wells, being most barbarously treated on the road by an irritated soldiery. Walker in his "Sufferings of the Clergy" says that he left in writing an account of the outrageous treatment he experienced, but though in his time (1718) it was supposed to be still in existence, yet that he knew not where to apply for it. The fact was that at that time, 1718, this branch of the family, in all its male relations, was utterly destroyed, root and branch, and if such account as that we have alluded to was anywhere to be found, it must be found in the families with which his daughters intermarried, which were the Sydenhams, Periams, Balchs, or Peppins of Dulverton, or among strangers connected only by friendship with the family. But in the State Paper Office we find two very important documents relating to him, the one of a date less than two months after the surrender of Dunster Castle, viz. the 11th of June, 1646, from the Sequestrators of the county of Somerset, directed to the Sequestrators of the Hundred of Wallaton and Freemanor (in which his property was situated),

ordering, without any reserve whatever, the sequestration of all his estate; and the other, five years later, viz. on the 5th of February, 1651, and signed "Henry Wiggle," certifying that preceding order had been duly executed: and under the oppression of such accumulated wrongs the head of this part of the family, now seventy years of age, the Rev. John Byam, presently sunk, dying in 1653; and in his will, still preserved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, he dare not so much as make mention of his three sons, William, John, and Henry, for fear of drawing on their heads fresh and more personal persecutions; and these, with their posterity, as many more sons, bereaved of their parent and cut off from the resources they might naturally have expected to inherit, all perished and became extinct in the space of less than forty years; the last we learn of any of them being in respect to the year 1690, when a grandson, John Byam, died issueless at Ballasore, in the East Indies.

Having now traced the war to the surrender of Dunster Castle, with its episode and family concomitant, it is time we return to the Prince, whom, with his companions and attendants, we left at Pendennis, in Cornwall, ready to embark for any place beyond seas which afforded them the chance of an asylum, either temporary or permanent. For Echard informs us that he was not there with a view to other purpose than that of "quitting a cause which his presence could no longer uphold or assist." And here, he continues, he embarked with the Lords Capel and Culpepper, Sir Edward Hyde, and Dr. Byam, his Chaplain, on the 1st of March, and reached in safety Seilly, where one or more of those sermons of the Doctor's recently noticed in this Magazine were preached before him; and twenty-three years after his embarkation with the Prince from Pendennis, in company with the Lords Capel, Culpepper, and Clarendon, the preacher, Dr. Byam, died and was buried in the chancel of his parish church at Luccomb, on the 29th of June,

1669, Dr. Hamnet Ward (a relative, we believe, of the Bishop of Salisbury of the same name) preaching a most able and affecting funeral sermon on the occasion. And beside that meed of praise which his friends were entitled to expect at the hands of local historians, on account of his numerous and distinguished virtues, it remained to be seen if he should be deemed worthy of a record in the general history of his country, i.e. in the History of England: a surmise, however, of his true position in the world which was more than justified by the event, for Archdeacon Echard in his History of England, under the head of 1669, the year in which, as aforesaid, he died, has included him in the list of the nine worthies or notables whose loss England had that year to mourn, or otherwise take account of. The nine are as follows:—

1. Henry King, Bishop of Chichester, who had a large share in the Polyglot Bible.

2. Henry Byam, of whom hereafter.

3. Samuel Clarke, a profound Oriental scholar, who, with Bishop King, had a large share in the Polyglot Bible.

4. George Bate, Physician both to Charles I. and Oliver Cromwell.

5. The Hon. Nathaniel Fines, second son of the Lord Sey.

6. Serjeant-at-Law, John Wylde.

7. Mr. Prynne, M.P., author of nearly two hundred treatises of all sorts.

8. George Monk, the first Duke of Albemarle.

9. Henrietta Maria, Queen Consort of Charles I. and mother of Charles II.

But of him in the second place named we have, in vol. iii. p. 245, folio, London, 1718, the following more specific record:—

"The next person (after Bp. King) was Dr. Henry Byam, educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he became one of the most brilliant ornaments of the University, and the most noted person there for his excellent, polite learning, and his admirable faculty of preaching: removing from thence he became minister of the two parishes of Luckham (Luccomb) and Selworthy in

Somersetshire, where he became a dreadful sufferer in the Civil Wars, having four sons all Captains in the King's service. After a poor, obscure life, he was at the King's return restored to his livings, but met with no greater addition than to be made Prebendary of Wells and Canon of Exeter, though

his worth and abilities were so conspicuous that, if it had not been for his exceeding modesty, he might certainly have been advanced to a good bishopric."—I am, &c.,

EDWARD S. BYAM.

Weston-super-Mare.

MEMORANDA CONCERNING CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

SIR,—I conclude for the present my extracts from the Muniments of Chichester Cathedral.

FUNDATIO CANTARIARUM.

Ter. Celebrans ad altare *B. Thomæ Martiris* orabit pro animâ Will. Decani et animabus patris et matris ejusdem et omnium fidelium defunctorum, et dicet singulis septimanis unam missam de Spiritu Sancto et unam missam de B. Mariâ, ceteris diebus dicet officium quod de defunctis solet cum placebo dirigere et commendacione. Celebrans ad altare B. Mariæ orabit pro anima Thomæ Decani et celebrabit singulis diebus pro defunctis tamen si voluerit potest dicere unam missam de B. Maria, unam etiam de Trinitate, et unam de Spiritu Sancto singulis septimanis, dummodo speciale oracionem faciat in dictis missis pro animâ Thomæ Decani, et dicet singulis diebus placebo et dirigere in Novem Lectionibus.

Bis. Celebrans ad altare *S. Crucis* orabit pro anima Thomæ Decani et pro fidelibus defunctis.

Bis. Celebrans ad altare *B. Pantaleonis* orabit pro anima Radulphi episcopi et fidelibus defunctis.

Ter. Celebrans ad altare *B. Katarinæ Agathæ Margarete et Winifredæ* virginum orabit pro anima Johannis Episcopi II^{ci} et dicet quotidie placebo et dirigere et commendacionem. Celebrans ad altare B. Mariæ in Cimiterio B. Michaelis orabit pro animabus Johannis Stube et Matildis uxoris suæ et pro animâ Edwardi III. regis Angliæ et animabus progenitorum et successorum suorum, et celebrabit quotidie ad altare predictum et singulis diebus dicet placebo dirigere cum commendationibus, et semel in anno psalterium.

Bis. Celebrans ad altare *B. Clementis* orabit pro anima Johannis Cloose nuper decani hujus Ecclesiæ.

Bis. Celebrans ad altare *B. Mariæ ad hostium Chori* orabit pro anima Johannis Arundel nuper Episcopi hujus Ecclesiæ.

Quater. Cantarista celebrans ad altare *S. Johannis Baptistæ*.

Semel. Cantarista celebrans ad altare *S. Annæ*.

REPARACIONES DONE UPON THE CHURCH AND THORNAMENTS OF THE SAME IN THIS YEAR VIZ. DOM. REGIS MODERNI XXXV^o. [1544.]

Imprimis payd unto the goldesmyth for repayinge of the sylver cheynes of the quotidiane censers in sylver ix^d, and for the makinge of the lynkes, iiij^d, in toto, xiiij^d.

Payd unto mother Lee for apparellinge of ij. dosen of children albes agaynste Christmase, viij^d.

For thamendynge of the same, ij^d.

For grene rybband sylke for the broderer to amend the crymeson cooppe, iiij^d.

For brede of diverse colours, iiij^d.

For ij. yerds and iij. quarters of sylke rybben of tawnye, v^d ob.

For caddyse [worsted] rybband, ij^d.

For serynge sandell [joining silken stuff], i^d.

For wythe threde, ob.

Payd Thomas the broderer for his labors in amendinge of dyverse cooppes vestiments and other ornaments of the church workynge thereabowte by the space of iij. wyks after Chrystmas, vjs.

For his comones so longe, iiij^s.

Payd unto John Plumber of Southwyke for castynge of xxviijC. of ledd, ix^s. iiij^d.

Payd unto hym for a daye and a halfe in layinge of the sayd ledd over the Benefactors Aulter [in the Lady-Chapel], xij^d.

Payd unto his laborer for iij. dayes, xv^d. for a loode of wood for the plumber to cast the ledd, xvij^d.

For certayn of talle wood [billets] bowghte besyde, viij^d.

for ijC. of iiij^d. nayles to nayle the newe bords under the said new ledd, viij^d.

To a carpenter for bording of the said Ile for a daye and a halfe, x^d.

Payd unto Borard for iC. and dim. and vij. fotte of bords unto same work to be layd under the ledd there, iij^s viij^d.

For iij. ells of bockeram bowghte to lyne the paynted clothe of the Crucifixe over the highe aulter. iij^s vj^d.

Payd unto the lockear for a locke and a kaye unto the vestrye coffere where the joyells lyethe, xiiij^d.

For xvij. quarells newly sette in dyverse wyndows that were faultye, xvj^d.

For ij. fotte of newe glasse sette in to the wyndowe the which was blowen downe with the grette wynde, x^d.

For castynge of iiC. and dim. of ledde unto Aymand leyd by him in dyverse places that were faultye in the church, ij^s.

For that ledd after v^s the C. and broughte from Pole, xij^s vj^d.

For iC. of bryck spent in makynge of a lytell porche in the greате belfrye to serve there styll for the makinge of the paschall, viij^d.

For ij. meny labor a day abowte that same, xiiij^d.

To Skynner the Carpenter for makinge of a new dore to the Vestre, xx^d.

To Richard Glasyer for ij. fotte and half of newe glasse sette into a wyndowe in the southe syde of the bodye of the church, xj^d.

unto hym for setting of ij. fotte and halfe of old glasse, iij^d.

For rodds twygges and eppares, vj^d, and a loode of straw, xx^d.

Payd unto Wolsey the masson for amendinge of the tumbe in our Lady Chapell that was broken uppe when the Commissioners were here from the Councell to serche the same^c, xv^d.

Payd to Hardham the lockear for the amendinge of the church yeard gatte joynynge on to the West Strette, viij^d.

Unto hym for iij. lytell kayes newly made unto Saint John Baptist chapell dore with amendinge of the locke of that same, xiiij^d.

To hym for makinge of another holy water styke unto the holy water stocke of the Subdeanerye, xij^d.

To hym for amendinge of the handes of the chymes, ij^d.

For makinge of a peyre of twystys for the newe vestrye dore, ij^s.

To him for the new beatinge and dressinge of the clapper of the greате belle in the qweire^d, iijij^s.

To hym for the heringe of a holye water stycke, ij^d.

For a holye water sprynger [sprinkler] of yeren at the greater holye water stocke at the Southe dore.

For one other sprynger to serve to the sylver bouckette in the quyer.

Mem. of xiiijC. of newe ledd spente upon the Ile over Benefactors Aulter after v^s a C.

That remayneth in the Plumbe howse for the stoore after the Plumbers accounte of old ledd newelye caste viijC. and odd pounds.

Payd to mother Lee for apparellinge of xv. mens albes, xiiij^d.

unto hyr for a dosen of childrens albes, iijij^d.

unto her for makinge of a towell, j^d.

unto her for eggyng of vi. mens albes with sewinge on of the parells unto that same, viij^d.

Payd for a busshell and half of tyle pynes xij^d, for a M. and half of lathe nayles, xij^d.

Payd to the lockear for a kaye to the lodge at the Canon Gatte, iij^d.

For a chepe skyn to amend the bellowse of thorgans in our Lady Chapell and for James Joyners labor abowte that same with a lytell waytestone, xx^d.

Payd to Bryan for vij. dayes and half makynge clene the horsham stone and amendinge ege [each] of faultes in north syde of the church in the Passion Wyke, iij^s iij^d.

Unto Michael Wolseye the mason for stoppyng of the joyntes and poynting y^m that same syde of meny places faultye there for ix. dayes, iijij^s. viij^d.

For a loode of sande unto the same, vj^s.

To Adam a laborer to make there mortar and bryngen hit upp viij. dayes espace, ij^s. viij^d.

Unto Richard Glasyer for vj. fotte of

^c There can be little doubt but that this was the shrine of St. Richard, standing, as was usual, eastward of the presbytery and high altar. The tomb in the south wing of the transept is known to have been moved from some other position. (See GENT. MAG., 1847, pp. 373—375.) The order for removing shrines in cathedral churches is dated Oct. 4, 1541. (Wilkins, *Conc.*, iii. p. 857.) Dalloway says the tomb was only coated over with lime, and that "the cist containing the body stands (1815) immediately behind the choir." ("Chichester," p. 133.)

^d At the reading of the Gospel "there thundereth a great bell, by which we do signify our Chrysten, preestly, and apostolyeall offyce." ("Old God and Newe," 1529). One of the chroniclers of Durham relates a story in connection with the choir-bell.

newe glasse sette into the grette West wyndowe of the church, ij^s. vj^d.
 For the amending of our Lady Chapell wyndows in diverse places sum of new glasse and sum of old, xx^d.
 To Mother Lee for washyng of a dosen of children albes iiij^d.
 To Hygecocke for xvij. ells of whytedd canvass to make albes and aluter clothes for the church, xij^s ix^d.
 To Mother Lee for makinge of the said albes with aluter clothes and makying unto thaulters and for makinge of the dyaper aluter clothes unto the hyghe aluter, ij^s x^d.
 35 *Hen. VIII.* Cantaristæ. 2 royal chantry priests, one of St. John Baptist, one of St. Katharine, one of St. Thomas Ap., one of St. Cross and Augustine, one of Ly Charnell howse, one of dean Cloes, 3 of St. Mary Mass. pro antiphonâ Nunc Christe, iiij^s viij^d.
 Willelmo Campyon pro organis [in another account, pro pulsatione organorum] in choro, vj. viij^d.
 Item, eidem pro organis in Capellâ B. Mariæ, ij. ix^d.
 Arthuro Bode pro munda custodia Cimeterii et repurgatione canalium circum- quaque ecclesiam Cathedralem, v^s.
 pro scopis et alis, ij^d.
 Eidem pro repurgatione ambonum [rood loft] et candelaborum, vj^d.
 "Choral Wine" was distributed on these feasts: Dedication of the Church, at the cost of iiij^s vj^d, St. Edmund Confessor, xvij^d, Christmas, iiij^s vj^d, S. Wulstan, xvij^d, Easter, iiij^s ij^d, Trinity, iiij^s vj^d, S. Pantaleon, ij^s vj^d.
 Paid unto Thomas Nowye for pollynge and shavinge of the chorusters crounes for vj. quarters ending at our Ladye in Lente, viij^s.
 Several payments for choristers' Commons were made to Mother Brodehorne.
 Mem. Blewett departed owte of our quere the xxvij. day of Julye at whatte tyme the subdeane carried hym awaye unto the election in Eton College.
 Thome Matthew Sacriste pro les trashes [? nails for tapestry] in die palmarum, ix^d.
 Cuidam aurifabro inquisitionem facienti inter aurifabros eo tempore quo exspoliata erat Ecclesia Cathedralis per Empson^e etc. ante hac non solum sed sæpissime requisitum pro labore suo, iiij^s iiij^d.
 Pro vino dato in Choro vicariis eo die quo

canebatur Te Deum ob victoriam obtentam supra Scotos [? Ancram, fought Feb. 17] viz. xxv^o. die Maii, iiij^d.
 Sacristis pro depositione Cerei Paschalis post Ascensionem Domini, xvij^d.
 Lamberto pictori eodem die pro renovando Mappe Crucifixi in medio Summi Altaris pro labore suo emendanti, ij^s.
 Pro expensis factis circa x. pedites viros militares missos in mense Junii ad inserviendum dno. Regi in expeditione sua adversus Gallos pro omnibus expensis ultra omnia donata et contributa per tenentes et firmarios ecclesiæ Cathedralis in eum usum, xvij^{li} j^d.
 2^o die Julii mimis et histrionibus dni principis huc advenientibus, xx^d.
 ij^o Augusti pro candelis seposis consumptis per sacristas singulis hebdomadibus pro 3bus terminis viz. Natal. Annunciat. et S. Joh. Bapt., iiij^s ix^d.
 pro duobus torchis consumptis in die Natal., xij^d.
 Johanni Sommer latomo huc advenienti de Portesmouth ex mandato dni. decani ad supervidendum Turrim et Ly Stiple ecclesie x^o. Augusti pro expensis suis et labore unâ cum servitore suo ad 2^o dies, ij^s iiij^d.
 Jo. Worthial archidiacono vj. Oct. pro xij. parvis libellis processionalibus emptis precii iiij^d. pro choro et inter eos distributis, toto iiij^s.
 1604. To the Steward of the Comyn Hall etc. for 6 vicars, xx^s.—(fo. 34.)
 to ij. lay Vicars, v^s.
 In 1533 Lambert Barnard, the painter, received an annual payment of £3 6s. 8d. for his works in the church "in arte suæ facultate sua pictoriâ." (sic.)—(Registr. Dec. et Capit. fo. 132.) This was probably a relative of Bernardi.
 1534, March 4. Decanus et Capitulum sigillarunt literas acquirandi Rev. Patri Episcopo Cicestrensi factas de receptione jocalium cum mitrâ estate ad Ciiixij^{li} xiiij^s vj^d, unâ cum ornamentis ad summam Cxxxij^{li} xiiij^s ix^d, eis datam per dictum Rev. patrem.—(Ibid., fo. 71b.) i.e. 192.
 1610. Item pd to John Wygthorppe for the ceylyng of the partition betwixt our Lady Chapell and the church conteynyng xxxij. yeards, 6^s 8^d.
 Item for heyer for the myddle ceylyng, iiij^d.
 Item to the saide John for v. days worke with his servant within our Lady Chapell, v^s. x^d.

* Richard Empson, the rapacious colleague of Dudley.

The following extract from the Lambeth Registers is of much interest, as it shews that there was a canonical house of reception for non-resident canons :—

A.D. 1385. — “*LICENTIA AD OCCUPANDAM DOMUM HOSPICIO CANONICALI CONTIGUAM.* Willelmus, etc., dilecto filio suo, Willelmo Petteworth, canonico Cicestr., sal. Quoniam, ut intelleximus, in Clauso Canonicorum Cicestr.ensi juxta hospitium Canoniale, quod infra eundem Clausum habitare dinosceris, est quædam alia domus Canonialis dicto tuo hospitio contigua, cum gardino, ab olim per diversos ejusdem Ecclesiæ Canonicos successivis eorum temporibus solita habitari, dum edificata fuerat competenter, jam est canonico cuicumque in eadem ecclesiâ residere volenti reddita inhabitabilis, et per ruinam domorum quæ erant antiquitus in eadem, quoddamque hospitium tuum prædictum adeo est angustum, quod propter ejusdem strictitudines seu foricaturam necessaria victus tui ad magnum tui incomodum in aliorum domibus non absque domigio ponere coartaris: considerantes itaque quod juxta statuta Ecclesiæ memoratæ domus Canonicorum nulli, nisi canonicis ibi residentibus vel facturis in proximo residentiam, concedentur; volentesque tue indigentie in hac parte prout ad nos (sede dicte Ecc. Cicestr. vacante) pertinet providere, sicuti pertineret ad ibidem pro tempore Episcopum sede plenâ, ut in dictam domum, cum gardino eidem adjacente, hospicio tuo contiguam, ut præfertur, valeas occupare; sicut etiam nonnulli alii ejusdem ecclesiæ canonici in tuo hospitio ita foricto morantes con-

sueverant, per hujusmodi suis usibus necessariis occupare tibi, tenore præsentium, liberam concedimus facultatem, donec alium ejusdem ecclesiæ canonicum supervenire contingat, qui in dictâ ecclesiâ personaliter residere eandemque domum habitare voluerit, pro suâ habitationis residentiam faciendâ. In cujus rei, etc. dat. apud Lamb. viij^o die Nov. Anno Dni. M CCC LXXXV.” — (*Reg. Courtenay.*)

I am, &c.

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

P.S. I ought to have supplied the following note upon the words “*Calabre amyces*,” in GENT. MAG. for October, 1863, p. 488 :—

§ 10. “*Their fair rochets of raines (Rennes) or fine linen cloth, their costly grey amices of calaber and cats’ tails.*”

§ 11. “*Their fresh purple gowns when they walk for their pleasures, and their red scarlet frocks when they preach in the pulpit.*” — (*Bale’s Image of Both Churches*, c. xviii. p. 527.) In the next paragraph he mentions “*Church-stools and pews that are well paid for.*” Dugdale (ii. 20) explains *Calabra* as ‘skins brought from Calabria.’

The Calabre amyce was worn by the minor canons of St. Paul’s (Dugdale’s St. Paul’s, 353), while the sub-dean wore the grey amyce of the major canons. (*Ibid.*, p. 345.)

“*Exeter*,” in the note to Langley (p. 489), is a misprint for “*Exceit*,” one of the Wiccamical prebends.

PROVOSTSHIP OF WELLS.

SIR,—I observe that an unaccountable difficulty was experienced at the Somersetshire Archæological Society’s meeting (see GENT. MAG., Nov. p. 607), in explaining the nature of the office of Provost at Wells. The word bore two significations: (1) that of President, applied to the superior of a collegiate establishment or church of canons, previous to the adoption of the title of Dean. For instance, at Wells “*provost*” was used by Bishop Giso, and “*dean*” by Bishop Robert. I have a small store of English authorities on this point which it would be superfluous to cite on the present oc-

casion, as they will be published elsewhere I hope. (2) That of Provost, a local title (found also, as Dr. Jebb says, at Tuam and Kilmacduagh). He ranked at Wells after the Succentor, who followed the Sub-dean according to Bishop Jocelyn’s statutes, and his duties consisted in paying one hundred pounds to fifteen prebendaries of Combe and their vicars, and twenty pounds to the vicars of St. Mary’s and St. Martin’s chapels: he, as the first prebendary of Combe without cure, was taxed in 1366 sixty-eight marks sterling. (William of Wykeham and his Colleges, p. 25, and Stat. of Wells, fol. 25, &c.)

c. 1321. Juramentum Præpositi Eccles. Wellen: Ego N. Præpositus Ecc. Well. juro quod Canonici dicte Eccles. Well. prebendaris Cumbe i., ii., iii., iv., v., vi., vii., viii., ix., x., xi., xii., xiii., xiv., xv., in eadem ac vicariis stallatis prebendarum predictarum in eadem Ecclesiâ servituri nomine prebendarum et vicariorum suarum C libras sterlingorum, necnon et Vicariis servicia B. M. Virginis et mortuorum in capella dicte Virginis et B. Martini facturis xx. libras sterlingorum ex nunc singulis annis ad iv. anni terminos.

In 1340 Jo. de S. Paul took the oath according to the ordinance of Bishop Jocelyn, which ran thus:—"Cum fuissent in Eccl. Well. due Præposituræ sc. una de Cumbe quæ consistebat in manerio et Ecclesia de Cumbe et ecclesiis de Cerda et Wellington cum pertinentiis et alia de Weynesham quæ consistebat in manerio et ecclesia de Weynesham cum pertinentiis, quæ quidem præposituræ nec dignitates nec prelaturæ fuerant sed oneris officia, nos postea ex multis rerum argumentis tenuitatem dicte præposituræ de Wynesham frequenter experti præposituram de Wynesham adjunximus præposituræ de Cumbe, ordinantes et statuantes ut dicta prepositura sic unita sit sine qualibet cura animarum et quod non sit dignitas vel prelatura aliqua sed tantum officium oneris inferius eidem preposituræ impositi. . . . Reddet autem predictus Præpositus de Cumbe de dicta prepositura annuatim pro xv præbendis xv canonicis Eccles. Well. quibus nos vel successores nostri eas contulimus, singulis singulas x marcas annuas nomine prebende, de xv præbendis predictis unam sibi nomine prebende Eccles. Well. retinebit annuatim. Dabit autem annuatim

iiij marcas vicario suo Well. de prebenda et prepositura sua. . . . Reddet etiam annuatim xx marcas ad servicium B. Virginis quod gratia Dei constituimus solemniter faciendum in Eccles. Well. Præterea reddet x marcas annuas ad servicium quod pro defunctis gracia Dei in Eccl. Wel. faciendum in perpetuum instituimus . . . quicquid autem residuum ultra predicta Præpositus sibi nomine prebendæ retinebit."

A reference to Ducange would have given a key to the true solution, *e.g.*—

(1) "Præsidents. Dignitas in Ecclesiis Cathedralibus idem qui alibi Decanus aut Præpositus dicitur." (v. 413.) "Ejusmodi canonicorum Collegia quibus præsunt Præpositi complura existunt etiamnum in Germania." (Ibid. 404.) "Ut senior decanus reliquis decanis proponatur et abbate vel Præposito absente locum proprium teneat." (ii. 753.) And quoting Gervase, "quasi Canonici Cathedralia. . . . Præpositum suum Decanum vocabant." (Ibid.)

(2) "Præpositus, in Ecclesiis Cathedralibus, munus Ecclesiasticum cui prædiorum Ecclesiasticorum certæ partis id tempus vicissim cura demandatur, iis in varias præposituras distributis et Canonici attributis, quarum ii in capitulo ratiocinia exigunt."

Mr. Serel I thought would have anticipated me in these observations, judging from his deep acquaintance with all MSS. and matters relating to Wells, or I should have written before this time.

I am, &c.

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

WALTHAM ABBEY LADY-CHAPEL.

SIR,—In the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for April, 1860, p. 384, Sir H. Ellis gave an extract from the Chancellor's Roll of 25 Hen. II., 1179, relating to works at Waltham Abbey. The following extract refers to the completion of the Lady-chapel within less than ten years later, 1188. William de Vere, Bishop of Hereford, was consecrated Oct. 6, 1186, and died Dec. 24, 1199.

"Carta Willelmi Epi' Hereford cer-

tificans quod dedicavit capellam infra septa Ecclesiæ de Waltham in honore Dei et gloriosæ Virginis Mariæ et B. martyris atque pontificis Thomæ nomine facta fuit ista dedicatio crastino B. Gregorii Papæ 1188 anno viz. quo Hen. II. prescripta ecclesiæ advocatus signum Dominicæ crucis accepit."—(*E Registro Abb. de Waltham*, fo. 100, *penes Petr. Le Neve*, 1698; *MS. Harl.*, 6974, fo. 106.)

I am, &c.,

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

The Siege of Jerusalem by Titus. With the Journal of a Recent Visit to the Holy City, and a General Sketch of the Topography of Jerusalem from the Earliest Times down to the Siege.

By THOMAS LEWIN, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Author of "The Life of St. Paul," &c. (Longmans.)—Some time since we felt bound to express our dissent from the conclusions at which Mr. Lewin had arrived on the subject of the place of Cæsar's landing in Britain^a, but on the present occasion we are quite in accordance with him, and are happy to say so. He published the "General Sketch of the Topography of Jerusalem," which forms a portion of the present work, some time ago, and though this shewed a thorough mastery of his subject, it provoked the remark that the writer had never seen the Holy City. Mr. Lewin wisely took the hint, and in the autumn of 1862 he made the pilgrimage, which has resulted in the confirmation of his previous views, and has shewn him that Mr. Ferguson's hypothesis, which would upset all our received notions of the Jerusalem of old, is "wholly untenable." The forthcoming work of Signor Pierotti will, we doubt not, be one of great interest, but we do not conceive that it will supersede that of Mr. Lewin, who cleverly imparts a living interest to his researches by his admirable summary of the work of Josephus. A goodly number of maps, plans, and illustrations makes every detail as clear as the present state of our knowledge will allow; and the book altogether is one of the most valuable additions to our helps to understand the topography of the Jerusalem of the

Old and New Testament that modern research has as yet produced.

Revolutions in English History. By ROBERT VAUGHAN, D.D. Vol. III. (Longmans.)—Nearly four years ago we devoted an article to the first volume of this work, and expressed our disapproval of it, both as to plan and execution^b. That volume was devoted to "Revolutions of Races;" a second volume, entitled "Revolutions in Religion," issued some time after, did not reach us, and therefore remained unnoticed. The present and concluding volume is devoted to "Revolutions in Government." Of this we need only remark, that its end and aim appears to be the promulgation of the most extreme views of modern liberalism; and, of necessity, its author is palpably unjust to many men of former times who, as we think, were neither bigots, knaves, nor fools, but were overborne by the force of circumstances that they did not create, and have ever since suffered from the systematic misrepresentation of their successful opponents.

Another Blow for Life. By GEORGE GODWIN, F.R.S., assisted by Mr. JOHN BROWN. (W. H. Allen and Co.)—Mr. Godwin has been long known as one of the most earnest workers in the cause of sanitary reform, which labours to redeem, primarily, the poor from the scourge of preventible disease and premature death; evils, however, that also affect other classes of society, though not in equal degree. "London Shadows: a Glance at the Homes of the Thousands," gave an appalling picture

^a GENT. MAG., July, 1862, p. 86.

^b GENT. MAG., Aug. 1859, pp. 128 *et seq.*

of the state of things in the metropolis; "Town Swamps and Social Bridges" followed up the exposure, and no one can doubt that much good has resulted from the attention drawn to the subject; but how much remains behind is made painfully evident by the present work, the forty-one engravings of which reveal scenes in Bethnal-green, in Drury-lane, in Islington,—in short, in every quarter of London,—that would be simply incredible, if vouched for by a less trustworthy authority. Nor is it alone London that thus sins against the plain principles of decency and common sense. An Essex village is shewn, where the horse-pond is in reality an open cess-pool; a noted town on the Dover road has its springs poisoned from a range of adjoining pigstyes; and the filth and unhealthiness of the colliery villages of the North are exhibited just as they are, for indeed it would be difficult to exaggerate them. Mr. Godwin, however, is not merely a fault-finder; on the contrary, he submits a statement of some definite requirements, to carry out which would not tax too largely the governing powers, parochial, municipal, or otherwise, and he gives hints on sanitary matters which cannot fail to be useful even in far more favoured districts than those to which his philanthropic labours have been confined.

The Quest of the Sangraal. Chant the First. By R. S. HAWKER, Vicar of Morwenstow. (Exeter: Printed for the Author.)—Mr. Hawker has long been known as a true poet, and the present little work is worthy of his reputation. It tells, in noble blank verse, the legend of the Sangraal, and its quest by King Arthur's Knights; and as its subject is remote from the province of modern thought, it is no surprise to us to observe that the author's opinions are equally wide from the same standard, and appear to have taken their colour from the wild sea-beat country in which he dwells. This, we are aware, may be no recommendation to some, but we would gladly think that others of our

readers will readily give ear to the "old man eloquent," who has so often sung of his wild Western land, its legends, its history, and its scenery, in lays that ought to endure as long as our language itself.

The Mosaic Records. A full Investigation of the Difficulties suggested by Dr. Colenso. By B. B. ROGERS, M.A., Barrister at Law. (J. H. and J. Parker.)—Mr. Rogers published a small work in the spring of last year, which, for reasons then given*, was, like many others on the same painful subject, allowed to pass unnoticed. He has now brought it forward again in an enlarged form, and we feel bound to say of it, that it appears to be well fitted for the satisfaction of those who desire a cool, lawyer-like investigation of the points that have been raised. The strict rules of evidence are applied, and, as has so often occurred before, the more severely the inspired record is tested, the more firmly is it established.

A Reasonable, Holy, and Living Sacrifice. A Sermon on Rom. xii. 1. (Oxford and London: J. H. and J. Parker.)—This is the first sermon preached by Dean Stanley in Westminster Abbey, on the day following his installation. The requirements and position of the writer are sufficient in themselves to command attention, whatever may be his theme, but this discourse gains additional importance from the circumstances under which it was delivered, and its generous and conciliatory tone cannot fail to strike even the most decided opponent of the school of theology which the Dean is supposed to represent.

The Baptistery, or the Way of Eternal Life. By the Author of "The Cathedral." Sixth Edition. (J. H. and J. Parker.)—This is a series of very beautiful poems written in illustration of the quaint but forcible "Images" or allegorical engravings, thirty-two in number, of Boetius à Bolswert, the celebrated Antwerp artist of the sixteenth century. The fact of the poems having in a comparatively brief space of time reached their sixth edition, is a very sufficient evidence of their merits.

* GENT. MAG., March, 1863, p. 359.

Monthly Intelligence.

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

AFFAIRS in the North of Europe have during the past month borne a very ominous appearance, and the breaking out of war still seems only postponed. The Danes have withdrawn from Holstein, and the troops of some of the minor Powers of the German Confederacy have marched in, but these latter are now being displaced by the forces of Austria and Prussia, whose monarchs appear disposed to take the quarrel altogether out of the hands of the "German unity" party, which in return menaces them with an attempted revolution. Some time, however, must elapse before the Austrians and Prussians can reach the frontier of Schleswig, where the Danes appear resolved to make a stand against any and every opponent, and it is hoped that the interval may be wisely employed in endeavouring to accommodate the dispute.

In France, beside an alleged plot of some Italians to assassinate the Emperor, the most remarkable circumstance is the increasing boldness of the Parliamentary Opposition, the numbers of which have been of late added to by the result of almost every election, and which, in the eloquent M. Thiers, has a champion that no Government can safely underrate.

At home, we have only to record the birth of a son to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the consequent addresses of congratulation to Her Majesty as well as to the royal parents.

The season has put a stop to any important movements of the contending parties in America, but there is no sign of either having as yet suffered so severely as to incline them to agree to such terms as will be acceptable to the other. On the contrary, both appear to be preparing for fresh hostilities in the spring, whilst the project of European interference seems to have been entirely abandoned.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dec. 22. The Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D.D., to be Dean of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, void by the resignation of the Very Rev. Richd. Chenevix Trench, D.D.

The Rev. Francis Jeune, D.C.L., to be Dean of H.M.'s Cathedral Church of Lincoln, void by the death of the Very Rev. Thomas Garner, B.C.L.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

Dec. 22. William Shee, one of H.M.'s Serjeants-at-Law, to be one of the Justices assigned to hold Pleas before the Queen herself.

Dec. 25. The Lady Augusta Frederica Elizabeth Stanley to be Extra Bedchamber Woman to Her Majesty.

Dec. 29. Francis Alexander, Earl of Kintore, to be Lieut. and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Aberdeen, in the room of Charles, Marquis of Huntly, deceased.

Sir James Horn Burnett to be Lieut. and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Kincardine, in the room of Francis Alexander, Earl of Kintore, resigned.

Col. Alexander Tulloch, of the Royal Artillery, having the temporary rank of Major-Gen. while he served as the Director of Ordnance,

to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Jan. 8. Percy Blackwood, esq., to be Colonial Secretary for the Island of Tobago.

Wilfrid Seawen Blunt, esq., now Attaché to H.M.'s Legation at Madrid, and Geo. Sheffield, esq., now Attaché to H.M.'s Legation at Washington, to be Third Secretaries in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

Don Francisco de Uncilla approved of as Consul at Cardiff for H.M. the Queen of Spain.

Hadj Said Guesus approved of as Consul at Gibraltar for the Sultan of Morocco.

Mr. Alexandre Conighi approved of as Provisional Consul at Singapore for H.M. the Emperor of Austria.

Mr. Francesco Stella approved of as Consul at Gibraltar for H.M. the King of Italy.

Don Joaquin de Avendano approved of as Consul at Newcastle.

Don Mariano Ricardo de Asensi approved of as Vice-Consul at Liverpool for H.M. the Queen of Spain.

Jan. 12. Admiral of the Red Sir Lucius Curtis, bart., K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Fleet.

John Foster Gresham, esq., to be Chief Justice of the Island of Grenada.

William Alexander George Young, esq., to be Colonial Secretary for the Island of Vancouver.

Place and precedence within the bar granted

next after John Joseph Powell, esq., one of H.M.'s Counsel learned in the law now being, to William Ballantine, Serjeant-at-Law.

Commissary General-in-Chief John William Smith, C.B., to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint Arthur Farre, M.D., F.R.S., and Geo. Thompson Gream, M.D., Physician-Accoucheurs to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.

Don Manuel de la Quintana approved of as Vice-Consul at Liverpool for the Republic of Peru.

Senor Jorje Dunlop to be Vice-Consul at Southampton for the United States of Columbia.

Jan. 19. H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge has appointed Capt. Arthur Ellis, of the Grenadier Guards, to be one of H.R.H.'s Equerries.

George Thorne Ricketts, esq., to be H.M.'s Consul at Sarawak.

Mr. Charles G. Hannah approved of as Consul at Demerara for the United States of America.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Jan. 8. *County of Buckingham.*—Robert Bateson Harvey, esq., in the room of the Hon. Wm. Geo. Cavendish, now a Peer of the United Kingdom.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 8. At Frogmore Lodge, Windsor, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, a Prince.

Oct. 29, 1863. At Benares, the wife of Frederic Mansel, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s 20 Regt., a son and heir.

Nov. 8. At Seharunpore, the wife of G. Ernest Ward, esq., B.C.S., a son.

Nov. 11. At Futtchgurh, the wife of Major Betts, 88th Regt., a son.

Nov. 17. At Bangalore, the wife of Capt. Eardley W. Childers, R.H.A., a dau.

Nov. 18. At Nowshera, Punjaub, the wife of Capt. Charles F. Smith, H.M.'s 71st Highland Light Infantry, a son.

At Belgaum, the wife of Stanley Edwardes, esq., Adjutant H.M.'s 2nd Grenadier Regt. N.I., a son.

Nov. 19. At Mussoorie, the wife of Dr. Augustus P. M. Corbett, R.A., a son.

At Deesa, Guzerat, the wife of Dr. Barnett, H.M.'s 11th Regt. Bombay N.I., a son.

Nov. 25. At Madras, the wife of S. L. Bagshawe, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s Madras Army, a dau.

Dec. 1. Near Mhow, India, the wife of B. W. Marlow, esq., M.D., 28th Regt., a son.

Dec. 2. At Barbadoes, the wife of Capt. J.

G. Image, 21st R.N.B. Fusiliers, Major of Brigade, a dau.

At Calcutta, the wife of J. W. Sherer, esq., Bengal C.S., a son.

At Roorkee, North-west Provinces, the wife of Lieut. C. C. Scott Moncrieff, R.E., a son.

Dec. 7. At Madras, the wife of Woolfe Hay, esq., H.M.'s 44th Regt. N.I., a son.

Dec. 8. At Pankhurst, Chobham, the wife of Capt. Horatio Edenborough, a son.

At Bhaugulpore, Bengal, the wife of Frank J. Alexander, esq., Bengal C.S., a dau.

Dec. 9. At Trichinopoly, the wife of Lieut. E. J. Watson, 23rd Regt. Madras Light Infantry, a son.

Dec. 10. At Montreal, Canada, the wife of Capt. Morrah, 60th Royal Rifles, prematurely, a dau.

Dec. 13. At St. Heliers, Jersey, the wife of Capt. Baker, 39th Regt., a son.

Dec. 16. At Martley, near Worcester, the wife of the Rev. Chas. B. Rowland, a son.

Dec. 17. At Albury-house, Guernsey, the wife of Capt. T. F. J. Russel, 43rd Madras N.I., a son.

Dec. 18. At New Wandsworth, the wife of the Rev. J. Yolland, a son.

At Forveran-house, Aberdeenshire, the wife of Andrew Mitchell, esq., a dau.

Dec. 19. At Cannes, the wife of Herbert E. G. Crosse, esq., late Capt. H.M.'s 59th Regt., a son.

Mrs. Nicholl Carne, of Dunlands, near Cowbridge, and of St. Donat's Castle, Glamorgan-shire, a son.

At Torre Abbey, Torquay, the wife of Chas. C. Welman, esq., a dau.

Dec. 20. At Southill, co. Durham, the wife of Henry Fenwick, esq., M.P., a son and heir.
At Scawby, Lincolnshire, the wife of F. R. Grantham, esq., late Capt. 45th Regt., a dau.

At Alton Albany, Ayrshire, Mrs. Hughes Onslow, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Chas. Granville Clarke, Burwash, a son.

At Bramshaw, Hants., the wife of Edward Spencer Bell, esq., late Lieut. 6th Madras N.I., a son.

Dec. 21. In Great George-st., Westminster, the Hon. Mrs. John Gilbert Talbot, a dau.

At Bedford, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Haddock, a dau.

At Chatham, the wife of Capt. F. A. Howes, R.E., a son.

At Wiston-park, Sussex, Mrs. Goring, of twins—a boy and girl.

Dec. 22. In Eaton-place, the Lady Edwin Hill Trevor, a son.

At Cardigan, the wife of Col. Saunders Davies, a son.

At Woking Vicarage, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. Robert Kettle, a son.

At Clarendon-place, Maidstone, the wife of Dr. Monckton, a son.

At Herne-hill, Dulwich, the wife of the Rev. N. G. Charrington, a son.

At Broom-hill, Colchester, the wife of J. Walker, esq., late Capt. H.M.'s 66th Regt., a dau.

At the Croft, Swindon, the wife of T. Copleston Townsend, esq., a dau.

Dec. 23. In Portman-sq., the Hon. Mrs. George Arkwright, a son.

At Sutton-house, in Holderness, the wife of G. W. M. Liddell, esq., a dau.

In Ebury-st., Eaton-sq., the wife of Elliot Salter, esq., Capt. 2nd Somerset Militia, a son.

At Teignmouth, the wife of Charles Temple, esq., late of the Bengal C.S., a dau.

At Cheam, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. R. S. Tabor, a dau.

Dec. 24. At Castlebar-court, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Hughes, Rector of Perrivale, Ealing, W., a dau.

At Donnington Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Peter King Saltar, a dau.

At Bath, the wife of Capt. Chas. Wilbraham Ford, of Kelston-lodge, near Bath, a dau.

At Whorlton, the wife of the Rev. Arthur W. Headlam, a son.

Dec. 25. In Upper Hyde-park-gardens, Lady Bright, a son.

At Bishopton Vicarage, Stockton-on-Tees, the wife of the Rev. C. H. Ford, a son.

Dec. 26. At Cantley, the wife of the Hon. William G. Eden, a son.

At Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. W. W. Gedge, a dau.

At Brookbank, Broadway, Worcestershire, the wife of John Remington Mills, jun., esq., son of John Remington Mills, esq., M.P., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Edward Davidson, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Buckingham-gate, a dau.

Dec. 27. At Chaddlewood, the Hon. Mrs. Soltau-Symons, a dau.

In Eccleston-st., S., the Hon. Mrs. Nugent Banks, a son.

At Belleek Manor, co. Mayo, the wife of Capt. Saunders, R.H.A., a son.

At Twickenham, the wife of Capt. W. G. Morris, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, a dau.

At Malta, the wife of Capt. Swann, 22nd Regt., a dau.

At the Vicarage, Bosham, the wife of the Rev. Henry Mitchell, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Godstone, the wife of Henry Gerard Hoare, esq., a son.

Dec. 28. At Birmingham, the wife of Major Hon. L. W. Milles, Half-pay, Rifle Brigade, a dau.

At Melton Constable, the wife of Capt. Astley, prematurely, a son.

At Dublin, the wife of T. Donaldson, esq., 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, a son.

At Sandhurst Rectory, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Ridout, Rector of Sandhurst, a son.

At Wilton Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. W. W. Hutt, a dau.

At Small-heath, near Birmingham, the wife of G. E. Graham Foster Pigott, esq., Royal Scots Greys (late 60th Rifles), a son.

Dec. 29. In Grosvenor-pl., the Lady Augusta Sturt, a dau.

At Birling Manor, the Hon. Mrs. Ralph Nevill, a dau.

In Lowndes-sq., the wife of Col. Hen. Dalrymple White, C.B., a son.

In Wilton-st., Belgrave-sq., Mrs. John Vesey FitzGerald Foster, a son.

At the Grange-house, Leominster, the wife of Hen. Moore, esq., a son.

Dec. 30. In Prince's-gardens, the Hon. Mrs. Ashley Ponsonby, a son.

At Manchester, the wife of Col. Lloyd, Commanding Royal Engineers, a dau.

At Southampton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. T. Powell Symonds, Herefordshire Militia, a son.

At Whalley Range, Manchester, the wife of Capt. Molesworth, Royal Dragoons, a dau.

At Knap-hill, Woking, the wife of Capt. J. S. Warren, a son.

In Queen's-gardens, Hyde-pk., the wife of the Rev. Geo. A. Trevor, M.A., a son.

Dec. 31. At Lee, the wife of Major J. T. Walker, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Stone, near Aylesbury, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Booth, F.R.S., a dau.

In London, the wife of Maurice Jones, esq., of Fron Fraith-hall, Montgomery, a dau.

At Milford, Pembroke-shire, the wife of Harry FitzGerald Shute, esq., a dau.

At Meifod Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. R. Wynne Edwards, a dau.

Jan. 2, 1864. At Staplers, near Newport, Isle of Wight, the wife of Cornwallis Wykeham Martin, esq., a son.

Jan. 3. At the Vicarage, Northbourne, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Simpson, a son.

At View Mount, Waterford, the wife of Capt. Chandler, Staff Officer of Pensioners, a son.

In Charles-st., Lowndes-sq., the wife of the Rev. John Imrie, a dau.

At Exmouth, the wife of Henry H. Tremayne, esq., a dau.

At Whitney Rectory, Herefordshire, the wife of the Rev. Henry Dew, a son.

Jan. 4. At Stirroke-house, Caithness-shire, the wife of Major Horne, of Stirroke, a dau.

At Burley-lodge, East Woodhay, Hants., the wife of Allan B. Heath, esq., a son.

Jan. 5. At Penge, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. O. J. Vignoles, M.A., a dau.

At Glyndebourne, Sussex, the wife of W. L. Christie, esq., a son.

At High Cross Parsonage, Ware, the wife of the Rev. W. Hay Chapman, a son.

At Oxendon, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. Jas. W. Field, a son.

Jan. 7. At Aberdeen, the wife of Major A. Pitcairn, 23rd Depôt Battalion, a dau.

At Fermoy, co. Cork, the wife of Capt. R. A. Leggett, 69th Regt., a son.

Jan. 8. At Nettleton Rectory, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. Chas. Compton Domville, a son.

At Lyncombe-Rise, near Bath, the wife of Hen. Clark Worthington, esq., late Capt. 67th Regt., a dau.

At Baldersby Parsonage, Thirsk, the wife of the Rev. Edw. Malleson, a dau.

At All Saints' Parsonage, Salterhebble, near Halifax, the wife of the Rev. John Henry Warneford, M.A., of Warneford-pl., Wilts., a dau.

Jan. 9. At Crewe-hill, Chester, the wife of Major Barnston, a dau.

At East Sheen, the wife of the Rev. J. Haythorne Edgar, a son.

Jan. 10. At Sheerness, the wife of Capt. W. King Hall, C.B., H.M.S. "Cumberland," a dau.

In Cleveland-sq., Hyde-pk., the wife of Lieut.-Col. E. Y. W. Henderson, R.E., a dau.

At Brompton, Kent, the wife of Capt. Geo. Wm. Muriell, 75th Regt., a son.

At Earlham-hall, Norwich, the wife of the Rev. W. N. Ripley, a son.

Jan. 11. In Dover-st., the Countess of Lichfield, a son.

At Dublin, the Lady Katharine Hamilton Russell, a son and heir.

In Wilton-st., the Lady Katharine Eustace Robertson, a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of Major F. D. Fryer, a son.

In Bedford-row, the wife of the Rev. Joseph B. McCaul, a son.

In St. George's-rd., Eccleston-sq., the wife of the Rev. Theodore A. Walrond, a dau.

At Crowcombe, Somerset, the wife of Coventry-Warrington Carew, esq., a dau.

At Hagley, the wife of the Rev. T. L. Stayner, a son.

At Seacombe, Cheshire, the wife of Capt. Dover Edgell, a son.

At the Rectory, Little Horsted, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. Augustus W. Warde, a dau.

Jan. 12. In Lowndes-sq., the Hon. Mrs. George A. Browne, a son.

In Kensington-gardens-sq., the wife of Lieut.-Col. G. Moubray Lys, C.B., late of H.M.'s 20th Regt., a dau.

At Rock Bank, Bollington, Cheshire, the wife of Capt. J. H. Brown, R.A., a dau.

In Talbot-sq., Sussex-gardens, the wife of D. P. Crooke, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

At Great Brickhill, Bucks., the wife of the Rev. Frederick Veasey, a dau.

At Carrowroe, Roscommon, the wife of T. W. Goff, esq., late Capt. 7th Dragoon Guards, a dau.

At the Rookery, Headington, near Oxford, the wife of the Rev. J. W. A. Taylor, a son.

Jan. 13. At the Parsonage, Danby Gros-mont, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, a son.

At Wickham Skeith, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Phillips, a dau.

At Charminster, Dorchester, the wife of Capt. Leopold Paget, R.H.A., a son.

At Thundersley Rectory, Essex, Arabella, the wife of the Rev. E. E. B. Salisbury, B.D., a dau.

In Kensington-gardens-sq., the wife of A. Shewan, esq., Deputy-Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, a dau.

At Portishead, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Spencer Frupp, a dau.

At Bray, co. Wicklow, the wife of the Rev. J. George Scott, a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. H. T. Stuart, Madras Staff Corps, a son.

At the Rectory, Rochford, Essex, the wife of the Rev. Benj. Cotton, a dau.

Jan. 14. In Queen-st., Mayfair, Lady Lechmere, a son.

At Roehampton, the wife of Capt. R. Decie, R.E., a dau.

At the Vicarage, Frampton, near Dorchester, the wife of the Rev. J. P. F. Davidson, a dau.

At Pendell Court, Bletchingley, Surrey, the wife of Dudley G. Carey Elwes, esq., a son.

At Fovant Rectory, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. E. H. Elers, a dau.

In Harley-st., the wife of John Loughborough Pearson, esq., a son.

Jan. 15. At Ickworth, the Countess Jermyn, a dau.

At the Lodge, Ludlow, the wife of Capt. G. C. Bloomfield, a son.

At Minety Vicarage, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. John Edwards, a son.

At Wokingham, the wife of Lieut. G. W. Gregorie, R.N., a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. F. J. A. Hort, Vicar of St. Ippolyt's, Herts., a son.

At the Beeches, Walton-on-Thames, the wife of James Bryant, esq., a dau.

At Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, the wife of the Rev. Arthur P. Arnott, a dau.

Jan. 16. At Achurch Rectory, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. Lewis F. Potter, M.A., a dau.

At Vernon Holme, the wife of T. Sidney Cooper, esq., A.R.A., a son.

In Princes-gardens, Mrs. St. Leger Glyn, a dau.

At St. Margaret's, Rochester, the wife of the Rev. Robert Whiston, a son.

At Flexbury, near Bude, the wife of the Rev. T. Carnsew, a dau.

Jan. 17. At Camp Villas, Colchester, the wife of the Rev. Dudley Somerville, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, a dau.

At Darrynane Abbey, co. Kerry, the wife of Daniel O'Connell, esq., D.L., a son and heir.

Jan. 18. At Frittenden, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Geldart Riadore, M.A., a dau.

Jan. 19. At Hollybrook, Skibbereen, the Lady Emily Becher, a dau.

The Hon. Lady Proctor Beauchamp, a dau.
In Ovington-sq., S.W., the wife of Lieut.-Col. A. Strange, a dau.

At North-lodge, Alverstoke, Hants., the wife of Commander G. T. S. Winthrop, R.N., a son.

At the Vicarage, Iwerne Minster, the wife of the Rev. John Acton, a dau.

At Grove-house, Surrey-sq., the wife of the Rev. A. W. Snape, M.A., Incumbent of St. Mary's, Southwark, a son.

Jan. 20. The wife of Capt. Nangle, D.A.Q.G., Woolwich, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Maurice Lloyd, Rector of Montgomery, a son.

At Hackness Grange, Scarborough, Mrs. Johnstone, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 17, 1863. At Brisbane, Queensland, George, fourth son of Edward Dodwell, esq., of Hammersmith, late of the H.E.I.C.'s Civil Service to Josephine Matilda, second dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Good, of Framlingham, Suffolk.

Nov. 12. At Dum Dum, George Graham, esq., C.S., eldest son of Peter Graham, esq., of Queen's-road West, Regent's-pk., to Mary Augusta, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Richard Wilcox, Bengal Army.

Nov. 16. At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Thomas Priaux Carey, Captain R.A., second son of De Vic Carey, esq., Le Vallon, Guernsey, to Fanny Lydia, eldest dau. of Maj.-Gen. Budgen, R.E.

At St. Andrew's, Calcutta, Francis Richard Cockerell, esq., B.C.S., to Evelyn, youngest dau. of the late George Powney Thompson, esq., B.C.S.

Nov. 17. At Meerut, Capt. J. W. Orchard, H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, eldest son of the late Col. Orchard, C.B., 1st Fusiliers, to Eliza Anna Willington, dau. of John Chapman, esq., of St. Helier's, Jersey, and late of South Australia.

Nov. 19. At St. John's, Canada East, Archibald J. Arnott, esq., Royal Canadian Rifles, eldest surviving son of George Arnott, esq., M.D., Rodney-lodge, Cheltenham, to Caroline Martha, youngest dau. of the Hon. Robert Jones, of St. John's.

Dec. 10. At St. Saviour's, Bath, Robt. Charles, eldest son of the late William Hamilton, esq., of Roundwood, Queen's County, to Esther, eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. Sewell Hamilton, of Grosvenor-place, Bath.

At Lennoxville, Canada East, Dudley Raikes De Chair, esq., younger son of the late Rev.

Frederick De Chair, M.A., Rector of East Langdon, Kent, and Manton, Lincolnshire, to Frances Emily, eldest dau. of Christopher Rawson, Esq., of Helmwood, Lennoxville.

Dec. 15. At the Cathedral, St. John's, Antigua, Thomas Jarvis, esq., of Mount Joshua, to Annie, second dau. of his Excellency Col. Stephen J. Hill, C.B., Governor of the Leeward Islands.

Dec. 17. At Rostrevor, William James Hall, esq., Capt. R.A., second son of the late Rev. Savage Hall, to Elizabeth Theodosia Catherine, second dau. of the late Rev. William Brownlow Forde, of Seaforde, co. Down.

At St. Paul's, Brompton, W. S. Cookworthy, esq., late Capt. 60th (King's Own) Royal Rifle Corps, to Emily Ellen, dau. of the late Thomas Graham, esq., of Calne, Wilts.

Dec. 19. At St. Mary's, Kingston, William O'Reilly, esq., of Esplanade-house, Portsea, to Elizabeth, widow of Robert Hemington, esq., of Southsea, and of Thorp Arch Vicarage, Yorkshire.

Dec. 22. At St. James's, Dover, Robt. Gervas, second son of Lieut.-Gen. Wylde, C.B., to Barbara Mary, only dau. of the late James Haydock Haydock, esq., of Datchet-lodge, Bucks.

At Glastonbury, John Rees-Mogg, esq., of High Littleton-house, Somerset, to Sarah Greenhill Naish, of the Priory, Glastonbury, younger dau. of the late Francis Naish, esq.

At Christ Church, Clifton, Erasmus C. Roberts, esq., M.A., Queen's College, Oxford, and J.P. for Cornwall, eldest son of Coryton Roberts, esq., Trevol, Cornwall, to Emma, eldest dau. of the late Pelham Dutton, esq., of Sydney.

Dec. 23. At Christ Church Cathedral, Mont-

real, Canada East, William Frederick, Lord Abinger, to Helen, second dau. of Capt. Magruder.

At Billericay, Major J. T. Spitty, late of the Essex Rifles, to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of Wm. Carter, esq., of Billericay.

At St. Andrew's, Cardiff, J. H. Langley, esq., R.N., to Louisa Amelia, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Andrew Bone, esq., solicitor, Devonport.

At Rugby, the Rev. Charles Walford, Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment, to Emily Frances, eldest dau. of William Moberly, esq., of London.

Dec. 24. At St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, William Edmondstoune Aytoun, esq., D.C.L., Sheriff of Orkney and Zetland, to Fearnie Jemima, second dau. of the late James Kinnear, esq., W.S.

At Kimbolton, Hunts., the Rev. J. Montague Seaton, M.A., Second Master of Cheltenham Juvenile Proprietary School, to Madeline, eldest dau. of Charles Sprague, esq., M.R.C.S.E., of Kimbolton.

Dec. 26. Major Charles Agnew, to Mary, widow of the Rev. H. J. Wharton, late Vicar of Mitcham.

At St. Peter's, Saffron-hill, Robert Davies, esq., Lieut. 6th Dragoons, to Agnes Helen, second dau. of T. J. Smith, esq., of Manorhouse, Hopton-le-Wafre, Shropshire.

Dec. 29. At St. Peter's, Dorchester, Major William Davis, H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, to Mary Jane Theresa, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Cockeram, esq., of Frome St. Quintin.

At Kew, Alexander Stephen, eldest son of the Rev. Sir Wm. Dunbar, bart., of Walwyns Castle, Pembrokeshire, to Minnie, eldest dau. of J. D. Rigby, esq., of Priory-lodge, Kew.

At St. Mary Abbott, Kensington, Alfred Henderson White, esq., 3rd Dragoon Guards, youngest son of Lt.-Gen. Sir Michael White, K.C.B., to Mary Risdan, only child of Edwin R. Davy, esq., of Pilton, Devon.

At Trumpington, Cambs., the Rev. Joseph Bickersteth Mayor, Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Alexandrina Jessie, dau. of the late Andrew Grote, esq., of the Bengal C.S., and niece of the Rev. Professor Grote, Vicar of Trumpington.

At Steeple Barton, John de Burgh, eldest son of Horace Rochfort, esq., of Clogrenane, co. Carlow, to Hilare Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Henry Hall, esq., of Barton Abbey, Oxon., and granddau. of Lord Bridport.

At Wymering, the Rev. George Gauntlett, M.A., of Worcester College, Oxford, Curate of Holy Trinity Church, Swansea, to Frances, youngest dau. of James Monk, esq., of Portsmouth.

At St. Luke's, West Holloway, Redmond Clements, only son of Patrick MacDowell, esq., R.A., to Sophronia Elly, youngest dau. of the late Henry James Combs, esq.

Dec. 30. At Sidmouth, R. R. M. Daw, esq., of Exeter, to Frances, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Hocker, C.B., R.M.L.I.

At Llandeud, Monmouthshire, the Rev. Francis E. Allen, M.A., Head Master of St. Andrew's College, Chardstock, and Incumbent of Knowle St. Giles, Somerset, to Rosa Maria, second dau. of the Rev. F. B. Leonard, M.A., Rector of Kemeys Inferior, and Incumbent of Llandeud.

Dec. 31. At Paignton, Devon, Capt. Dobbie, R.N., to Mary Anne Bleaden, second dau. of Robert Dredman, esq., of Paignton.

At the British Embassy, Stuttgart, Major Frederick Arthur Walter, 97th Regt., to Emma Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Capt. Hogge, R.N.

At Martinstown, R. F. Firth, esq., H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Elizabeth L., eldest dau. of the late W. Hawkins, esq., of Martinstown.

At Rugby, the Rev. E. T. Rhoades, eldest son of the late Rev. J. P. Rhoades, Rector of Clonmel, Ireland, to Penelope Clarina, widow of Capt. James Spens, Bengal Engineers, and dau. of the late Col. Lionel J. Westropp, 58th Regt.

At St. Alphege, Greenwich, Fredk. Furniss, esq., of Langston-villa, Havant, Hants., to Septima, dau. of the late William Marter, esq., H.E.I.C.S., of Shelleys, Knockholt, Kent.

At Binton, Warwickshire, Willoughby John Trevelyan, esq., of Perran Uthnoe, Cornwall, to Eliza, only dau. of the Rev. Charles Dupuis, Rector of Binton.

Jan. 1, 1864. At Trinity Church, Portland-place, Lieut.-Col. G. M. Gumm, late of H.M.'s Madras Artillery, to Jane Margaret, widow of John Gill, esq., Retired Surgeon of the Madras Medical Establishment.

Jan. 2. At Christ Church, Clapham, the Rev. Chas. Norwood Oliver, M.A., to Elizabeth Anne, dau. of J. C. Bayliss, esq., of Clapham.

At St. Matthew's, Bayswater, Robert, fifth son of the Rev. R. H. Hill, Vicar of Butford, near Salisbury, to Mary, third dau. of the late W. H. Walker, esq.

At St. James's, Bath, Thornton Roger, only son of the late Thornton Trevelyan, esq., and grandson of Raleigh Trevelyan, esq., of Nether-Witton-hall, Northumberland, to Dobrée Wilkinson, dau. of the late J. W. Fraser, esq., and granddau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Charles Grant Fraser, H.E.I.C.S.

Jan. 5. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Alexander Hugh Baring, esq., M.P., eldest son of the Hon. Francis and Mrs. Baring, to the Hon. Leonora Caroline Digby, second dau. of Lord and Lady Digby.

At Colesborne, Gloucestershire, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, bart., of Williamstrip, Gloucestershire, to Caroline Susan, eldest dau. of J. H. Elwes, esq., of Colesborne-pk.

At East Clevedon, Somerset, Geo. Louis Monck, eldest son of the Rev. Joseph Gibbs, of Clifton Hampden, Oxon., to Laura Beatrice, elder dau. of Sir Arthur Elton, bart., of Clevedon Court, Somerset.

At St. John's, Deptford, Thos. Gummer Birt, of Milton-next-Gravesend, third son of Joseph Birt, esq., of London, to Louisa Cunningham, eldest dau. of the late Major Arthur Quin

Hopper, H.E.I.C.S., and granddau. of the late Major-Gen. Wm. Hopper, of the same service.

At Frenchay, Gloucestershire, Francis Thos. Lloyd, esq., Lieut. R.A., second son of Edward John Lloyd, esq., Q.C., to Julia Louisa Georgina, third dau. of Harman Visger, esq., of Frenchay.

At Holy Trinity, Brompton, Geo. Christopher Tront, son of the late Robert Bartley, esq., of H.M.'s Ordnance, Tower of London, to Mary Charlotte, dau. of Hen. Cole, esq., C.B.

At Pinner, Allan Shafto Adair, esq., Capt. 13th Light Infantry, fourth son of the late Alexander Adair, esq., of Heatherton-pk., Somerset, and Colehouse, Devon, to Georgiana Sarah, second dau. of John Geo. Turnbull, esq., late of the Madras Civil Service.

At Heddington, Wilts., the Rev. Wm. Bell Christian, of Ewanrigg-hall, Cumberland, and Milntown, Isle of Man, to Emma Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. T. T. Du Boulay, Rector of Heddington.

At St. Pancras, the Rev. Thos. Prescott, Vicar of Caddington, Bedfordshire, to Agnes, second dau. of the late Thos. Gibbes, esq., of Tavistock-pl.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Capt. C. E. S. Scott, R.A., only son of Col. Rochfort Scott, Lieut.-Governor of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, to Carlota Louisa, second dau. of Chas. Pearse, esq., Great Cumberland-pl.

At the Charterhouse, Jas. Bower Jackson, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 3rd W.I. Regt., eldest son of the Rev. Jas. Jackson, M.A., Vicar of St. Sepulchre's, London, to Isabella Sophia, third surviving dau. of John Miles, esq., M.D., of the Charterhouse.

At Trinity Church, West Cowes, the Rev. Arthur Watson, youngest son of the Rev. Fisher Watson, late Vicar of Lancing, Sussex, to Carolina Gertrude, eldest dau. of the late Robert White, esq., of Egypt-house, West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

At St. Thomas's, Kilnhurst, Yorkshire, the Rev. J. Curwen Simpson, son of the Rev. T. Wood Simpson, of Thurnscoe-hall, Doncaster, to Frances Maria, younger dau. of Samuel Sheppard, esq., of Taunton and London.

At Brindle, the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, eldest son of the Rev. Francis Shortt, Rector of Corkbegg, co. Cork, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of Wm. Singleton, esq., of Casthorpe, Lincolnshire, and niece of the Rev. C.E. Kendal, Rector of Brindle, Lancashire.

Jan. 6. At Monkwearmouth, Sunderland, the Rev. Francis Elton Freeman, M.A., only son of Francis Gardiner Freeman, esq., Hereford, to Louisa Hewan, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Rowley Archdall, M.A., Incumbent of Southwick, co. Durham.

At Perth, Horatio Nelson McLaurin, esq., late H.M.'s Indian Navy, to Ann Margaret, eldest dau. of Donald McCallum, esq., late of Calcutta.

At South Stoneham, near Southampton, Thos., youngest son of Edmund Kent, esq., of Barons-hall, Fakenham, Norfolk, to Alice Gater, second

dau. of the late Richard Smith Roach, esq., of Abbotswich-house, Essex.

Jan. 7. At Westminster Abbey, Cholmeley Austen Leigh, esq., Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, eldest son of the Rev. J. E. Austen Leigh, to Melesina Mary Trench, dau. of the Archbishop of Dublin.

At Edinburgh, Alexander Stewart, esq., Bombay, second son of the late Col. Stewart, of Strathgarry, to Elizabeth Dalryell, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Cheape, K.C.B.

Capt. Wm. Crispin, R.N., to Emily, widow of Adm. James Rattray.

At St. Mary's, Folkestone, Major J. S. Ross, Madras Staff Corps, to Helen Sophia, third dau. of the late John Grove, esq., of Ferne, Wilts.

At Hythe, Kent, Arthur Reid Lempriere, esq., Capt. R.E., to Ellen Marion, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Hay.

At Ilfracombe, George Robert Daniel, esq., 34th Regt., eldest son of W. H. Daniel, esq., of Castle Lyons, co. Cork, to Helen Sophia, only dau. of Col. Guy, C.B. (late 5th Fusiliers), and Commandant of the Garrison, Colchester.

At Widcombe Old Church, Bath, the Rev. Joseph Ditcher, M.A., Vicar of South Brent, Somerset, to Selina, dau. of Thomas Thompson, esq., Prior-pk., near Bath.

At Christ Church, Battersea, Ernest St. George Cobbold, esq., R.A., son of J. C. Cobbold, esq., M.P., of Holy Wells, Ipswich, to Helen Emma, youngest dau. of Philip Cazenove, esq., of Clapham-common.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Moreton John Wheatley, esq., Capt. R.E., eldest son of Thomas Randall Wheatley, esq., of Gwersyllt-hall, Denbighshire, to Edith Frances, youngest dau. of Charles Millett, esq., of Queen's-gate-terr.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., the Rev. John Hampden Snowden, second son of the late John Snowden, esq., of North Petherton, Somerset, to Emily Georgina, eldest dau. of George Scovell, esq., of Grosvenor-pl.

At Nether-Witton, Northumberland, James Todd, eldest son of Ivie Mackie, esq., of Manchester, and of Auchencairn, N.B., to Constantia Mary, only dau. of the late Thornton Raleigh Trevelyan, esq., of Nether-Witton-hall.

At Wethersfield, Essex, Humphrey Richard George, only son of Richard Marriott, esq., of Abbot's-hall, Shalford, Essex, to Edith Alice Smyth, youngest dau. of Thomas White, esq., of Manor-house, Wethersfield.

At Oswaldkirk, Yorkshire, the Rev. E. H. Higgs, second son of the late Commander J. Higgs, R.N., to Frances Julia, only dau. of the Rev. H. G. W. Comber, Rector of Oswaldkirk.

At Langham, Essex, Francis Ellis, esq., of Norfolk-sq., Hyde-pk., to Caroline, dau. of the Rev. Edward Chauncy Ellis, Rector of Langham.

At St. Stephen's, Dublin, J. Edmond Currey, esq., M.D., of Lismore, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Currey, 54th Regt., to Louisa Jane, fourth

dau. of the late Rev. Richard Neville, Rector of Clonpriest, co. Cork.

Jan. 9. At St. George-the-Martyr, Bloomsbury, De Lancey Radcliffe Anderson, esq., Queen's Royals, youngest son of the late Col. Henry Anderson, to Adela Jane, second dau. of William Henry Power, esq., M.D., of Queen's-sq.

Jan. 11. At St. John's, Eton, Baron Ernst von Imhoff, Chamberlain to the reigning Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, to Fanny Helen, second dau. of F. Schönerstedt, esq., of Eton College.

In Dublin, John Connolly, esq., of Dublin, to Anne Boileau, only dau. of the late Commander Henry Jellicoe, R.N., and granddau. of the late Sir Abraham Bradley King, bart.

Jan. 12. At Mallow, W. Raymond Boulton, esq., First Lieut. of H.M.'s ship "Ajax," son of the late C. G. Boulton, esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Boulton, of Montagu-sq., London, to Emily Mary, eldest dau. of the late Geo. J. Rogers, esq., of Mallow, and Craig-end, Sydney, and formerly of Westminster.

At Coolock, Henry William White, esq., 11th Hussars, youngest son of the late Wm. White, esq., of Shrubs, co. Dublin, to Alice Clarinda, dau. of Edmund Floyd Cuppage, esq., of Clare-grove, co. Dublin.

At Vobster, Somerset, the Rev. Percival Hart Dyke, second son of the Rev. Thomas Hart Dyke, Long Newton Rectory, Durham, to Margaret Isabella, fourth dau. of the late Robert John Peel, esq., of Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire.

At Offchurch, the Rev. E. A. Waller, Vicar of King's Sutton, Northamptonshire, to Mary Louisa, only dau. of the late Henry Barton, esq., of Rangemoor, Staffordshire.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Walter B. Macullum Buchanan, esq., of Castle-terrace, Edinburgh, to Catherine Constance Rosa Fitzroy, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Fitzroy Rose.

At St. Edward's, Cambridge, Alfred Wm. Rowe, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, Assistant-Master of Felsted School, Essex, to Frances, dau. of P. Piper, esq., Cambridge.

At St. John's, Kilkenny, John C. Cooper, esq., Lieut. 8th (the King's) Regt., to Nina Frances, third dau. of the Rev. Dr. Browne.

Jan. 13. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Henry Whitty Briscoe, esq., Capt. R.A., eldest son of H. W. Briscoe, esq., of Tinvane, co. Tipperary, Ireland, to Caroline Anna, third dau. of J. A. T. Smyth, esq., of Cumberland-terr., Regent's-pk., and St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

At Baldhu, Cornwall, the Rev. John Carne, Incumbent of Merther, Cornwall, to Isabel Emily, dau. of the late Edward Holland, esq., Commissary-General in Canada.

At Eye, Northamptonshire, Robert James Leeds, esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Hester Eliza, second dau. of the late Edward Thurlow Leeds, esq., of Eyebury, near Peterborough.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Charles Pulteney Forbes, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s 109th Foot, to Hannah, second dau. of the late John Sims, esq., of Norwich.

Jan. 14. At St. Andrew's, Wells-st., Philip Armes, esq., of Durham, to Emily Jane, dau. of the late Sir Henry Davison, Chief Justice of Madras.

At St. John's, Hackney, W. B. Hustler, esq., Earl's-hall, Cockfield, Suffolk, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of J. Ramsey, esq., Upper Homerton, Middlesex.

At Clifton, Bristol, Capt. Walter Hume, youngest son of the late Rev. Robert Hume, of Urney, and Dawson-st., Dublin, to Henrietta Frances, youngest dau. of S. T. Cuthbert, esq., of Clifton, and granddau. of the late Lewis Cuthbert, esq., of Castle-hill, Inverness, N.B.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Wm. Henry, son of the late James Richardson, esq., of Clifton, York, to Louisa Henrietta, youngest dau. of Commander Charles Coppin, R.N., and niece of the late Viscountess Kilcourse.

Jan. 16. At All Saints', Margaret-st., B. J. Drage, esq., of the Board of Trade, to Lizzie Kentfield, niece of W. Johnson, esq., of the Hill, Putney.

Jan. 18. At Cantley, near Doncaster, the Rev. M. J. Finch, M.A., to Catharina, widow of the Rev. S. W. Hall, of Wolfreton-house, East Yorkshire.

Jan. 19. At Milton, near Portsmouth, Henry James Dowse, esq., H.M.C.S., son of R. Dowse, esq., M.D., Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, Army Medical Department, to Rosa, second dau. of R. Willoughby Stevens, esq., Gosport.

At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, John Reid, M.D., of Her Majesty's 20th Hussars, to Maria Bushell, only dau. of the late William Milward, of Horsham, Sussex.

At Christchurch, Lancaster-gate, Paddington, Astley Thompson, of the Ynis Pentyrch, Glamorganshire, eldest son of John Thompson, esq., late of Wain Wern, Monmouthshire, to Udea, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. Wm. Campbell Onslow, of Leinster-gardens, Hyde-pk.

At St. Pancras, Commander Edward Wolfe Brooker, R.N., K.L.H., to Alice, younger surviving dau. of Jas. Part, M.D., of Camden-rd.-villas.

At St. Paul's, Clifton, John Garnett, esq., late of Bahia, eldest son of the late Rev. John Garnett, of Firbank, Westmoreland, to Margaret, widow of the late R. H. Johnson, esq., of Clifton, and dau. of the late Robert Spankie, esq., one of H.M.'s Serjeants-at-Law.

Jan. 20. At Kingston, Hants., Comm. T. N. Underwood, R.N., H.H.S. "Duke of Wellington," to Elizabeth Frances, eldest surviving dau. of Robert Lindsay, esq., and granddau. of the late Hon. Robert Lindsay, of Balcarres, Fifeshire.

At Ballinasloe, Henly John Edwards, Lieut. late Indian Navy, youngest son of Benjamin H. Edwards, esq., of Freshford, Somerset, to Emma, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edward Powell, Prebendary of Killarat, co. Sligo.

At Redruth, Cornwall, J. H. Bamfield, esq., Lieut. 11th Regt., to Elizabeth, only dau. of J. Hichens, esq., Trengweath-house, Redruth,

Obituary.

[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

SIR T. G. SKIPWITH, BART.

[At the request of a friend we insert the following more full notice than that given of the deceased in GENT. MAG., Jan. 1864, p. 131.]

Nov. 30, 1863. At Leamington, aged 60, Sir Thomas George Skipwith, Bart.

There were formerly two baronetcies of the Skipwith family, the Newbold Hall branch, creation 1670, and the American baronetcy, the oldest, creation 1622. The two baronets were each descended from Sir William Skipwith, Knt., who lived in the time of Henry VIII. Sir Grey, the third baronet of the old creation, sold his estate at Prestwould, near Loughborough, to the Packe family, during the usurpation of Cromwell, and emigrated to Virginia; and the fifth, sixth, and seventh baronets also resided there. Sir Thomas George Skipwith, the last descendant of the Newbold Hall branch, fourth baronet of the creation of 1670, an old Rugbeian, Trustee of Rugby School 1769 to 1790, and for twenty years M.P. for the county of Warwick, died in 1790, aged sixty. Knowing that the Newbold Hall title would be extinct at his death, some years before that period he wrote to Sir Peyton, the American baronet, to say that if he would send his eldest son over to England he would adopt him, but that his wife, one of the Shirleys of Easington Park, near Shipston-on-Stour, was to have the Newbold Hall estates during her life-time. This venerable lady, *Grey Lady Skipwith*, as she was sometimes called, to distinguish her from Lady Grey Skipwith, outlived her husband forty-two years,

and Sir Grey did not succeed to the property until he was sixty-two years old. He was sent over from Prestwould, Virginia, to Newbold Hall, at the conclusion of the War of Independence, when about thirteen years old, and was placed by Sir Thomas at Eton to receive his education. The good people in the neighbourhood of Newbold Hall did not quite understand how an English baronet could be living in America, and many were found to declare that the American story was a very good one, but it was plain Master Grey was the very image of old Sir Thomas. Sir Grey was appointed Trustee of Rugby School in 1804, which office he held for thirty-eight years. He succeeded his father Sir Peyton, the Virginian baronet, in 1805. At the time of the Reform Bill he was elected Member for the county of Warwick, and was afterwards Member for the Southern Division for a considerable time. He married Harriet, the daughter of Gore Townsends, Esq., of Honington Hall, Warwickshire, by whom he had a family of twenty children, two of whom died young. A holiday was given at Rugby School on the birth of the twentieth child.

Sir Thomas was at Rugby for five years, when he left school for Sandhurst. He succeeded his father Sir Grey in 1852, and was elected Trustee of Rugby School in 1860. He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd Warwickshire Militia 1853, and for the last eight years discharged the duties of Vice-Chairman at the Quarter Sessions, Warwick, which office he lately resigned. In politics he was a Liberal,

and ten years ago, with the Honourable Frederick Craven, he contested, unsuccessfully, the representation of North Warwickshire. He is succeeded by his son, Sir Peyton Estoteville Skipwith, who is about six years old. Newbold Hall, with part of the estate, he sold a few years ago to Mr. Ramsden, who lately disposed of it to its present possessor, Mr. Wood. This mansion, near the Stretton station on the Trent Valley line, was built by Colin Campbell, the famous architect of his day, for Sir Fulwar Skipwith, in 1716. Great improvements were made by Sir Grey inside the mansion about thirty years ago, and the present possessor, Mr. Wood, has expended vast sums on the grounds. The large adjoining estate to Newbold Hall, extending from Dunchurch to Brinklow, and comprehending every house in the villages of Church Lawford and King's Newnham, is now the property of the Duke of Buccleuch, whose grandmother was the only daughter of the last Duke of Montagu. Sir Fulwar, the builder of Newbold Hall, was anxious to purchase this estate from John, the second Duke of Montagu, who lived in the days of George I., and offered eighty thousand pounds for the property. The Duke, however, demanded eighty thousand guineas, and the purchase was not completed. Sir Fulwar then vested his eighty thousand pounds in the South Sea Company, and every farthing was lost.

ADMIRAL SIR J. H. PLUMRIDGE, K.C.B.

Nov. 29, 1863. At Hopton Hall, Suffolk, aged 76, Admiral Sir James Hanway Plumridge, K.C.B.

The deceased, who was the son of James Plumridge, Esq., a London architect, who afterwards settled at Littleworth, Berks., by the daughter of—Hanway, Esq., was born in Hertford-street, Mayfair, in 1787, was educated at the Naval Academy, Chelsea, and entered the Navy in 1799. He served in the “*Leda*” in Egypt in 1801, and in the “*Defence*” at Trafalgar in 1805. In 1806 he was made a lieutenant, and

commanded the boats of the “*Melpomene*” frigate at the capture of a Danish man-of-war cutter in 1809. He was first-lieutenant of the “*Menelaus*” frigate at the taking of the Isle of France. He next served in the Mediterranean, and was aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief (Sir Edward Pellew, afterwards Lord Exmouth) at the capture of Genoa in 1814, and for his services was promoted to be commander. Subsequently he commanded vessels on the Indian, St. Helena, and Irish stations, and was made post-captain in 1822 for his services against smugglers on the coast of Ireland. He was captain of the “*Magicienne*” frigate in India for several years, and was captain-superintendent at Falmouth for five years. This office he resigned on becoming Storekeeper-General of the United Kingdom. From 1841 to 1847 he represented the borough of Falmouth and Penryn in the House of Commons. From August, 1847, until the close of 1850, he was again employed in the East Indies, in the “*Cambrian*,” 40, and obtained the rank of rear-admiral, Oct. 7, 1852. In 1854 he was third in command in the Baltic Fleet. He served at the capture of Bomarsund, and subsequently commanded two detached squadrons, chiefly employed in the destruction of Russian munitions of war in the Gulf of Bothnia, and was highly praised by Admiral Sir Charles Napier in his official despatches. He was subsequently Admiral Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard, received the order of the Bath, and attained the rank of Admiral of the Blue, April 27, 1863.

The deceased was married three times—first, in 1821, to the daughter of Rear-Admiral Hart; second, in 1835, to the daughter of the Right Hon. Hugh Elliott; and third, in 1849, to the daughter of Col. Skinner, of the Royal Artillery, who survives him.

ADMIRAL SIR H. W. BRUCE, K.C.B.

Dec. 14, 1863. At Fairfield, near Liverpool, aged 71, Admiral Sir Henry William Bruce, K.C.B.

The deceased was the only surviving son of the late Rev. Sir Henry H. A. Bruce. He was born in February, 1792, and he entered the Navy in 1803. He was midshipman of the "Euryalus" at Trafalgar and of the "Endymion" at the passage of the Dardanelles. He was lieutenant of the "Belvidera," and assisted at the capture, by the boats of that ship and of the "Nemesis," of two Danish schooners on the coast of Norway; and was slightly wounded in the action with and retreat from the squadron, under Commodore Rodgers on the coast of America. He served in the boats of the squadron at the capture of a schooner in Chesapeake Bay, and subsequently of a privateer of 15 guns and 70 men. When in command of the "Manly" he assisted in the operations in the Patuxent and Patapsco rivers. He served several years on the African station, and had held the post of Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath in June, 1861. His commissions bore date, as lieutenant, January 5, 1810; commander, May 27, 1814; captain, November 16, 1821; rear-admiral, July 30, 1852; vice-admiral, October 2, 1857. He obtained his rank of admiral in April, 1863, and was appointed to receive a good service pension only two days before his death.

A friend and fellow officer of the deceased has furnished the following tribute to his memory:—

"There are perhaps few men in the Navy who could have left behind them more friends than the late Sir Henry Bruce. He was so kind, so considerate, and so gentle in his disposition, and withal so good an officer, that he never failed to win the esteem and respect of his superiors as well as his subordinates. In the language of one who knew him well, he was a man who never thought a wrong; but if this be too much to say of any human creature, we may at all events assert that he never did a wrong. He was a bright and useful example to many who consider that the commander who would maintain discipline should hold himself aloof from those under him, and never pre-

tend to enter into their real or imaginary grievances, feelings, or prejudices. No one ever went to Sir Henry Bruce, however humble his rank, without being patiently listened to, and assisted if he had need of assistance. He ruled by the influence of his high moral character rather than by the means of the powers vested in him as a commander. He understood the theory of discipline perfectly, and he practised it in a manner becoming a Christian, a gentleman, and a British officer. He shed tears over his wounded and dying officers and men at Lagos, but at that moment, although his losses in a military point of view seemed almost fatal, he never thought of withdrawing his forces so long as an enemy remained within range of his guns. His determination was crowned with success, and the pity he bestowed on his suffering comrades, who helped him to the victory, mitigated the anguish of some of them, and cheered the spirits of others on their passage to another world. Truly his memory deserves to be cherished, for he did justly, he loved mercy, and he walked humbly with his God."

SIR WILLIAM WIGHTMAN.

Dec. 10, 1863. At the Judges' Lodgings, York, whilst on the circuit, aged 79, Sir William Wightman.

The deceased was born in 1784. He was of Scottish origin, being descended from a family of the name long settled in Dumfriesshire. He was educated, however, at University College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1805, and was afterwards elected to a Michel Fellowship at Queen's, where he took the degree of M.A. Having practised for some years as a special pleader, he was in 1821 called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn. He attached himself to the Northern Circuit, and his reputation as a sound lawyer soon brought him into a large and lucrative practice. In every case of importance tried in Yorkshire at Nisi Prius Mr. Wightman was certain to be retained. This was a time when the Northern Bar was in the zenith of its fame; Scarlett, Brougham, Pollock, Cresswell, Parke, Alderson, Williams, and Coltman were competitors with Mr. Wightman, and, like him, were all raised to the Bench,

For some years Mr. Wightman was associated with the Attorney-General (Sir John Campbell), and rendered that official very important legal assistance. In 1830 he was appointed a Commissioner to enquire into the practice and proceedings in the Superior Courts of Common Law, and in 1833 he was also appointed one of the Commissioners for digesting the Criminal Law. Mr. Wightman never aspired to a silk gown, and he was one of the few members of the Bar who were promoted from a stuff gown to the ermine. In February, 1841, he received the coif, and was appointed a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, when he had conferred upon him the honour of knighthood.

For upwards of twenty-two years he sat on the Bench, and a more upright, independent, industrious, and talented man never presided in our courts of law; and he was much esteemed by the members of the profession for his amiability of disposition. He had attained an advanced age, and was entitled to have retired on full pension; but the love inherent in him for the profession of the law was such that he preferred to hold his high office, the duties of which he discharged with untiring zeal and ability to the day of his death. He arrived at York on December 5, and opened the Commission for the General Gaol Delivery. He was in his usual health, remarkably active for his age, and his intellectual powers were vigorous and acute. On the 9th he was occupied nearly the entire day in the trial of Maria Cooke, for the post-office robbery at South Cave. Upwards of twenty witnesses were examined, and at the close of the trial Sir William summed up with great care and remarkable ability. During the after part of the day Mr. Blackburn asked his lordship if he would take any more defended cases that day, when he intimated that he feared he would be unable to do so for want of time; but he observed, "There is much to be done and we must do it." To the jury he added, "There is indeed a very heavy calendar for us to get through." He retired to

rest about his usual hour, and on the following morning, December 10, on his valet entering his bed-room at seven o'clock, he found his master insensible and breathing heavily. An alarm was immediately given, and everything was done which skill could suggest, but in vain. He had been struck with apoplexy, and died on the same day at a quarter-past one o'clock.

In 1819 Mr. Wightman married the daughter of the late James Baird, Esq., of Lasswade, near Edinburgh, by whom he leaves a daughter, who was in attendance at his death-bed. Sir William is the third judge who has died on circuit during the last few years, a like fate having befallen Mr. Justice Talfourd and Mr. Baron Watson; but it is now nearly eighty years since a similar melancholy event occurred in York, when Sir Thomas Davenport, Knight, having opened the Commission of Assize on Saturday, March 11, 1786, and attended divine service in the Cathedral on the next day, was seized with malignant fever, and died on the 25th of the same month. A monument was erected to his memory in York Minster.

WILLIAM MORDEY, ESQ.

Sept. 16, 1863. At Sunderland, aged 60, William Mordey, Esq., M.R.C.S.L.

The deceased was a native of Sunderland, and having embraced the medical profession he, after the usual preliminary course, proceeded to London, where at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals he studied with great industry and success; after which he passed over to Paris, where, under the celebrated M. Dupuytren, and other professors, he attained to great skill as an operative surgeon. He also, under M. Esquirol, paid great attention to the diagnosis of mental diseases, and was in after-life eminently successful in their treatment.

Mr. Mordey will probably be longest remembered in Sunderland by his unceasing exertions in the sanitary improvements he took so deep an interest in promoting. The first invasion of

that terrible scourge, Asiatic cholera, took place soon after his establishment in Sunderland: he threw into the study of that mysterious disease the full powers of his clear and enquiring mind.

Mr. Mordey had been for many years a leading member of the Sunderland Corporation; and in 1859 he was elected to the office of Mayor, which he held at the period of the Sunderland Improvement Act being passed, when the powers of the Corporation became greatly extended, and which he in his official capacity inaugurated with great zeal and ability.

Alderman Mordey was one of the warmest supporters of the people's park, and in the establishment of the Baths and Wash-houses he took a leading part. In 1853 he was nominated by the Council to be appointed a Magistrate, which was confirmed by the Lord Chancellor; and the same year he was elected an Alderman, and re-elected in 1859. In politics he was a Liberal.

In 1829 Mr. Mordey married Anne, fourth daughter of the late Mr. John Goodchild, of Pallion Hall, but she died in the second year of their marriage, leaving one son; and Mr. Mordey continued a widower to his decease.

PETER MARTIN, ESQ.

Nov. 14, 1863. At Reigate, aged 51, Peter Martin, esq., surgeon.

The deceased, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Martin, was born at Reigate April 12, 1812. The early part of his education he received at home, from private tutors, and after apprenticeship to his father (a general practitioner) he proceeded to University College, London; he was one of the earliest students in its new medical classes and at the hospital attached to the College, where he enjoyed the friendship of Sir Charles Bell and Mr. Liston. His thorough-going habits of industry were here continued; and as a meritorious student he was rewarded with a gold and a silver medal, and with certificates of honour in all the classes he attended. Subse-

quently, at Guy's Hospital, he was a favoured and favourite student under Mr. Key; and having completed his London career, he next proceeded to the medical school of the University of Edinburgh; and there, together with his friend Mr. Archibald Dalrymple of Norwich, he was seized with continued fever, caught in the wards of the Infirmary. The young men recovered, but it was thought that in the case of Mr. Martin the foundation was then laid for the malady which eventually proved fatal to him. After a visit to Paris, where he attended the lectures and practice of Dupuytren, Louis, and other eminent French professors, he returned to Reigate, and joined his father in practice.

Quickly attracting the notice of the then Lord Monson (predecessor of the late lord, and a passionate lover of the fine arts), he was induced to accompany his lordship to the Continent as his friend and physician; and for three successive summers, devoting four months to each excursion, the two travellers visited most of the principal towns in Italy, Belgium, and Germany, studying in their progress all the most celebrated works of ancient and modern art then to be found in Europe.

With a mind thus adorned, and enlarged by the contemplation of some of the grandest scenes of nature, and by all the other expanding influences of foreign travel, Martin returned from time to time to his professional employment at Reigate; but for some years later, indeed up to the time of Lord Monson's death, in 1842, he was occasionally absent with him.

Finally, however, upon his father's retirement, he settled down as his successor, and shortly after married the elder daughter of Henry Holman, Esq., of Hurstpierpoint. Following the bright example of his parent, Peter Martin was not content to be useful to himself alone—his was a nobler nature. In the midst of the anxious and harassing duties of a large practice, he found time to study how best he might improve the condition of his fellow-workers in the medical

profession (the proceedings of the Poor-law Medical Reform Committee testify to his labours in one direction) and, not less anxiously, how to contribute to the intellectual and social well-being of his fellow-townsmen. Following his father (the founder of both Associations), he became Secretary to the Surrey Medical Benevolent Society, and Secretary and Treasurer of the South-eastern Branch of the Provincial Medical and Surgical (now "British") Association; and to the ability, tact, and judgment with which he introduced and conducted the business of these bodies is doubtless owing, in great measure, their present flourishing and influential position. But Peter Martin's unselfishness and love of work were best known, because he was most intimately known, to the older inhabitants of Reigate, for whom and among whom he laboured so zealously. These can remember how he delighted them in days gone by with his lectures; how, in the discussion of the various social questions which arose in the Reigate of that time, he charmed them with the universality and accuracy of his knowledge, and with the fluency and precision of the language in which that knowledge was imparted. Increasing and imperative calls upon his time, and, alas! too frequently recurring attacks of illness, had of late compelled his partial retirement from the active share he once took in all the business of the day, and allowed him only now and then to re-appear upon the scene, with all the freshness, with all the quickness of apprehension, with all the accuracy of perception, and with all the modest decision of his former years.

And it might have been well for him (who shall now dare say it would have been better for him?) had he earlier withdrawn from all but the necessary duties of his position. But his sense of duty prompted him to continued exertion; and his unselfish nature allowed too little consideration for his own safety to interpose.

After suffering, at intervals spread over a long time, from symptoms of gas-

tric disorder, symptoms which disappeared entirely for many months together, leaving him apparently in the enjoyment of perfect health (two years ago he was, for him, stout and ruddy), he was harassed by a rapid succession of anxious cases, and his strength soon began to decline. His condition, however, was no more than usually alarming; until, suddenly, during the month of last June, vomiting for the first time set in; and altered blood appearing almost immediately in the matters vomited, the evidence of the existence of serious organic disease became but too clear. Improvement quickly following upon his consenting to make himself the invalid, he availed himself of the kind offer of a valued friend, who placed his house in the Isle of Wight at his disposal, to absent himself for awhile from home. Very soon after his arrival in the island, however, his health again broke down; and he returned with all his symptoms aggravated. Another improvement resulting from perfect repose, he paid a visit to Hurstpierpoint, where he continued to gain ground; and so much better, indeed, did he become, as to be very anxious to return to his professional duties. This not being considered desirable, his old fondness for travel was invoked, to reconcile him to a temporary absence from harder work; and he left, in company with his son and brother-in-law, for the Continent. He had got no farther than Brussels, however, when symptoms of obstruction again set in; and, after a severe attack of sickness of three days' duration, he returned to Folkestone. From Folkestone, where he was again attacked, he was removed as soon as was practicable to Reigate, and from that time never left his bed. Nursed through the whole period of his long illness with untiring endurance and marvellous ability, his inherent and hereditary vitality was so well husbanded as to enable him to make repeated attempts to rally. But meanwhile his disease was making progress towards a fatal termination; until at last, in the enjoyment of a clear un-

clouded mind, this enlightened and accomplished man closed a life of usefulness and honour at the early age of fifty-one, leaving behind him a widow and seven surviving children.

"Few men," remarks the writer of the notice in the *Journal of the British Medical and Surgical Association*, from which this is abridged, "have left behind them so many sorrowing friends. And this is no mere figure of speech. Gifted by nature with an attractive person; with all good qualities, intellectual and social, looking out through his clear blue eyes, and beaming in his expressive face and winning smile, there was that about him which to the merest stranger was irresistibly attractive. But this was not all. By those who had the privilege of knowing him intimately will be long cherished the remembrance of those more solid attributes of that inner life to which the access was not so easy; and when to these are added his uncompromising honesty, his fearless candour, and his gentle charity, all nurtured and harmonized and hallowed by faith, a more complete and noble character could scarcely be imagined or portrayed."

Shortly after the death of Mr. Martin, a public meeting was held at Reigate for the purpose of considering the best and most effectual mode of perpetuating his memory, when it was resolved, after a full discussion of various projects submitted, "That as a memorial to the late Peter Martin, there shall be an exhibition founded at the Reigate Grammar School, to be called 'The Martin Exhibition;'" and also "That a bust of the deceased be placed in the Reigate Public Hall;" and a committee was appointed to carry the resolutions into effect.

TIMOTHY HUTTON, ESQ.

Nov. 18, 1863. At Clifton Castle, Yorkshire, aged 84, Timothy Hutton, esq.

The deceased, who was the second son of John Hutton, Esq. (nephew of Archbishop Hutton), by Anne, daughter of Richard Ling, esq., of Appleby, was born October 16, 1779, and was educated at the Grammar School, Richmond, under Mr. Temple, and at Christ's College,

Cambridge. He was Captain-Commander of the Masham Volunteers during the French war, and High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1844. He married in 1804, Elizabeth, daughter of William Chaytor, Esq., of Spennithorne, who died Jan. 4, 1859, and was buried in Downholme churchyard, on the 11th of the same month. The marriage by this lady, however, left no issue. He was a good landlord and kind friend, and always exhibited a lively satisfaction in retaining the intimacy of those with whom he was acquainted in his early days. Until the last five years he had always attended the annual dinner of the Banking Company at Leyburn, of which he was a large shareholder.

The family of Hutton is a somewhat ancient one, and two of its members have attained to the dignity of archbishops. The founder of the family was Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York, who was born in 1524 at Priest Hutton, Lancashire, was educated at Cambridge, and was raised to the Mastership of Pembroke Hall in 1562. He became Dean of York in 1567, Bishop of Durham in 1589, and Archbishop of York in 1595, which he held till his death in 1605. The Archbishop was a man of great learning and piety, but tinctured with Puritanism. He purchased the estate of Marske for his eldest son, Timothy, who was born in 1569, and was knighted at Whitehall, whilst holding the office of High Sheriff of Yorkshire. In 1602 and 1629 he was chief magistrate of Richmond, and he was also bow-bearer to King James. He died in 1629, whilst an Alderman of Richmond. His biographer says:—"A stately monument, towards which the purse of his son and the pen of Jackson, the Rector of Marske, contributed, commemorates him in Richmond Church. Clarkson gives an engraving of it, and the inscriptions that it bears are well known." Matthew, Sir Timothy's son, was a somewhat reckless character. He sold most of the estates, and Marske, to his father-in-law, Sir Conyers Darcy. Through the

kindness of his relatives, however, this estate was not sacrificed. He took an active part in the cause of the Royalists and suffered accordingly, and he seems afterwards to have become more deeply involved than ever. As no record of his decease is given he died probably in retirement. He had three sons, all of whom would appear to have died before him. One of them left issue, two sons and five daughters, and thus the line was continued.

Matthew Hutton, who had done so much to impoverish the estates, was succeeded by his grandson while quite a boy. He had, however, an excellent mother, and she "healed the breaches which had been made in the estate by her father-in-law, by her industry and loving care." This youth, on growing up, married, and had issue four sons and five daughters. The eldest son, John Hutton, succeeded his father in 1731. He built the stables and made great improvements at Marske, and raised a company of foot for the suppression of the rebellion in 1745, over which he was made Captain by Sir Conyers Darcy, 25th of September, that year. His next brother, Matthew Hutton,—who was great uncle to the deceased,—entered the Church. He was educated by Mr. Lloyd at the Grammar-school at Kirkby Hill. In 1704 Mr. Lloyd was appointed to the Grammar-school at Ripon, and young Hutton went with him, continuing under his care for six years. Thence he went to Cambridge, and he became a Fellow of Christ's College in 1717. In 1743 he was raised to the see of Bangor, and advanced to the Archbishopric of York in 1747, which he relinquished for Canterbury four years afterwards. He died in 1751, having held the position of Archbishop of Canterbury less than a year. The Primate's eldest brother, John, died in 1768, and was succeeded by his eldest son, who bore the same name as his father. He was born at Marske Hall in the year 1730, and died in 1786; his widow (the mother of the deceased) survived until 1828. This John Hutton left issue four

sons: he was succeeded by his eldest son, the late John Hutton, Esq., who died at Marske in 1841. The late Mr. John Hutton established the Swaledale and Wensleydale Banking Company, which is now a Joint Stock Company. He also greatly improved the Marske estate, besides which he accumulated a magnificent library, a great portion of which the late Mr. Timothy Hutton within the last four years presented to the Library of Christ's College, Cambridge. Mr. John Hutton never married, and the estates descended to the gentleman just deceased.

MISS CATHERINE FLEMING.

Nov. 23, 1863. At Barochan House, Renfrewshire, aged 78, Miss Catherine Fleming, the last survivor of the ancient Scottish family of Fleming of Barochan.

The deceased lady was the second daughter of Malcolm Fleming, Esq., who died Nov. 21, 1819, leaving his heir, Malcolm, and three daughters. He is still remembered in the district as a fine specimen of the old "Scotch laird," or "country gentleman." The late Mr. Fleming and his three sisters lived long and happily together in the house and home of their ancestors. They were all honoured and much respected in the parish and district. Their good works, of charity and otherwise, it is now understood were larger and more frequent than was generally known. A few years have wrought a great and final change at Barochan. One after another they have all been laid among their kindred dust in the family aisle within the ruined walls of the old suppressed Kirk of Kilallan. The last laird died in 1852. The eldest sister, Elizabeth, followed him in April, 1856. Jane, the youngest, died in February, 1862. And Catherine, the second daughter, and last representative of the name and house of the Flemings of Barochan, was on the 28th of November last laid in the same sequestered spot. Miss Catherine Fleming was a lady of a literary turn of mind, and she occasionally

contributed to the local press of the county.

The Barochan family is very ancient. Sir William Fleming of Barochan is named as witness to a charter about the year 1309. In 1488, William or Peter Fleming of Barochan, was Sheriff of Lanark. This was in the reign of James IV. of Scotland. This ancestor of the family was a celebrated falconer. His hawks were set to fly with those of James IV. Barochan's tersel beat the King's hawk, whereupon "the King unhooded his favourite falcon, and placed the hood on Fleming's victorious tersel." This royal hood was richly ornamented with precious stones. The hood thus gifted by King James is still, or was till lately, kept as a favourite relic at Barochan House. Most of the gems or precious stones have been lost. One ruby remained long on the hood. It was considered of great value, but it also disappeared about the year 1823. A few seed pearls latterly only remained on this old hawking hood. This Sir Peter or William Fleming (for he seems to have had two names), along with six of his sons, followed the standard of the unfortunate James IV. to the fatal field of Flodden, where they all fell together. —*Paisley Herald.*

MR. F. T. BELLHOUSE.

Dec. 6, 1863. At his residence, Royal Crescent, Notting-hill, Mr. Frank Taylor Bellhouse, architect.

This gentleman was the third son of Mr. David Bellhouse, now of Sale, near Manchester, but whose name and that of his father have been identified with building in Manchester for a great number of years. Mr. Edward T. Bellhouse, the brother of the subject of this notice, is well known as a mechanical engineer, who has carried into effect important works at home and abroad.

Mr. F. T. Bellhouse began his professional studies in Manchester about the year 1835 or 1836, in the office of the late Mr. Thomas Witlam Atkinson, best known since as the Siberian tra-

veller, and having for his contemporaries in the office the late Mr. J. W. Hance, secretary of the original Manchester Architectural Society; Mr. Cuffley; Mr. R. B. Critchlow, now of Southampton; the late Mr. J. E. Gegan; Mr. Edward Hall, F.S.A., and others. Subsequently, or after having had the advantage of a short sojourn in his father's office, he commenced practice as an architect. Some few years since, he was induced to settle in London, having entered into a partnership. For the last one or two years, however, when the partnership had terminated, he occupied himself chiefly in drawing, whilst turning attention to artistic pursuits connected with the profession. In these, as in his previous labours,—which, in London, included preparation of many sets of competition drawings, as for the Manchester Assize Courts, the rebuilding of Bowden Church, and the Hartley Institution, Southampton,—he shewed much ability, and industry that was of an extraordinary kind. He has left a widow, and the remembrance with many of a valued and dear friend.—(*From "The Builder."*)

THE DEAN OF LINCOLN.

Dec. 7, 1863. At the Deanery, Lincoln, aged 54, the Very Rev. Thomas Garnier, Dean of Lincoln.

The deceased, who was the last surviving son of the Very Rev. Thomas Garnier, D.C.L., the present Dean of Winchester*, and for more than fifty years Rector of Bishopstoke, by Mary, daughter of Dr. C. H. Parry, of Bath, was born at the Rectory, April 15, 1809. He was educated at Winchester College, whence he proceeded to Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1830, and was afterwards Fellow of All Souls College. He was ordained

* The eldest son was lost off the *Mauritius*; the second was the Dean of Lincoln; the third was in the *Madras Cavalry*; and the fourth was a most promising young clergyman, Fellow of Merton College, and Curate of St. Ebbe's, Oxford.

deacon in 1833, and priest in 1834, both by the Bishop of Oxford (Dr. Bagot). After holding the curacy of Old Alresford, he was appointed by his College to the Vicarage of Lewknor, Oxon., in 1835, whence he was transferred, on the nomination of Lord Leicester, in 1840, to the Rectory of Longford, Derbyshire. He left Longford on being appointed by the trustees Chaplain of the Lock Hospital, London. In 1849 he was appointed Chaplain to the House of Commons, and a few months after he was presented to the Rectory of Trinity Church, St. Mary-le-bone. In his large London parish he worked with unflagging energy, ability, zeal, and success. Though himself professedly of the Evangelical school, he celebrated divine service daily in his church, and administered the Eucharist every Sunday. Thence he was removed to the Deanery of Ripon at the beginning of 1860, and he was instituted, but before taking up his residence there the Deanery of Lincoln fell vacant by the death of the Rev. John Gifford Ward; he was presented thereto by Lord Palmerston, and was installed April 27th, 1860.

In early life Mr. Garnier was a strong, robust man, fond of out-door exercise, and skilful in cricketing and boating, being a member of the Oxford eleven and the eight-oared boat. About nine years ago, however, he met with a severe fall, which seriously weakened his constitution and caused lameness, and shortly after his translation to the Deanery of Lincoln he had another fall, which brought on paralysis, from which he suffered up to his death. Still he was able to discharge the duties of his office, and during his residence he preached many able and powerful sermons, evincing profound knowledge and a wonderful command of language. He continued tolerably well in health and spirits until the winter of 1862, but he was then entirely invalided, and in the April of 1863 he left Lincoln with his family, intending to try the German baths; his physical state did not, however, permit his reaching his intended

destination. He spent some time at Winchester, and then went to Brighton, where his health suffered considerably from an abscess arising from an affection of the spine, which had been injured by his fall. He returned to the Deanery, and though his health appeared at first to improve, he soon had an access of paralysis, which carried him off in a couple of days. Mr. Garnier was author of a pamphlet issued in 1835, called "Plain Remarks on the Poor Law," addressed to the labouring classes with a view of removing the false notions and groundless fears entertained by many of the poor on the proposed change; of "Sermons on the Domestic Duties" (1851), excellent, forcible, and practical; of an affecting sermon preached in 1847 in St. Michael's Church, Winchester, for the starving Irish, which appeal produced double the amount collected on any previous occasion in that church; and of various occasional sermons. In politics he belonged to the Liberal school. He was of a most cheerful, benevolent, and amiable disposition, and was always willing to take an active part in every movement or agency calculated to ameliorate or improve the condition of mankind. His bodily affliction did not permit of his accomplishing much since his institution to the Deanery of Lincoln, but nevertheless he took an active part in a public meeting shortly after his arrival, and his interest in public matters remained unabated.

Mr. Garnier married, in 1835, Lady Caroline Elizabeth Keppel, youngest daughter of William Charles, fourth Earl of Albemarle, who bore him twelve children, six sons and six daughters. Two of the daughters are married, one to Colonel Newdegate and one to Philip Oxendon Papillon, Esq., M.P. for Colchester; and one of his sons, Mr. T. P. Garnier, was recently elected to a Fellowship at All Souls, an honour which he is the third in succession of his family to hold.

JOHN HENRY GREEN, ESQ., F.R.S.

Dec. 13, 1863. At the Mount, Hadley, aged 72, John Henry Green, Esq., F.R.S.

The deceased, who was the nephew of Mr. Cline, was born in 1791, and received his professional education under his uncle at St. Thomas's Hospital. He was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons on December 1, 1815, having for two years previously acted as demonstrator at the Hospital, and in 1818 he joined Mr. (afterwards Sir Astley) Cooper as joint lecturer on anatomy and physiology. In 1820 he succeeded the younger Cline as surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and with Sir Astley Cooper then delivered lectures on surgery and pathology. As an operative surgeon, he was remarkable for the skill with which he performed that for lithotomy, having in 1827 operated in forty cases, and lost only one patient. In 1830 he was appointed to the professorship of surgery in King's College, of which institution he was at the time of his death a member of council. In 1831 he wrote a pamphlet, called "Distinction without Separation," addressed to the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, to prove that the distinction usually recognised between physician and surgeon did not really exist; and in 1834 he proposed an improved system of medical education, the chief points of which have since been very generally adopted. In 1835, on the death of Mr. Lynn, surgeon to the Westminster Hospital and a member of the Council of the College, Mr. Green was unanimously elected to the Chair, and in 1840 he was requested by his colleagues to deliver the annual Hunterian oration; and so much satisfaction did this afford them that at their earnest request he published it under the title of "Vital Dynamics;" and again, in 1847, he became Hunterian orator, and published the lectures under the name of "Mental Dynamics." In 1846, on the resignation of Sir Benjamin Brodie, he was elected a member of the Court of Examiners, an appointment he held

up to the time of his decease, and in 1849 he obtained the President's gown—an honour again conferred on him in 1858. From Her Majesty's Government he received the appointment of President of the Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom. The death of Mr. Green, though at last sudden, was not altogether unexpected; for he had been labouring for some months under a severe attack of gout, complicated with disease of the heart. The resignation of his various offices was contemplated, in order that, by affording rest, so valuable a life might be prolonged, and he had so far recovered as to be able to visit his sitting-room, when he was suddenly seized with the illness which carried him off.

W. M. THACKERAY, ESQ.

Dec. 24, 1863. At Kensington Palace Green, aged 52, William Makepeace Thackeray, Esq.

The deceased, who was descended from an old Yorkshire family, was born at Calcutta in 1811, his father being a member of the Bengal Civil Service, and his uncle a physician at Chester. His great grandfather was Dr. Thackeray, of Harrow, who went to Cambridge in 1710, an excellent scholar and clever man, who introduced at Harrow the Eton system: he partly educated Sir William Jones, and his epitaph was written by his pupil Dr. Parr. The son of the Doctor married a Miss Webb, of the old English family to which the Brigadier Webb, of Marlborough's wars, belonged; he made a fortune in India, but eventually settled at Hadley, in Middlesex, where he died. There are numerous descendants of the Head Master of Harrow in the Church and in the Indian Service, and traces of the influence of family connections are found in many of the writings of the deceased.

Like other English children born in India, young Thackeray was sent home for education (in 1817), and the voyage

—during which he saw Napoleon in his island prison—was among his earliest recollections. He was placed at the Charterhouse, where, under the Rev. Dr. Russell, he made very satisfactory progress, and acquired an acquaintance with the Latin language, and especially the Latin poets, which exercised a great influence over his genius and his diction.

From Charterhouse he went to Cambridge, which he left without taking a degree; and afterwards, having experienced some reverses of fortune (for he had inherited considerable property), he began a career as an artist, which he did not eventually pursue further than to illustrate his own writings. He next appeared as a newspaper writer, and was at one time the Paris correspondent of the "Morning Chronicle," as in after life he was connected with the "Times." The first contributions he made to literature under a distinctive name were the tales, criticisms, and descriptive sketches which appeared in "Fraser's Magazine" under the pseudonyms of Michael Angelo Titmarsh, and George Fitz-Boodle, Esq. The keen observation, delicate irony, and refined style of these magazine papers attracted the notice of readers like the late John Sterling, who predicted the author's future fame, but left the mass unconscious of an extraordinary merit. The earliest of his works which appeared in a separate form were "The Paris Sketch Book" (1840), and "The Second Funeral of Napoleon," and "The Chronicles of a Drum," in metre, published together (1841). But neither these nor "The Irish Sketch Book" (1843) made a permanent impression on the public, which was in this case slow to discover unaided merit. He afterwards became a contributor to "Punch," and the earlier volumes of that periodical bear evidence of his faculty of satirizing society as it actually is, and of his peculiar faculty of writing verse in a style at once easy and original. His pseudonym of M. A. Titmarsh at length became famous, and a brilliant career was before him. In "Vanity Fair," which appeared in 1846

in monthly numbers after the Dickens fashion, he took a larger canvas and filled it with a group of portraits not excelled through all fiction in originality, variety, and force, though their truth was not so generally allowed. From this time it became the practice to speak of him as the modern Fielding. After some small occasional and Christmas books, "Notes of a Journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo" (1846), "Mrs. Perkins's Ball" (1847), "Dr. Birch and his Young Friends" (1849), he published "Pendennis," in which he seemed to dwell by preference on the dark side of human character, and to hold up the petty and ignoble side of all things, while overlooking the goodness that exists in the world; and this unhappy tendency gave rise to a suspicion that he was in his own character cynical and austere, whereas in fact he was quite the reverse, but his habitual manner was liable to be misunderstood by those who did not intimately know him.

In 1851 Mr. Thackeray delivered, at Willis's Rooms, a course of "Six Lectures on the English Humourists," which have since been numbered with his published works. In 1852 "The History of Henry Esmond, Esq.," was given to the world. The nobler tone of this work may be considered either as a refutation of the censures founded on the features of "Pendennis," or as an improvement suggested by the taste of the public, expressed through the medium of adverse criticism. "The Newcomes," published in 1855, revealed a deeper pathos than any of his previous novels, and shewed that the author could, when he pleased, give pictures of moral beauty and loveliness. The success of the "Lectures on the English Humourists" led him to prepare another series on "The Four Georges," which he first delivered in the United States, and in which he is considered to have deferred too much to the ignorance and prejudice of his republican auditors.

In 1857 Mr. Thackeray solicited the suffrages of the constituency of the city

of Oxford, in the ultra-Liberal interest, but was unsuccessful; and in the same year he was writing and publishing his "Virginians," the last of his principal novels. In 1860 he became the editor of the "Cornhill Magazine," which rapidly attained a high degree of success. "Lovel the Widower" and "The Adventures of Philip" appeared in its pages, but they are not to be compared with the series of fictions by which they were preceded.

Although called to the Bar in the Middle Temple in 1848, Mr. Thackeray never practised. Until of late years his career was up-hill, struggling, and painful. He had to endure a domestic bereavement of a peculiarly painful nature; and he suffered from a sickness which interrupted the publication of "Pendennis," in the middle of that work, and threatened to bring his life to a premature close. During the last seven or eight years Mr. Thackeray was in prosperous circumstances, and these were probably the happiest of his life. He was but a few days before his death congratulating himself on having entirely recovered from an illness that had harassed him for years, and was actively engaged on a new work, a portion of which he exhibited to a friend. On the evening of the 23rd of December he retired to rest in excellent health and spirits, and the next morning he was found dead in his bed. He leaves two daughters, one of whom is understood to be the author of "The Story of Elizabeth" in the "Cornhill Magazine."

Mr. Thackeray was interred in the Kensal Green cemetery, and the funeral was attended by many persons of eminence in the literary world. Many criticisms alike on his productions and his personal character have appeared, of which the following appears to us the best considered:—

"The position of Mr. Thackeray as a novelist is easily defined. He represented the English novel as the direct representative of Fielding. Other men wrote more popular stories. But he

excelled all men in an intellectual representation of intellectual English life,—in reflecting the thought, sentiment, taste, of the classes whose character determines the opinion of posterity about each generation. He was even more a philosopher than a painter,—and more a thinker than a humourist,—although he was an admirable painter and an admirable humourist. His culture supplied an adequate basis to his observation. He probably knew no English writers better than he knew Horace and Montaigne, and he was always grateful to Charterhouse for the discipline which enabled him, though his life was not properly a studious one, to interpenetrate his thoroughly modern dissertation with the essential spirit of the purest classical subtlety.

"Those who were honoured with the friendship of this memorable man,—who saw him at home,—who knew the real truth about his disposition and private conduct,—are alone able to do him justice in these respects. He was one of the kindest men living of his time, hospitable, generous, charitable, tolerant, in a degree which would have been a distinction in itself to a man distinguished for nothing else. His principles, too, were conspicuously sound. He honoured above all men those writers who had devoted their lives to the service of virtue; and shrinking as he did from everything like cant, he never lost an opportunity of paying his personal homage to the religious institutions and sentiments of the country^b."

CLERGY DECEASED.

Dec. 7, 1863. The Rev. *William Kell*, B.D. (p. 128), a native of Northumberland, graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1821. He was author of a volume of sermons, of which three editions were published; "An Essay on Popular Preaching," and several occasional sermons. He also edited Meade's "Treatise on Sincerity," and Chalmers Abridged.

Dec. 16. Suddenly, aged 51, the Rev. *John Bright*, of Totterton-hall, Salop.

Dec. 19. At Furneux Pelham, aged 61, *John Gibson*, D.D., Vicar of the parish for nearly twenty-five years.

At Oldham, aged 38, the Rev. *Arthur Keene*, M.A., Incumbent of St. John's, Chadderton.

At Watisfield Rectory, aged 58, the Rev. *George Coulcher*.

Dec. 23. At the Rectory, Ditchat, aged 95,

^b Mr. Hannay in the "Edinburgh Courant."

the Rev. *William Leir*, M.A., Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Boston, and in the Commission of the Peace for Somersetshire.

Dec. 24. At Crowshot-lodge, East Woodhay, Hants., aged 61, the Rev. *Richard Sankey*, M.A., Rector of Witney, Oxon., and late Vicar of Farnham, Surrey.

Dec. 25. At his residence, Harcourt-st., Dublin, aged 76, the Hon. and Very Rev. *Henry Pakenham*, D.D., Dean of St. Patrick's and Christ Church Cathedrals. The deceased, who was brother of Sir Edmund and Sir Hercules Pakenham, officers of high rank in the army, and brother-in-law of the late Duke of Wellington, was successively Incumbent of Laracor (in which parish, as well as in the deanery of St. Patrick's, he was one of Dean Swift's successors), Ballyroan, Queen's County, and Ardbraccan, in the diocese of Meath. He was also Archdeacon of Emly. It is stated that the late Dean spent above £2,000 of his own money in repairing the cathedral, which he found in a dilapidated state.

Dec. 26. After a few hours' illness, aged 55, the Rev. *Robert Whytehead*, Rector of All Saints', North-street, York. The intellectual powers and literary acquirements of the deceased were very considerable. At the usual age he became a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, at which University he graduated as ninth Wrangler, and in the second class of the Classical Tripos. At this period it was his earnest purpose to devote himself to the work of a missionary to the heathen; nor did he abandon this purpose until the conviction was forced upon him that he was physically unfitted for such work by the feebleness of his health. Thenceforward he gave himself up to the ministry of the Church at home; but he manifested his devotion to the missionary cause by occupying for several years the post of secretary to the York Auxiliary to the Church Missionary Society. He was the author of several works, the principal of which are, "The Warrant of Faith," and "A Key to the Prayer-book," which display much research.

Dec. 28. Aged 63, the Ven. *Thomas Bevan*, Archdeacon of St. David's. The Ven. Archdeacon had very shortly before his death resigned the vicarage of St. Peter, Carmarthen, through ill health. The "Welshman" speaks thus of him:—"For more than thirty years Archdeacon Bevan laboured with unwearied zeal and marked success in the parish of St. Peter's. As an earnest, useful, evangelical preacher, he had few equals in the Principality. There was no noise, no show, no straining after effect, but his sermons were plain, practical, heart-searching. It was impossible for any one to hear him without feeling that the preacher forgot everything but the spiritual good of his congregation. His was unadorned but effective eloquence." His funeral was attended by a very large assemblage, and had more of a public character than any that has for many years been seen in Wales.

Dec. 29. Aged 74, the Rev. *W. Holloway*,

Incumbent of St. John's, Stratford. "Mr. Holloway started in life as a medical practitioner at Kingston, in Surrey, where he was superintendent of the medical department of the Kingston Dispensary. He also occasionally officiated as minister of a dissenting chapel; and subsequently he was well known as a popular dissenting preacher at Mitcham, Romford, Woodford, Kingsland, and other places. Whilst at Kingsland he applied to the then Bishop of London to be ordained as a clergyman, but Bishop Blomfield declined to comply. The deceased shortly afterwards visited Rouen, where he took charge of a congregation formed on the principles of the English Established Church, where he resided five years. He next removed to Havre, and during his residence there he attracted the notice of the Bishop of Lichfield, who subsequently ordained him. Afterwards he was appointed Lecturer of Ashbourne, and to the incumbency of Rocester, Staffordshire, where he became acquainted with the Rev. A. J. Ram, the Vicar of West Ham, who appointed him to the incumbency of St. John's, Stratford, on the resignation of the Rev. Charles Nicholls in the year 1851."—*Essex Standard*.

At the residence of his father (Robt. Brooks, esq., M.P., Woodcote-park, Epsom), aged 26, the Rev. *Walter Brooks*, M.A.

Jan. 1, 1864. At Great Ponton Rectory, aged 52, the Rev. *Brownlow Potchett*, M.A.

Jan. 3. At Lancaster, aged 90, the Rev. *Joseph Rowley*, A.M., late Chaplain of Lancaster Castle.

Jan. 4. At Dublin, aged 76, the Rev. *James Duncan Long*, M.A., thirty-seven years Incumbent of Drumcondra, Diocese of Dublin.

Jan. 5. At the Deanery, Cork, aged 83, the Very Rev. *Horace Townsend Newman*, M.A. The deceased, who belonged to an ancient county family, and was connected by marriage with the Dalys of Dunsandle, was for many years Rector of Bandon, with a stall in the Cathedral of Cork. In 1842, on the promotion of Dr. O'Brien to the see of Ossory, he was appointed to the Deanery of Cork. He kept aloof from the National Education Board, and, on the contrary, "the Church Education Society was his special, most constant, and most cherished care. From its foundation," says the "Cork Constitution," "he clung to it, working harder for it as it was more frowned upon by the powers." He was respected wherever he was known, as a faithful, zealous, and laborious minister of the Evangelical school, of which he was long the leader in Cork.

At Upton-upon-Severn, the Rev. *Henry Joseph Tayler*, Rector of Upton-upon-Severn.

Jan. 6. At Hanworth-house, near Hounslow, aged 79, the Rev. *Thomas Jephson*, B.D.

Jan. 7. At Ely-house, Dover-st., London, aged 83, the Right Rev. the *Bishop of Ely*.
SEE OBITUARY.

At Weston Vicarage, aged 67, the Rev. *Benjamin Donne*.

* Jan. 9. Aged 67, the Rev. *Richard Waterfield*, B.D., Rector of Thurecaston-cum-Anstey, Leicestershire, and late Fellow and Tutor of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Aged 55, the Rev. *Abel Seyer Leadon*, M.A., Rector of Wymington, Beds., second son of the late Rev. Abel Leadon, of Tottenham, Herts., and Rector of Friern Barnet, Middlesex.

Jan. 10. At Bilton-hall, York, of paralysis, aged 77, the Rev. *Thomas Jessop*, D.D., lately Vicar of Wighill.

Jan. 12. Aged 51, the Rev. *Chas. Marriott Leir*, Rector of Charlton Musgrove, Somerset.

At Aspley Guise, Beds., aged 65, the Rev. *John Fauz Moore*, Rector of that parish, and Domestic Chaplain to His Grace the Duke of Bedford.

Jan. 13. At Hampstead, aged 82, the Rev. *Henry Hunt Piper*, formerly of Norton, near Sheffield.

Jan. 14. At Winchester, aged 76, the Rev. *Andrew Quicke*, Fellow of Winchester College, and Rector of Biddeston, Wilts.

Jan. 15. At Ham Rectory, aged 71, the Rev. *David Morgan*.

Jan. 17. At Surbiton, Surrey, aged 51, the Rev. *M. Macdonald*, late Incumbent of Southend, Essex.

Jan. 18. Aged 76, the Rev. *John Mawbey Cooper*, M.A., of Deeping St. James, Lincolnshire, and for fifty years the Rector of Peckleton, Leicestershire, where he resided. He was for many years an active and intelligent Magistrate for both counties.

Aged 97, the Rev. *Streyntsham Master*, M.A., sixty-six years Rector of Croston, Lancashire.

Jan. 19. At the Vicarage, aged 75, the Rev. *Thomas Hinzman Gale*, Vicar of Godmersham, Kent.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Oct. 12, 1863. At Invercargill, Southland, New Zealand, William Augustus, son of Lieut.-Gen. Gordon, Royal Artillery, Southampton.

Oct. 20. At Gibraltar, Capt. Henry Peacock, Paymaster, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Oct. 28. At Illawarra, N.S.W., Sarah Isabella, wife of the Rev. J. C. Corlette, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, and dau. of R. Reece, esq., of the Island of Barbados.

Nov. 3. At Peshawur, Lieut.-Col. Robert Warburton, Royal Artillery.

Nov. 6. Killed in action, at the Umbeyla Pass, Lieut. T. B. Dougal, of the 79th Cameronians, second son of J. Dougal, esq., of Glenferness, N.B.

Nov. 13. Killed, aged 28, Capt. J. P. Davidson, 1st Punjab Infantry, eldest son of the late J. R. Davidson, esq., B.C.S., Resident at Nagpore.

Nov. 16. At Dehra, aged 34, Ellen, wife of Major E. Ross, of the Bengal Staff Corps.

At Grnda, Oude, aged 25, Lieut. Hotham Tayler Woodcock, Bengal Staff Corps, fourth

son of E. E. Woodcock, esq., late of H.M.'s Indian Civil Service.

Nov. 18. Killed, at Umbeyla, Henry Howard Chapman, esq., Adjutant of H.M.'s 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers. At the same time and place, aged 24, Lieut. W. F. Mosley, H.M.'s 14th Regt. of Ferozepore, eldest son of the late Capt. W. B. Mosley, of the late Indian Army; and, aged 26, Sheridan Gore-Jones, Lieut. 79th Cameron Highlanders, youngest son of John Gore-Jones, esq., Thurles, co. Tipperary.

Nov. 19. Killed, at Umbeyla, aged 33, Capt. Charles Francis Smith, H.M.'s 71st Highland Light Infantry, son of the late Rev. Hugh Smith, formerly Rector of Stoke d'Abernoun, Surrey. At the same time and place, aged 27, Robert Barttelot Aldridge, Capt. in the 71st Highland Light Infantry, second son of Robert Aldridge, esq., of St. Leonard's Forest, Sussex. He had served in the Crimean campaign, and also in the Indian mutiny, after which he commanded one of the *dépôt* companies of his regiment at Stirling for some time, and he had only reached India about a month before his death.

Nov. 20. At Trichinopoly, Constance Seymour, wife of Major Marsac, of the Madras Staff Corps.

Nov. 21. At Vienna, the celebrated violinist, Mayseider, artist of the Imperial chamber of the Emperor of Austria. Among his scholars were Ernst, Vieuxtemps, and Joachim.

Nov. 22. At Neemuch, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. E. S. Beamish, H.M.'s Bombay Artillery, fifth dau. of J. Dougal, esq., of Glenferness, N.B.

Nov. 25. On board the "Calcutta," on his voyage home, Major Alexander Brathwaite Fenwick, of H.M.'s Indian Army, third son of the late Rev. Collingwood Forster Fenwick, Rector of Brooke, and of Althorp-house, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

Nov. 26. At Loodianah, Punjab, Frances Elizabeth Boileau, dau. of Charles P. Elliott, esq., Bengal C.S.

Nov. 27. At Dinapore, aged 21, Vernon Jas. Hodson, Lieut. in H.M.'s 4th European Light Cavalry, eldest son of the Rev. James Stephen Hodson, D.D., Rector of the Edinburgh Academy, and nephew of the late Major Hodson, of "Hodson's Horse."

Dec. 4. At Kussoolie, Punjab, aged 25, Fanny, wife of George Schilling, esq., of Puttheu, Oude, and second dau. of the Rev. E. C. F. Jenkins, Vicar of Billingham, Seafood, Lincolnshire.

Lost, with the ship "Clifton," bound to Madras, aged 18, Mr. John Templeman Hussey, eldest son of Capt. W. H. Hussey, of Colway-lodge, Lyme, Dorset, late of H.M.'s 67th and 26th Cameronians.

Dec. 7. Near Newhaven, Sussex, aged 58, Frederick Thos. Sergeant, esq., M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn.

Dec. 8. At Glasgow, John Strang, esq., LL.D., City Chamberlain. He was the son of

John Strang, esq., of Dowanhill, a Glasgow merchant, and was born in 1795. He succeeded to the business of his father, but he did not seek to extend it, preferring rather to follow the promptings of a literary taste, which a sufficient share of inherited wealth enabled him to indulge. He resided for some time in France and Italy in 1817, and while at home spent much of his time in translating tales and short poems from the French and German languages, the result of which was the anonymous publication, while yet comparatively young, of a small work entitled "Tales of Humour and Romance, from the German of Hoffman and others." He also gave much attention to the fine arts, and in 1830 published a small volume on this subject; he was, besides, a sketcher of no mean merit. The citizens of Glasgow are indebted to him for the conversion of what was called the Fir Park into the present Necropolis, one of the finest garden cemeteries in Europe. In 1832 he edited the "Day," a Glasgow daily newspaper of a literary character, which lived for six months, and in which many of his shorter pieces in prose and verse appeared. In 1834 he was appointed to the office of Glasgow City Chamberlain, a position which he filled to the satisfaction of the whole community; and about twelve years ago the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Glasgow. His official duties and valuable reports on manufactures, sanitary and moral questions, &c., so occupied his time that his next work, on "Glasgow and its Clubs," was not published until the end of 1855. It attracted general and favourable attention, as giving an exceedingly interesting history of Glasgow society and manners during the latter half of last century. For some time past Dr. Strang's health had been failing, and with a view to regain a measure of strength, he visited the Continent last summer, and spent nearly two months in France and Italy. While thus travelling about he wrote a series of descriptive notices of his tour, which appeared from time to time in the "Glasgow Herald," and were published separately, in a little volume entitled "Travelling Notes of an Invalid in Search of Health," only a week before his death.—*Scottish Paper*.

Dec. 10. At Mhow, aged 24, Henry Francis Campbell, esq., Lieut. 72d Highlanders, second son of Jas. Campbell, esq., of Hampton Court.

At Withecombe, near Exmouth, Devon, aged 34, Mary, wife of Staff-Commander J. C. Barlow, R.N.

Dec. 15. At Gwinear, Cornwall, aged 91, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. W. Vawdrey.

At his residence, Wyre-hall, Penkridge, after a short illness, aged 44, John Collis, esq., solicitor, one of the coroners for the county of Stafford, and clerk to the magistrates of the Penkridge division.

Dec. 16. At Port Hope, Canada West, Jane, wife of Forster Boulton, esq., second dau. of Col. James Graham, and granddau. of the late Gen. Samuel Graham, Stirling Castle.

Dec. 17. At the house of her brother-in-law (the Rev. H. W. Richter, Minster-yard), aged 66, Arabella Rigby, the youngest and last surviving dau. of the late Rev. Robert Rigby, Vicar of St Mary's, Beverley.

At Malta, aged 23, Theophilus Stratford Persse, third son of the late Burton Persse, esq., of Moyode Castle, co. Galway.

At Albury-house, St. Jacques, Guernsey, the wife of Capt. T. F. J. Russel, 43rd Madras N.I.

Dec. 18. At Radford, Devon, aged 75, Col. Harry Bulteel Harris, K.H.

In France, Peter Wm. Hamilton, Capt. R.N., and H.M.'s Consul at Charente.

At Kildimo Glebe, the residence of her son, Mrs. Wm. Maunsell, widow of the Rev. W. Maunsell, late Rector of Kilmurry, Limerick.

At Hamilton, Canada West, aged 26, Capt. F. C. Playne, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, eldest son of Wm. Playne, esq., of Longfords, Gloucestershire.

At Edinburgh, aged 82, Wm. Buchanan, esq., Solicitor of Tithes in Scotland, and H.M.'s Advocate in the Court of Teinds. See OBITUARY.

At Bath, Maria, widow of Capt. Hen. James, 20th Regt., B.N.I.

Dec. 19. At his residence, Charles-st., Berkeley-sq., aged 83, Sir John Campbell, K.C.T.S. See OBITUARY.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 74, Geo. Carr Clark, esq., late of Ellinthorpe-hall, Tasmania. See OBITUARY.

At Glenstriven-house, Argyllshire, Jemima, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Cameron, esq., Camisky, Inverness-shire, (formerly Capt. 79th Cameron Highlanders,) and wife of D. C. Kennedy, esq., of Glenstriven.

Dec. 20. At her residence, York-pl., Portman-sq., Florentia Elizabeth, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Miles Nightingall, K.C.B., Col. of H.M.'s 49th Regt.

At Buckland-house, Braunton, North Devon, aged 23, Oliver Robinson, esq., late of the 6th Royal Regt., eldest son of Capt. J. D. Robinson, R.N.

At his residence, Hazlemere-lodge, High Wycombe, Bucks., aged 75, John Staples Ive, esq.

At her residence, Edge-lane, Liverpool, aged 112 years and six months, Miss Mary Billinge. She was born at Eccleston, near Prescott, on the 24th of May, 1751. She retained her faculties in a very remarkable degree to the last, and was never known to have been confined to her bed a single day until the week preceding her decease.

Dec. 21. In Gloucester-st., Warwick-sq., aged 60, Grace Elizabeth, Lady Campbell, second dau. of the late Thos. Bainbridge, esq.

Of apoplexy, aged 37, Wm. Conyngham Lynch Blossie, Capt. R.A.

Aged 53, Helen, wife of the Rev. John Hodgson, Vicar of Hoxne, Suffolk.

At Woolwich-common, Agnes Alston Spearman, eldest dau. of the late Brigade-Major Spearman, R.A.

Dec. 22. At Eastbourne, aged 57, Major Geo. Turner, H.E.I.C.S.

At the Cloisters, Windsor, aged 42, Isabella Georgiana, wife of Geo. J. Elvey, Mus.D., and dau. of the late John Bowyer Nichols, esq., of Hanger-hill, Ealing.

At Kensington, aged 73, Catharine Jones, widow of Capt. Thos. Burton, R.N.

At his residence, Gothic-hall, Enfield, John Eyre Ashby, LL.D., F.R.A.S.

At Mansfield, Notts., aged 61, David Wheatcroft, esq., of Wingfield-pk., Derbyshire.

At the Moat-house, Tamworth, Alice, relict of the late Robert Woody, esq., M.D.

At Aden, Frances, wife of Wm. Croughton Stileman, Capt. 15th Regt. N.I., youngest dau. of the late John Gibbard, esq., of Sharnbrook-house, Bedfordshire.

At Paris, Mr. Charles Dotesio, late of the Royal Hotel, Slough.

Dec. 23. At Tathwell-hall, Lincolnshire, aged 60, Frederick Chaplin, esq.

In Hamilton-terr., St. John's-wood, aged 80, Fanny, relict of the Rev. Robert Twiss, LL.D., late of Trevallyn, Denbighshire.

At Dinnington-hall, Yorkshire, aged 53, Mary, the wife of J. C. Athorpe, esq.

Dec. 24. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Catharine Elizabeth Isabella, eldest dau. of the late Sir John James Scott Douglas, bart., of Spring-wood-park, Kelso, N.B.

At Kensington Palace Green, aged 52, Wm. Makepeace Thackeray, esq. See OBITUARY.

At Cambridge, aged 62, George Leapingwell, Esq., LL.D., for thirty-seven years one of the Esquire Bedels of the University. The deceased graduated in 1823, chose the bar for his profession, and acquired a tolerable though not a showy practice, his talents being more in request in the chamber than in the court; while a sincere attachment to the University tended to his willingly confining himself to its limits, within which his deep knowledge of the law has tended to aid many an aspiring student, while his opinion had great weight in University councils. Elected Esquire Bedel in 1826, his tall, spare, but dignified form bearing one of the University maces before the Vice-Chancellor was familiar to all who have witnessed any University ceremonies during the succeeding period. Dr. Leapingwell for many years officiated as Recorder for Cambridge and Judge of the Borough Court of Pleas, as deputy for the late Mr. Serjeant Storks. He was also deputy for the late Professor of Political Economy, Mr. Pryme, and acted as revising barrister on several occasions, and in various districts. In politics he was a Whig, and took an active part in the agitation for the Reform Bill. He was most punctual in the discharge of the duties of his office, of high social qualities, and distinguished alike by dignity, amenity, and courtesy. He had entered most enthusiastically into the Volunteer movement, and taken an active part in the formation and contributed greatly to the efficiency of the 8th Cambridgeshire (Town)

Rifle Corps, in which, up to his decease, he held the post of Captain. The two Cambridge corps, therefore, resolved to pay the last mark of respect to the deceased; and he was accordingly interred at the Cemetery, with military honours.

Aged 72, Joanna, relict of William Hall, esq., of Waterbeach-lodge, Cambridgeshire.

At Dinsdale Rectory, co. Durham, aged 16, Anne Grey, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. W. Smith.

At Woolwich, Julia, youngest dau. of the late Capt. James Thomson, R.M.

Aged 87, William Fredk. Mylius, esq., late of Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, and formerly of Carshalton, Surrey.

Dec. 25. Aged 52, Major Joseph Salis, 5th Battalion Military Train.

Mary, wife of Rear-Admiral Cory.

At The Close, Winchester, aged 71, Catharine, relict of Dean Lyall, of Canterbury.

At Canaan-pk., Edinburgh, George Smytten, esq., M.D., late of the Bombay Medical Board.

At Bath, aged 70, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Robert Fawell, formerly Rector of St. Swithin's, Demerara.

At Sancered Vicarage, Penzance, aged 73, Sophia, wife of the Rev. J. M. Collyns, Vicar of that parish.

Aged 83, Carrington Nunn, esq., of Little Bromley-hall, Essex, formerly master of the Essex and Suffolk hounds. "Growing years had for some time kept him from the saddle and the covert side, and the management of the pack had passed into younger hands; but he was revered by those whom he had so often shewn good sport, as one of the fine old English sort; and his name will long be remembered in connexion with the fox-hunting annals of the county."—*Chelmsford Chronicle*.

At his residence, Gower-st., aged 71, Francis Boott, esq., M.D.

At Panton Rectory, Lincolnshire, aged 26, Emma, wife of the Rev. A. W. Bailey, M.A., Curate of Panton.

At his residence, Amwell, Herts, aged 82, William C. Mylne, esq., C.E., F.R.S., engineer to the New River Company, succeeding to that office in 1811, on the demise of his father, Mr. Robert Mylne, F.R.S., the architect of the present Blackfriars Bridge. The deceased may be said to have been bred an engineer from his cradle; for in 1707, when a lad, he assisted with young Golborne to stake out the lands purchased for his father's great scheme of the Eau-brink Cut at Lynn, but which came to a standstill for want of proper enterprise, until Rennie, in 1817, secured the necessary capital and executed the well-known work. A generation of engineers of a new school have risen and died away during the period of Mr. Mylne's professional occupations. His genial habits, kindly feelings, and strict integrity won for him the esteem of his professional brethren and the respect of all associated with him, not excepting the artisan, whose interests he at all times appreciated and rewarded. Independ-

ently of Mr. Mylne's official position, he was extensively engaged in many of the provincial waterworks of the United Kingdom and of the Continent, and executed many important drainage undertakings in the Fen districts. But not alone was he engaged in engineering works, for he had considerable practice as an architect and surveyor, thus coupling two leading professions which have lately become separated, and which Mr. Mylne was fully entitled to combine, being the hereditary representative of at least eight consecutive generations who have followed the same professions. So early as 1587 his ancestor, John Mylne, was engaged on Dundee harbour and town works, and in building Lord Bannatyne's house at Newtyle; and in 1600 in building a stone bridge of eleven arches over the river Tay at Perth. Still later, in 1671, Robert Mylne, King's master mason in Scotland, constructed the present Holyrood Palace, and executed a vast number of public works.

Dec. 26. At Clontarf, the Earl of Charlemont. See OBITUARY.

In Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 26, the Viscountess Boyle. Her Ladyship was the third dau. of Henry, late Earl of Harewood, by Lady Louisa, second dau. of Thomas, second Marquis of Bath, sister of Lady Louisa Mills and Lady Wharnccliffe, and niece of the Duchess of Buccleuch and the Dowager Countess of Ellesmere. She married, in 1858, Viscount Boyle, eldest son of the Earl of Shannon, by whom she leaves three infant sons.

At Rhyl, North Wales, Lady Broughton, relict of Sir H. D. Broughton, bart., of Broughton-hall, Staffordshire, and Doddington-hall, Cheshire.

At Bridgend, Skelmorlie, N.B., Admiral Alexander Montgomerie. He entered the Navy as a first-class volunteer on board the "Hazard" sloop, at Portsmouth, in June, 1802, and was very actively employed until the conclusion of the war, when he was promoted to commander, June 7, 1814. He assumed the command of the "Confiance," 18, in March 1818, fitting out for the West Indies, where he became, July 13, 1820, acting captain of the "Sapphire," 26. He obtained post rank October 3, 1820, and in September, 1821, returned to England. He accepted the retirement Oct. 1, 1846; became rear-admiral March 8, 1852; vice-admiral Oct. 2, 1857; and admiral April 27, 1863.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, Col. Waymouth (unattached). He had seen considerable service in the Peninsula with the 2nd Life Guards, was also at Quatre Bras and at Waterloo, where he was severely wounded and taken prisoner in a charge against the French Cuirassiers. He retired on half-pay in 1841.

At Southsea, Alexander Sinclair, M.D., Staff-Surgeon.

At Lucerne, aged 53, William Tobias Langdon, esq., F.S.A., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law.

At Cliftonville, Brighton, Elizabeth Augusta, wife of the Rev. John Richards, M.A., of the

Mount, Madras, and youngest dau. of the late William Payne Georges, esq.

At Penderyn Rectory, aged 37, Kennethina, wife of Edward Maybery, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Capt. Kenneth Scobie, R.M.

At his residence, Shirley-lodge, Hants., aged 71, C. W. Wheeler, Esq., M.D.

Dec. 27. At Cairo, Eliza, wife of Charles Alison, esq., C.B., H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Persia; and formerly widow of Theodore Baltazzi, of Constantinople, banker.

At Edinburgh, David Stuart Galbraith, esq., late of Macbrihanish, and Drumore-house, Argyllshire, a Magistrate and D.L. for that county.

At Florence, aged 43, Richard Bratton Adair, Captain half-pay, R.A., eldest son of the late Major-General Adair, C.B.

At Hastings, Elizabeth Margaret, widow of the Rev. Thomas Price, M.A., formerly Incumbent of Northaw, Herts.

At Bryn-Newydd, near Swansea, Arthur Jones, esq., Chief Clerk of the Public Bill-office, and Clerk of the Fees, House of Commons. A few days before his death he attempted to get into one of the carriages of the Oystermouth Railway, whilst the train was slowly in motion, but fell, when one of the carriages passed over his foot. Upon amputation of one of the toes, he improved for some days, but on Sunday week, however, expired somewhat unexpectedly. Mr. Jones was brother-in-law to the late Mr. H. H. Vivian, M.P. for Swansea.

Dec. 28. In Albemarle-st., suddenly, Dowager Lady Abercromby, of Birkenbog and Forglen. Her ladyship was the only child of the late Samuel Douglas, esq., of Netherlaw, in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, and was married to the late Sir Robert Abercromby, bart., of Birkenbog and Forglen, by whom she had a numerous family. Two sons and six daus. survive. Her ladyship held extensive estates in the stewardry and in Banffshire, and was Lady Superior of the burgh of Castle-Douglas, in which place she conferred in her lifetime many substantial benefits, while her charities were most liberal, and on a scale corresponding to her income.—*Scotch Paper.*

At Torquay, aged 13, John Louis, youngest son of Sir John and Lady Rivett-Carnac.

At Burnham Abbey, Bucks., aged 48, John Willis Goodwin, esq., of Leicester.

At Sunderland, aged 38, Edwin Gray, esq., second son of the late Rev. Robert Gray, Rector of Sunderland.

At Kensington, Sister Mary Anne Benigna, Order of St. Benedict (Mary Anne Læticia Digby), dau. of Kenelm Henry Digby, esq.

In Clapham-road, Richard Odell, son of the late Rev. John Dene, Rector of Horwood, North Devon.

Dec. 29. At Madeira, aged 36, Gower William Randolph, esq., Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, late an Examiner in the Privy Council Office, and Private Secretary to Earl Granville.

At Weston-super-Mare, Frances Elizabeth,

wife of Major W. D. Hague, and dau. of the late Gen. C. Hamilton.

At Madeira, aged 38, Captain Henry Joseph Hughes, late of the 62nd Regt. Bengal N.I.

At West Hartlepool, aged 74, Anne, widow of Captain Samuel, of the Grove, Alverstoke, Hants.

Dec. 30. At Blethington-park, Oxfordshire, aged 78, the Right Hon. Arthur Annesley, Viscount Valentia. See OBITUARY.

At Aberdeen, Col. the Hon. Donald Ogilvy, of Clova, brother of the late and uncle of the present Earl of Airlie. Being of a quiet and retiring disposition, his life was marked by few incidents requiring notice. On the death of King George the Fourth, the Hon. Mr. Ogilvy was a candidate for the representation of the Forfar district of burghs along with the late Lord Wharnccliffe, then the Hon. John Stuart Wortley. The town councils were then the returning bodies, and owing to some misunderstanding among them, the election was declared void. For a great number of years he was Colonel of Militia for the counties of Forfar and Kincardine; and in 1847 he was appointed a deputy-lieutenant of Forfarshire.

At her residence, Stanhope-terrace, Hyde-park, Miss Alicia Campbell, only sister of the late Field-Marshal Colin Lord Clyde.

At Castle Grounds, Devizes, aged 91, Frances, widow of Lieut. Jacques Dalby, R.N.

At Southsea, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Renwick.

Dec. 31. At Balcaskie, Fifeshire, aged 83, Sarah, relict of Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B., K.T.G.

At Corraith-house, Ayrshire, Mrs. Greig, of Levy, relict of James Greig, esq., of Levy, in Lerwick, Shetland.

At Bath, aged 83, Ann, widow of Dr. William Rae Wilson, formerly of Kelvinbank, near Glasgow.

Lately. At Edinburgh, aged 82, Mr. John Anton, late Quartermaster-serjeant of the 42nd Highlanders. He served thirty-one years in the army, and shared in most of the great battles in the Peninsula, earning promotion by the diligent manner in which he discharged his duties. He was possessed of considerable literary taste, and in 1840 he published a work entitled "Retrospect of Military Life during the Eventful Periods of the Last War," which met with a favourable reception.

Near Maryport, aged 87, John Weales, an eccentric character. Some twelve or fourteen years ago he built a small open-roofed, one-roomed cottage in the corner of one of the two fields he possessed, and there he lived up to his death, refusing the assistance of a servant, though this would have been gladly provided for him by his son. A dog, a cat, and himself were the sole occupants of this miserable hovel, which had not been scoured nor even swept out since its erection. Weales never undressed and never washed himself. During the last two years he has been lame, and obliged to use crutches, but even with their aid he never

ventured beyond the threshold of his dwelling. Lately he was barely able to sit up in his bed, which was close to the fire, and was indebted to the kindness of stray passers-by to make his fire, keep it alive, and bring him provision from Maryport. The dog and the cat ate from the same dish as himself, and he continued to cook his meat with a frying-pan which was after every meal carefully cleaned out by his canine and feline companions. Weales was the owner of two fields, which produced £20 a-year, and upon this he lived. He has left an only son, who immediately after his father's death ordered every article of furniture to be burnt.

Jan. 1. At Nice, aged 43, Major Charles Tuckey, late Capt. H.M.'s 41st Welsh Regt., and also late Capt. and Adj. of the South Cork Militia, and son of the late Rev. Thomas Tuckey, of Clonmel, Ireland.

At his residence, Curzon-st., Mayfair, aged 83, Walter Stirling, esq., of Drumpellier.

At his residence, Bath, aged 90, John Ford Davis, esq., M.D.

Jan. 2. In Duke-st., Portland-pl., aged 74, Thomas Bamber Gascoyne, esq., late Capt. 3rd Ceylon Rifles.

At Diss, Norfolk, aged 73, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. William Manning, Rector of Diss.

At Attleborough, Norfolk, aged 46, Frederick Fairfax, youngest son of the late Rev. Fairfax Franklyn, formerly rector of the above place.

Jan. 3. In her house, in Upper Brook-st., Grosvenor-sq., aged 89, the Hon. Lady Maynard Heslridge, last surviving dau. of John, first Lord Wodehouse, by Sophia, only child of the Hon. Charles Berkeley, brother of John, fifth and last Lord Berkeley of Stratton. Her Ladyship was born in 1774, and married, first, in 1811, to Sir Thomas Maynard Heslridge, who died in 1817; secondly, in 1842, to Mr. Frederick Fielding, of Gray's Inn, barrister-at-law.

At Tours, Ann Agnes, widow of Hugh Forbes, esq., brother of the late Sir John Forbes, of Craigievar and Fintray.

At Irby Rectory, aged 62, Sarah Penelope, wife of the Rev. G. A. Robinson.

At St. John's-wood, aged 87, James Dent Weatherley, esq., late Capt. 60th Royal Rifles, and late of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

At Bill-hill, near Wokingham, Berks., aged 82, Arthur Saltmarsh, esq.

At Torquay, aged 27, Lieut. G. M. Raynsford, of the Madras Light Cavalry, youngest son of the late Brigadier Raynsford, of His Highness the Nizam's Service.

At Poole, Dorset, aged 68, Robert Slade, esq., J.P.

At his residence, Stockwell-lodge, Bristol, Henry Seally, esq., H.E.I.C.S., last surviving son of the late Rev. Dr. Seally, Vicar of East Meon, Hants.

At Market Drayton, aged 84, Creswell Pigot, esq.

Jan. 4. At Thurston, near Bury St. Edmunds, aged 86, Adm. Sir William Hall Gage,

G.C.B., G.C.H., Admiral of the Fleet. See OBITUARY.

Aged 66, Maj.-Gen. John Walpole, R.E., son of the late Hon. Robert Walpole. He entered the service in 1816. His commission as lieut. bore date Sept. 24, 1825; capt., Nov. 28, 1839; maj., Sept. 15, 1848; lieut.-col., Feb. 7, 1854; col., Nov. 28, 1854; and maj.-gen., March 9, 1863.

At the residence of his son-in-law, Hampstead-heath, aged 72, John Rundle, esq., for nine years M.P. for Tavistock.

At Kilburn, aged 77, Martha, widow of John Musgrove, esq., of Headington-hill, near Oxford.

Jan. 5. At Heidelberg, Baden, aged 44, Maj. Walter Coleridge, late of the 20th Madras N.I.

At Rotterdam, aged 18, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Sir James Henry Turing, bart.

At Pau, Basses Pyrénées, aged 33, Ellen Ada, wife of the Rev. R. Noble Jackson, M.A., R.N., late Chaplain H.M.S. "Warrior."

Aged 18, Robert George Stewart, esq., of Pembroke College, Oxford, eldest son of Robert Stewart, esq., of Stourbridge, Worcestershire.

At Dover, aged 27, Janette Eliza, dau. of the late Rev. F. W. Darwall, Sholden, Kent.

Jan. 6. At Pau, the Hon. Fredk. Longworth Browne, youngest son of the late Lord Kilmaine.

At Bath, Maj.-Gen. Robert Henry Wynyard, C.B., Col. of the 98th Regt. of Foot. The deceased entered the Army in 1819, and had seen much active duty. He served with the forces in New Zealand from Oct. 1845 until Jan. 1847, in command of the 58th Foot. He was appointed to the command of the forces in New Zealand in Jan. 1851, was Lieut.-Governor of New Ulster from 1851 to 1853, and administered the government of the whole colony from Dec. 1853 to Sept. 1855. He was selected for the Cape command in Feb. 1859, and was commissioned as Lieut.-Governor in the following month. He had only lately returned home from the Cape of Good Hope in very bad health, and had recently been appointed to the colonelcy of the 98th. Until his appointment to a regiment, Maj.-Gen. Wynyard enjoyed a pension for distinguished services.

Suddenly, at Biarritz, France, Capt. John Clements Wickham, R.N., formerly Government Resident at Brisbane, New South Wales.

At Edinburgh, Wilbraham Francis Tollemache, esq., Commander on the Retired List, R.N., second son of the late Hon. Charles Tollemache.

At Weeting Rectory, the residence of his son-in-law, aged 61, Edward Beversham Harman, esq., M.D., late of Pembroke-place, Bayswater.

At Brighton, Martha, widow of Col. Hamelin Trelawny, R.A.

At Treval, Cornwall, aged 75, Coryton Roberts, esq., J.P.

At Dunston-house, near Stafford, aged 62, Richard Burton Phillipson, esq., J.P.

Mrs. Charlotte M. Lawler, of King's College Hospital, and relict of the Rev. Matthew Lawler, Incumbent of Longe, Lancashire.

At Ventnor, from injuries received in a fall while hunting, aged 23, William Rhys Brychaw Powel, esq., of Craig-y-nos, in the county of Brecon.

Jan. 7. Aged 55, George Leeds, esq., second son of the late Sir George William Leeds, bart., of Croxton-park, Cambridgeshire.

In Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., Elizabeth Stephenson Phillpotts, eldest daughter of the Lord Bishop of Exeter.

At Prince's-gate, Hyde-park, Maria, wife of W. H. Gore Langton, esq., M.P.

At Fredville, near Canterbury, aged 72, John Pemberton Plumptre, esq., for many years M.P. for East Kent. See OBITUARY.

In Upper Seymour-st., Portman-sq., aged 74, Boyce Combe, esq., police magistrate of Southwark. He was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn on the 19th of November, 1813, was a Chancery barrister, and was a few years ago elected a bencher at his own Inn. He was appointed a metropolitan police magistrate by Lord Melbourne in 1833. He first sat at the Thames Police-court with Mr. Ballantine; afterwards occasionally at Lambeth-street Police-court, and then he was appointed to Hatton-garden; thence he removed to the new Clerkenwell Police-court, and in 1851 he at his own request was transferred to Southwark court, in lieu of the late Mr. Secker, who was removed to Greenwich.

At Bray, co. Wicklow, aged 43, Caroline, wife of B. C. Lloyd, esq., Q.C., and only dau. of William Brooke, esq., Master in Chancery.

In Tredegar-sq., aged 72, William Ephraim Snow, esq., J.P.

At Queen's-terr., Primrose-hill, Ann, wife of the Rev. D. Blow.

In Dean's-yard, Westminster, aged 67, Mr. Thomas Francis Steward, who had been for about thirty years the writing and English master of Westminster school. His father, who had been for forty years the writing-master of the school, was the instructor of Her Majesty the Queen. The deceased was educated at Westminster, and retired from his duties scarcely a year ago.

Jan. 8. At Tonnay-Charente, France, Capt. Edward Lake, R.N., second son of the late Sir James Winter Lake, bart.

At Rosherville, Kent, Matilda, relict of Maj.-Gen. Kelly, K.C.

At Fulham Vicarage, Emma, wife of the Rev. R. G. Baker.

In Craven-hill-gardens, the residence of her mother, aged 41, Louisa Anna, dau. of the late General Peter De-la-Motte, C.B.

In Gloucester-terr., Hyde-park, Frances Matilda, dau. of Major-Gen. Trollope, C.B.

At Christ's Hospital, aged 61, Geo. Trollope, esq., for many years Chief Clerk at that Institution.

At her mother's residence, Greenwich, aged 43, Hannah, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John

Fortye Walker, M.A., many years Lecturer of St. Paul's, Deptford.

At Southampton, aged 75, Harriet, third dau. of the Rev. H. J. Close, M.A., late Rector of Bentworth, Hants.

At the residence of her mother, Canonbury-park North, Islington, aged 32, Harriet Withersby, only dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Marshall, M.A., Incumbent of St. John's Church, Upper Holloway.

At the Highlands, Ticehurst, Sussex, aged 83, Eliza, widow of Charles Newington, esq.

In Middlesex Hospital, William Behnes, the sculptor. A few years ago he was in good practice, especially as a modeller of busts; and he possessed natural talents sufficient to have raised him to one of the highest places of his art; but he fell into troubles about money, and other things, which preyed on his spirits, and left him too weak and agitated for his real genius to have a fair trial. The best judges, however, thought very highly of his work.

Jan. 9. At Walham-green, Fulham, Elizabeth, Lady Osborne, widow of Sir Henry Osborne, bart., of Beechwood, Tipperary.

At Wotton-under-Edge, aged 68, Lieut.-Col. Biddle, late Madras Artillery.

At his residence, Magna Charta Cottage, Egham, Surrey, aged 74, George Clarke, Lieut.-Col. in H.M.'s Madras Army.

At Beauly, William Henry Urquhart, esq., late of the 85th Regt., second surviving son of the late Beauchamp Colclough Urquhart, esq., of Meldrum and Byth, Aberdeenshire.

At Brighton, aged 76, Louisa, widow of Vice-Adm. Gordon Falcon, and eldest surviving dau. of the late Richard Merricks, esq., of Runcton-house, near Chichester.

At his residence, Priory-cresc., Lewes, aged 87, Joseph Woods, esq., F.G.S., F.L.S., and F.A.S. See OBITUARY.

In Montagu-sq., Amelia Frances Chicheley, wife of Col. Chas. Foster.

At St. Saviour's, Jersey, aged 76, Julia, widow of Richard Young Vance, esq., M.D., late Surgeon to the Forces.

At Park-hall, near Chesterfield, aged 70, Alicia Maria, relict of John Francis Middleton, esq.

At Middlesborough-on-Tees, Robert Nodes, eldest son of the late Rev. Robert Newton, D.D., of Yorkshire.

In Vincent-terr., Islington, aged 25, Chas. Edward, third son of Hen. Weekes, esq., R.A.

In Great Stanhope-st., J. Cuninghame, esq., of Lainslaw, N.B.

At Broxbourne, Mary, relict of Geo. Tomlin, Lieut. R.N., and late of Bembridge, Isle of Wight.

Jan. 10. At his residence, Kensington Palace-gardens, the Earl of Clare. See OBITUARY.

Suddenly, at Basford Vicarage, Notts., aged 90, Sir Jas. Robert Grant, M.P., C.B., K II., &c., of the Hill, Cumberland. He was born at Forres, Morayshire, in 1773, was gazetted as

assistant-surgeon, Jan. 22, 1792, and had served as a medical officer of the army throughout the whole of the war. He was chief of that department at Waterloo, and was one of the few who served in the first and last campaigns of the war—namely, that of 1793 and that of 1815. In 1811 he received the order of St. Anne of Russia from the Emperor Alexander in person, for his services to the Russian army in France under Count Woronzow. In 1814, when Earl Bathurst was at the head of the War Department, he was appointed Inspector-Gen. of Army Hospitals, but was placed on half-pay March 25, 1819.

At Paris, on his way home from India, aged 26, Wm. C. Purdon, esq., of Tinerana, co. Clare, Lieut. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

At Port St. Mary's, Spain, aged 25, Emily Adelaide, wife of Wm. Hastings Hughes, of Port St. Mary's, and Mark-lane, London, and dau. of the Ven. Geo. Clark, Archdeacon of St. David's.

At his residence, in Leicester, aged 76, Bertie Markland, esq.

At Dersingham, Norfolk, aged 78, Marianne, widow of the Rev. John Brett, Rector of Wolferton, Norfolk, and dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Davy, of Ingoldisthorpe, in the same county.

At Brompton, aged 75, Susanna, widow of Hen. Reeve, esq., M.D., late of Norwich.

At his son-in-law's, Rosherville, Kent, aged 101, Robert Chapman, esq. He was born at Whitby, Yorkshire, October 12, 1762.

At Bridge End, Brechin, Forfarshire, aged 22, Mary, second surviving dau. of the late W. R. Morris, esq., Bombay C.S.

At his residence, St. Clement's, Oxford, aged 64, Wm. Wise, esq.

James Lee Hannah, esq., M.D., of Brighton.

At Coltishall-lodge, aged 81, Martha, relict of the late Rev. John Dolphin.

Jan. 11. At Exmouth, aged 72, Major-Gen. Botet Trydell, Col. of the 2nd West India Regt. He served at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, in 1806, and was present at the battle of Blueberg; also under Col. Graham in the expulsion of the Caffres from the Cape Colony. He was engaged in the suppression of the Kandian insurrection in Ceylon, in 1817—18, and was thanked by the Governor, General R. Brownrigg, for his "intelligent and persevering spirit" in the successful service against the rebels. His last active service was in Canada, where, with his old regiment, the 83rd, he was present in the affair at Prescott in 1838.

At Hammersmith, aged 83, Capt. John Geo. Nops, R.N.

At his residence, Ramsgate, aged 70, Comm. Bartholomew George Waterhouse, R.N., second son of the late Benjamin Waterhouse, esq., of Russell-sq., and Kingston, Jamaica.

At Ramsgate, aged 78, George Burges, esq., M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a native of Bengal; was admitted of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1802; gained a Scholarship in 1803; and proceeded B.A. 1807. He

obtained one of the Members' Prizes 1808, and again in 1809; commencing M.A. 1810. In 1841, Her Majesty granted him a pension of £100 per annum for life, in consideration of his services in the advancement of learning as the editor and publisher of various works of Greek literature. Mr. Burges edited Euripidis *Troades*, 1807; Euripidis *Phœnissæ*, 1810; *Æschyli Supplices*, 1821; *Æschyli Eumenides*, 1822; *The Prometheus of Æschylus*, 1831; *Plato's Four Dialogues*, 1831; the *Philoctetes of Sophocles*, 1832; *Poppo's Prolegomena*, 1837; *Greek Anthology*, 1852. He also contributed to the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* and other periodicals numerous articles on classical literature, and was author of "The Son of Erin, or the Cause of the Greeks," a play, in five acts, 1823. This was printed by the author himself, at Kenton-street, London, where he then resided. It may be observed, that in a bibliographical work of established reputation, he is confounded with the Rev. George Burges, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, who died in 1853.

At Clevedon, Somerset, aged 83, Frederick Whalley, esq., formerly Secretary to the Comptrollers of Army Accounts.

At Winchester, aged 32, Mary Isabel, wife of the Rev. James Baker.

Of scarlet fever, Mary Christabel, eldest dau. of the Rev. G. C. Hoste, Rector of Heigham next Norwich.

At Grey Friars, Dunwich, Suffolk, Edith, dau. of Frederick Barne, esq.

Jan. 12. At his residence, Chesham-pl., Belgrave-sq., aged 89, Gen. James Ahmuty, of H.M.'s Bengal Artillery.

At Brighton, aged 42, Maj. Horace Trower, 15th King's Hussars, youngest son of the late George Trower, esq., of Russell-sq.

In Westbourne-park, aged 61, Emma, widow of the Rev. John Peacock Hyde, formerly Vicar of Bengoe, Herts.

In Royal-cres., Notting-hill, aged 89, John Malbyse Beckwith, esq., for upwards of fifty years Assay Master of H.M.'s Mint.

In Cambridge-ter., Hyde-pk., Jas. Nicolson, esq., of the War Office.

Suddenly, at Aston-on-Trent, Derbyshire, Jane Mary, wife of the Rev. George William Brooks, M.A., Ch. Ch., Oxford, Curate of the parish.

At his residence, Golder's-hill, Hampstead, aged 82, Joshua Evans, esq., of Portrane, co. Dublin, many years Senior Commissioner of the London Court of Bankruptcy.

At Gloucester-villas, Brixton, aged 85, Mr. Benjamin Hanbury, for fifty-six years of the Bank of England, Treasurer of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, and author of "Historical Memorials of the Independents," &c.

Jan. 13. At Chelsea, aged 29, Wm. Hipkin Moorhead, esq., of the Board of Trade, Whitehall, youngest son of Alex. James Moorhead, esq., of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 17, Hester

Mary Jessie, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. Maxwell Dunn, of Stapenhill, Derbyshire.

At Roehford Rectory, Tenbury, aged 16, Elizabeth Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. Ellis Treacher and Maria Bowden.

Jan. 14. At Hertingfordbury Rectory, Hertford, of scarlet fever, aged 15, Isabel, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Godolphin Hastings.

Capt. Barron, brother of Sir H. Winston Barron, bart., formerly of the 17th Lancers, aide-de-camp to two Lords Lieutenant in Ireland, and Gentleman at Large in the Household.

At St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead, Matilda, wife of the Rev. Dr. Baylee, Principal of St. Aidan's College, dau. of the late Major Collis, of Limerick.

Aged 64, William Henry Alexander, esq., of Ipswich, banker.

At Kibworth, Charlotte, widow of John B. Humfrey, esq., of Kibworth-hall, Leicestershire.

At Oxford, aged 34, Cyril John Vincent, esq., surgeon.

In London, Dorothy, second dau. of the late Christopher Taylor, esq., Morpeth, Northumberland.

At his residence, Abbeystown, co. Roscommon, aged 77, Michael Sharkey, esq., for upwards of fifty years Secretary to the Grand Jury of that county.

At Penzance, Cornwall, aged 20, Archibald Cane, second son of the late Archibald Colquhoun Ross, esq., M.D.

Jan. 15. In Ovington-sq., Brompton, aged 57, Lord Arthur Lennox, son of the fourth Duke of Richmond. The early part of his Lordship's life was passed in the army, and in 1842 he received the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and afterwards held the same rank in the Light Infantry battalion of Sussex Militia, of which corps he became lieutenant-commandant in 1860. His Lordship also held some posts under Government, having been a Lord of the Treasury from May, 1844, to August, 1845, and a Clerk of the Ordnance from August, 1845, to July, 1846. The late lord also sat for Chichester from 1831 to 1846, and was returned for Yarmouth in 1847, but was unseated on petition.

At her residence, Southwick-cresc., Hyde-pk., aged 80, Lady Caroline Bathurst, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Bathurst, K.C.B.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Arden Adderley, esq., Retired Adm. of Her Majesty's Navy.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Dora, wife of the Rev. John Macnaught.

At Cheltenham, Mary Frances, relict of Capt. Josiah Nisbet, R.N.

At Wimbledon, aged 65, Geoffry Nightingale, esq., formerly of the Grenadier Guards, youngest son of the late Sir E. Nightingale, bart., of Kneesworth-hall, Cambridgeshire.

At Hammersmith, aged 75, Miss Mary Clarkson, formerly of Middleham, Yorkshire.

Jan. 16. At Blair Castle, aged 49, George, sixth Duke of Athole, K.T. See OBITUARY.

At Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, aged 82, the Hon. Mrs. Weld, relict of Joseph Weld, esq.

At Pelham, Hampshire, aged 76, Adm. Geo. Ourry Lempriere.

At Clifton, aged 72, Retired Adm. Richard Saumarez, K.L. He was a midshipman on board the "Spartan" at the reduction of the Castles of Pesaro and Cesenatico. He also took part in the action with a Neapolitan flotilla in the Bay of Naples. As Lieut. of the "Bacchante" he was engaged in the sieges of Trieste and Cattaro. His commissions bore date as follows:—Lieut., 5th of December, 1813; commander, 19th of May, 1819; capt., 17th of April, 1824; rear-adm., 28th of May, 1853.

Aged 67, Admiral Hamelin, the coadjutor of Admiral Deans Dundas in the Black Sea during the Crimean war. He was born Sept. 2, 1796, and was the nephew of Admiral Baron Hamelin. At the age of eleven years his uncle placed him as a midshipman on board the "Venus," and in 1812, having obtained a commission, he took part in the expedition to the Scheldt. In 1828 he became a captain, and in 1842 a rear-admiral. When the Crimean war commenced, he was maritime prefect of Toulon, and he was then selected for the command of the Black Sea fleet. The landing of the French troops previous to the battle of the Alma was effected under his direction. During the naval attack on the Sebastopol forts of October 17, a shell struck the quarter-deck of the "Ville de Paris," and killed Lieutenant Sommelier by Admiral Hamelin's side. He himself was knocked down by the shock, but he rose and continued to command his squadron until the close of the action. His conduct on that day was rewarded by his promotion to the rank of a full admiral. On the death of M. Ducos he was appointed minister of marine, which office he held from 1855 to 1860, when he received the post of Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour. He leaves a son, who is a captain in the navy, and second in command of the "Bretagne." By order of the Emperor, the Admiral received a public funeral at the Hôpital des Invalides.

At Bayswater, aged 66, Sarah, widow of William Willecks Sleigh, esq., M.D., F.S.A., and eldest dau. of the late Burrowes Campbell, esq., L.L.D., T.C.D., barrister-at-law.

In Montagu-sq., aged 89, George Hamilton Whately, esq., fourth son of the Rev. Thomas Whately, Rector of Chetwynd, Shropshire.

In Chester-sq., aged 76, William Granville, esq., late of the Ceylon Civil Service.

Jan. 17. In Surrey-terr., Lewisham High-rd., Newcross, aged 82, Capt. James Townsend, R.N.

In Hill-st., aged 77, Mary Elizabeth, widow of Edward Greathed, esq., of Uddens-house, Dorset, and only sister of the late Sir Richard Plumptre Glyn, bart.

In Alexander-st., Westbourne-pk., aged 73,

Robert Martin Stapylton, esq., youngest and last surviving son of the late Hen. Stapylton, esq., of Norton, co. Durham.

At Tabley, near Knutsford, aged 72, Robert Thorley, esq., Commander R.N.

At Hereford, where he had practised as a physician of great eminence for half a century, aged 76, John Bleek Lye, esq., M.D., only survivor of the family of George Lye, esq., formerly of Warminster, and afterwards of Bath.

At Richmond, Yorkshire, aged 61, Anne Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. James Tate, late Head Master of the Richmond Grammar-school.

At Boulogne, aged 73, Henry Benning, esq., formerly of Barnard Castle.

At Houghton Regis Vicarage, aged 37, Jane Ewart, wife of the Rev. Hugh Smythe.

Jan. 18. At Raby Castle, aged 76, the Duke and Marquis of Cleveland, K.G. See OBITUARY.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Mary, relict of Col. Thorne, K.H., formerly of the 94th Regt.

At his residence, South-hall, Guildford, aged 64, Walter G. Basset Gunton, esq.

At Camden-town, aged 75, Eliza Parker, widow of the Hon. Jabez Henry, first Supreme Judge of the Ionian Isles, &c., dau. of Nath. Forth, esq., Envoy Extraordinary to France in 1789, and mother of the late T. Hetherington Henry, esq., F.R.S.

At St. Laurens, Jersey, aged 77, Capt. J. B. Howell, R.N.

At Hammersmith, aged 55, Edward Ricard, esq., late Capt. H.M.'s 73rd Regt.

At the Charterhouse, aged 90, Mr. Rowland Hunter, formerly of St. Paul's Churchyard, with his uncle Mr. J. Johnson, the well-known bookseller, whom he succeeded.

Jan. 19. At her residence, Buckhurst-hill, Essex, aged 67, Mary Ann, widow of Col. Alder, of the Indian Army.

At Leeds, aged 30, Robert Geo. Hardwick, esq., M.D., one of the physicians of the Leeds Infirmary.

At Great Malvern, Frances Eliza Carter, wife of Matthew P. W. Boulton, esq., of Tew-park, and youngest dau. of the late W. R. Cartwright, esq., M.P., of Aynhoe.

At Standish Rectory, aged 18, Francis H. B., son of the Rev. W. H. Brandreth.

At Edinburgh, aged 79, John Lyall, esq., J.P. At Glasgow, aged 86, Wm. Buchanan, esq., formerly of London. Mr. Buchanan was well known as a distinguished connoisseur in the Fine Arts.

Jan. 20. At Exeter, aged 36, the Hon. John James Bury, late Capt. R.E., second son of the second Earl of Charleville.

At Worcester, aged 72, John Goodwin, esq., J.P.

At Tunbridge-wells, Samuel Lloyd, esq., R.M., late Special Justice of the Island of Jamaica.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)
DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,			
			Dec. 26, 1863.	Jan. 2, 1864.	Jan. 9, 1864.	Jan. 16, 1864.
Mean Temperature			42·5	37·1	26·7	36·8
London	78029	2803989	1312	1642	1798	2427
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463388	221	263	254	401
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618210	286	345	412	503
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	205	250	238	379
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571158	262	369	378	411
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773175	338	415	516	733

Week ending Saturday,		Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
		Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dec. 26 .		644	171	203	241	44	1312	805	727	1532
Jan. 2 .		749	231	273	325	64	1642	1176	1132	2308
„ 9 .		731	245	317	414	81	1798	988	928	1916
„ 16 .		818	329	471	661	148	2427	1026	993	2019

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,
Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, Jan. 19, from the Returns to the Inspector by
the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	6,333	44	4	Oats ...	80	19	11	Beans ...	716	32	10
Barley ...	1,012	37	6	Rye ...	—	0	0	Peas ...	229	33	7

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat.....	40	7	Oats.....	18	11	Beans	34	3
Barley.....	32	1	Rye	30	1	Peas.....	33	6

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JAN. 21.

Hay, 3l. 0s. to 4l. 10s. — Straw, 1l. 4s. to 1l. 12s. — Clover, 4l. 0s. to 5l. 10s.

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.	Head of Cattle at Market, JAN. 21.	
Mutton.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.	Beasts	820
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.	Sheep	2,330
Pork.....	4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.	Calves	111
Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.	Pigs.....	120

COAL-MARKET, JAN. 22.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. Other sorts, 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. (no sales.)

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From Dec. 24, to Jan. 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	43	48	46	29. 14	cloudy	9	32	39	40	29. 87	foggy
25	46	49	44	29. 19	do. fair	10	40	44	42	29. 93	do. fair
26	47	52	49	29. 94	do. rain	11	42	45	38	30. 05	fair
27	43	41	35	30. 12	fair	12	40	44	43	30. 04	do. rain
28	37	40	45	30. 22	cly.sl.snow,cly	13	41	41	40	30. 19	rain
29	49	52	44	30. 86	rain, cloudy	14	39	40	37	30. 19	do. cloudy
30	42	45	40	30. 10	cldy, fair, rain	15	35	37	36	30. 20	gloomy,rn.cly.
31	37	40	39	29. 83	do. rain	16	39	37	34	30. 18	fair
J. 1	34	37	32	29. 90	fr.sl.snow,cly.	17	35	39	44	29. 87	foggy, rain
2	32	36	31	30. 23	do. do. do.	18	40	45	46	30. 00	do. do.
3	31	34	27	30. 40	snow, fair	19	45	48	47	30. 04	fair, slight rn.
4	26	32	32	30. 34	fair, cloudy	20	45	48	47	30. 06	rain, cloudy
5	30	33	26	30. 28	foggy, fair	21	48	48	49	29. 82	do. fair
6	28	29	24	30. 24	do. do.	22	50	54	52	29. 84	do. do.
7	23	30	32	30. 11	do.	23	51	53	29. 90	do. do.	
8	30	32	28	30. 00	do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Dec. and Jan.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
24	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	235	9. 4 dis.	Shut	106 $\frac{1}{4}$
28	91 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		9. 3 dis.		106 $\frac{3}{8}$
29	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	234	9. 4 dis.		106 $\frac{1}{4}$
30	91 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	234	8. 4 dis.		106 $\frac{3}{8}$
31	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	236 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	9. 4 dis.	par.	106 $\frac{3}{8}$
J. 1	91	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	91	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	236	7. 4 dis.		106 $\frac{3}{8}$
2	91	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	90	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	236	7. 2 dis.		106 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	1		7. 2 dis.		106 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	90 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	90 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	235 6	2 dis.		106 $\frac{3}{8}$
6	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	234 6	5 dis. par.	3 dis.	106 $\frac{3}{8}$
7	91	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	235 6	par.	3 pm. par.	106 $\frac{3}{8}$
8	90 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	90 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$		par. 3. p.m.		106 $\frac{1}{4}$
9	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	236	3 p.m.	215	106 $\frac{3}{8}$
11	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	235	par. 4 p.m.	215	106 $\frac{1}{4}$
12	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	237	par. 4 p.m.	215	106 $\frac{1}{4}$
13	90 $\frac{5}{8}$	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	90 $\frac{5}{8}$	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	235	par.		106
14	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	237		215	106 $\frac{1}{4}$
15	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	237	4 dis. par.	218	106 $\frac{1}{8}$
16	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	1		6. 5 dis.		105 $\frac{3}{4}$
18	90 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	90 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 $\frac{7}{8}$		2 dis.	215	105 $\frac{3}{4}$
19	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	235 6	6. 1 dis.	218	105 $\frac{1}{4}$
20	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	237		215	105 $\frac{1}{4}$
21	90 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	90 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	235 6	12 dis.		104 $\frac{1}{2}$
22	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	237	12. 5 dis.		104 $\frac{1}{2}$
23	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	236	9. 4 dis.		105

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine
 AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MARCH, 1864.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.

SAMUEL WOODRUFFE.

SIR,—A gentleman of this name lived at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, during a considerable part of the first half of the last century. He was an accomplished mathematician and otherwise a learned man. I have reason to think that he was an occasional correspondent of this Magazine and of some of the other periodicals of that day. He was also a correspondent of several of the learned men of his time. I shall be much obliged to any one who can point out to me any communication of his to the periodical literature of his time, and still more so for information as to any of his letters, if such be now in existence. He had, family tradition says, a large and well-selected library: some five-and-twenty volumes that once formed a part of it are now in my possession. His books may be identified by his exceedingly beautiful signature, usually inscribed on the first board or first fly-leaf of the volume. In some cases the name is surrounded by a scroll-work frame of great beauty, shewing a high degree of excellence in the then fashionable art of penmanship.

I am, &c.,

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Bottesford Manor, Brigg.

INSCRIPTION ON AN ANELACE.

SIR,—In the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for January, 1864, at p. 54, you notice a short Italian sword, or anelace, of mine bearing an inscription, which I exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries on the 26th of November last.

Will you kindly allow me to state that the "conjectured" interpretation of the inscription which appears in your notice was not furnished by me.

I am, &c.,

EDMUND WATERTON.

Walton Hall, Feb. 2, 1864.

PARENTS OF HUBERT WALTER, ABP. OF CANTERBURY.

SIR,—Mr. Brewer, in his preface to the third volume of the "Works" of Giraldus Cambrensis, in the Master of the Rolls' Series, when noticing some passages in the life of Hubert Walter, observes (p. xxi.), "no record has been preserved of his parents." Mr. Brewer will be glad to learn that Hubert's parents are known. He was the second son of Herveus Walter (ancestor of the Ormonde family), by Maude, eldest daughter of Theobald de Valoines, his eldest brother being Theobald, first Butler of Ireland.—See Carte's "Life of James Duke of Ormonde," fol., vol. i., Preface, p. xxvi.—I am, &c.

JAMES GRAVES.

Feb. 13, 1864.

LAMBETH DEGREES.

SIR,—Will any of your readers have the kindness to give me any information, or tell me where it is to be found, respecting what are commonly called the "Lambeth Degrees"? that is to say, as to their origin; who was the first Archbishop of Canterbury to whom the power of granting degrees was given, and who was the first that exerted this power? by whom was it given to him, and what was the object of it? I cannot but think, if no publication of the sort is in existence, and I have never heard of one, that if a list of those on whom different degrees have been conferred, arranged under the names of the different Primates who have granted them, were published, it would be interesting and acceptable to many. Any information on the subject will be gladly received by

Yours, &c.,

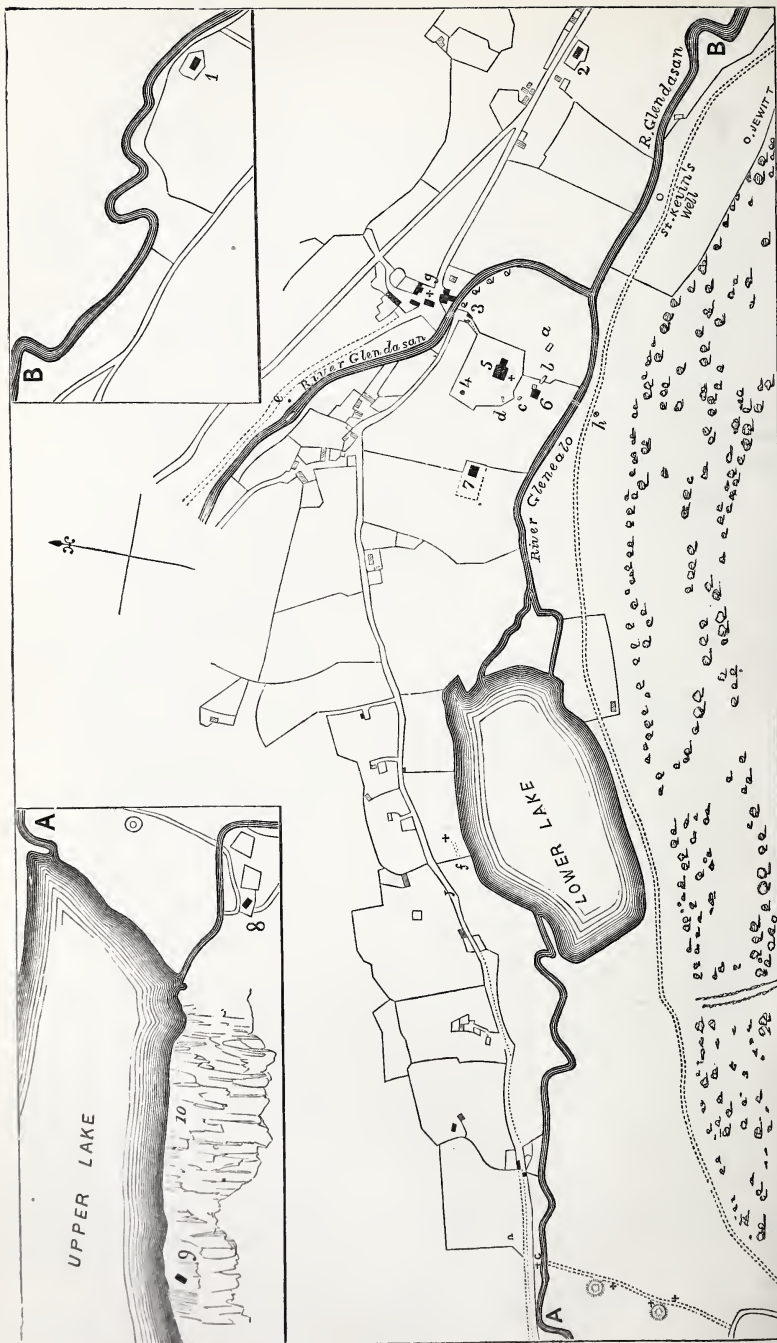
Feb. 13, 1864.

W. E. L.

ERRATUM.

P. 258, for "John Henry Green" read "Joseph Henry Green."

Several Reports, Reviews and Obituaries, which are in type, are unavoidably postponed.



VALLEY OF GLENDALOUGH, FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY.

1. St. Saviour's Church.
2. Trinity Church.

3. St. Kevin's Church.
4. Our Lady's Church.

5. Site of Small Church.
6. Site of St. Kieran's Church.

7. Site of St. Kevin's Church.
8. St. Kevin's Keep.
9. St. Kevin's Road.
10. Site of Market Cross.

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

NOTES ON THE ARCHITECTURE OF IRELAND.—III.

GLENDALOUGH.

THIS place, in the heart of the Wicklow mountains, is approached most readily from the Rathdrum Station on the Wicklow and Wexford Railway, from which place it is distant nine miles. The Avonmore, the principal tributary to the stream of the Ovoca valley, has some of its sources in the mountain recesses at Glendalough. In the "Acts of St. Kevin," compiled as early as the beginning of the twelfth century, the valley of Glendalough is thus described :—

"A solitary place enclosed by lofty mountains and watered with fair streams ; for there the waters of two lakes and of a beautiful river flowing down from the mountains unite, and in the upper part of the valley, where the mountains close in and terminate it, the lake stretches from the roots of one mountain to the foot of the other ; and that valley was formerly called in Irish Gleand De, but now Gleann daloch, that is, the valley of the two lakes."

The author of this description was evidently well acquainted with the valley, and would have prevented much conjecture and speculation, if he had portrayed the buildings of the famous monastery whose founder he was celebrating, with the fidelity and distinctness with which he has pictured the natural features around them.

St. Kevin is represented by this writer to have attained celebrity at the time of the death of St. Kieran of Clonmacnoise, and may therefore have founded his monastery at Glendalough as early as the middle of the sixth century. His death is pretty well ascertained to have occurred in the year 618, when he must have reached a venerable age, though we may doubt the accuracy of the annalists who report his life at 120 years. His actions at Glendalough, as gathered from the ancient writer before quoted, may be comprised in a few sentences as follows. Where the waters from the lakes and the river meet in the lower part of the valley he founded a great monastery, filling it with monks he had brought from another place, together with many who came to him from all parts, and of whom he made monks in that place. Over this monastery he appointed a ruler of sanctity and experience, assigning to each person of the religious body his duty. St. Kevin then withdrew to the upper

part of the valley, about a mile distant from the monastery, and formed for himself a humble dwelling in a narrow place, between the mountain and the south side of the lake, where was a clear rivulet and a densely-wooded spot. Here he pursued the life of a recluse for four years, practising great austerity, and communicating with none except upon the most urgent necessity. At the end of this period he was prevailed upon by his monks to relax his self-denial, and they built for him at the same spot a beautiful cell (*clara cella*), where at the time of the writer there stood a fair monastery (*clarum monasterium*), called in Irish Disert Caghin, and filled with most religious men. In this cell^a St. Kevin dwelt with his monks apparently seven years, but he seems still to have had his own private *oratoriolum* apart, constructed of branches and twigs. In the times of special fasts, as that of Lent, he retired to a cave in the rocks upon the side of the upper lake, accessible only by water. After this he made another change of residence. Divinely directed, he went to a spot east of the lower lake, where his interment and resurrection would take place, and where, according to a prophecy introduced at this part of the narrative, and delivered on the spot by an angel, a city and monastery would arise, eminent for its greatness, piety, and wealth. Upon the departure of the angel, the chieftain and owner of the valley, named Dymma, came directly to the Saint, who informed him of the events by which the spot where they stood would be hallowed. The chieftain consenting to the Saint's purposes, at once caused his sons, servants, and others attending, to convey the furniture and place of worship (*supellectilem et ades elevantes deposuerunt*) to the spot, and sought to know where the church and cemetery should be constructed (*ubi ecclesia et cimiterium illius loci edificaretur*). "Cut away," replied the Saint, "the thorns and thistles and begin here, for in this place you will be buried, and there after much time a temple will be built in my name, and under its altar you will lie." The chieftain granted to the Saint the whole valley, but upon the spot where a fresh church was thus commenced the Saint continued to dwell, practising great austerity and in solitude, till again prevailed upon by his monks to rejoin them; and in this spot, says the writer, a fair and religious city grew up in honour of St. Kevin.

Every locality mentioned in this narrative may at this day be identified in the valley. At the meeting of the waters from the lakes with the river stands the cathedral, with the adjacent round tower; near it St. Kevin's Church, and to the west of it, but within the bounds of the ancient city wall, the Church of Our Lady, and even one gate of the city wall remains. Here, then, was the first monastery of St. Kevin, of

^a *Cella*, Irish *cill*, is the origin of the prefix to the names of many Irish ecclesiastical establishments, as Killmacduagh, Killfenora, &c.

which the cathedral seems to point out the precise site. The Church of Our Lady traditionally held the tomb of St. Kevin, and standing near to the lower lake agrees with the spot where the angel announced to him that his interment would take place, and where he held the conference with Dymma, at the site of a future church. A mile distant from the cathedral, and on the south shore of the upper lake, shrouded in coppice and foliage, is the Refeart Church; and here, leaping down the rocks and passing close to the church, is the stream which completes the picture of the retirement to which he betook himself as soon as he had settled his monks in the valley. Not far distant is the almost inaccessible cave called St. Kevin's Bed, where he occasionally found his most solitary seclusion.

Of the nature of the *clara cella* in this woody nook of the glen, of the buildings of the monastery at the meeting of the waters, or of the church which Dymma proposed to erect, we are absolutely without description or particulars.

From the death of St. Kevin the names of his successors the abbots of Glendalough are preserved, with probably few omissions, until the decay of the city and monastery in the thirteenth century. When the see of a bishop was first established here is by no means certain, but it cannot have been much before the beginning of the tenth century.

Glendalough was burned or plundered in 770, 833, 835, 886, 982, 983, 1012, 1020, 1061, 1071, 1083, 1095, and 1163, before the coming to Ireland of the Anglo-Normans. In these calamities we learn that in 835 the oratory (*dertech*) of Glendalough was burned, and the oratories (*dertaigib*) were burned in 1020. In 1061 the churches of Glendalough were burned, and again in 1083; and, lastly, in 1163 the church of St. Kevin, that of St. Kieran, and the church dedicated to the two saints Sinchell were burned.

The church of St. Kevin still exists and will be described hereafter; the other two churches named were both in existence towards the close of the last century, but of them scarcely a trace remains; they were close to St. Kevin's Church.

Notwithstanding the numerous calamities from marauders and accidental fires, the compiler of the "Acts of St. Kevin" regarded the city as in a state of prosperity commensurate with the sanctity of its patron saint and the fulfilment of the prophecies concerning it. He could hardly have been so satisfied if he had lived so late as the transfer of the see, with most of its wealth, to the Archbishop of Dublin, which was decreed in 1152; and that the compilation was made considerably later than the beginning of the previous century seems to be certain from his mention of the city of Dublin, which he says was then inhabited by a nation most able in war and skilled in the management of fleets, a description applicable to that city after the battle of Clontarf in 1014, by

which the Danes were driven from their possessions in the country around Dublin, and their power limited to the city. It may therefore be assumed that the "Acts" were written about the close of the eleventh century. Of the buildings then existing we learn from the compiler that there was a considerable city and monastery, but concerning the churches within it he is silent. There was, however, the *cella* of St. Mochuarog to the east of the city, and the *clarum monasterium* to the west, against the upper lake. It may fairly be conjectured that the Trinity Church of the present day is that of St. Mochuarog, the dedication being changed when, in the twelfth century, in many cases the more Catholic dedications were made to supersede those of the old Irish saints. The Refeart Church, it cannot be doubted, is the church of the *clarum monasterium* in the mountain wooded nook; and under the name of Disert Caghin, which the compiler attributes to it, it is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters in A.D. 1108, when the death of a noble priest and senior of Disert Caghin (Kevin) is recorded.

The city of Glendalough was not at once deprived of its bishop in 1152. Though then subjected to Dublin with the intention that the one see should be absorbed in the other upon the death of the Bishop of Glendalough, those interested in maintaining the doomed see nevertheless contrived to continue it to three successors till 1214, when the Archbishops of Dublin secured whatever they had not before possessed of its property, and no English government afterwards recognised it as a bishop's see. Still with true Irish tenacity the native chiefs of these mountains had their bishop at Glendalough, and it is certain that on several occasions they procured for him the sanction of the Pope of Rome. This continued down to the year 1479, when the last of them finally submitted himself to the English powers.

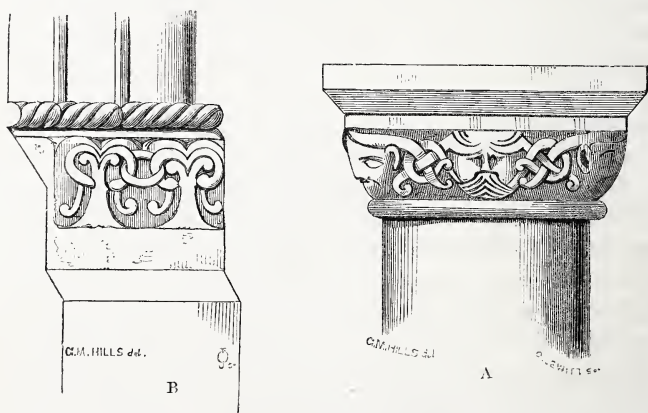
The abbacy of Glendalough was filled in the early part of the twelfth century by St. Laurence O'Toole, next to the founder the most eminent name connected with the place, and the only one besides that of Gilla-na-naomh, who was abbot about 1085, and afterwards abbot of Wurtzburg in Germany, requiring record here. In the ancient "Life of St. Laurence," printed by Messingham, we learn that the abbey was grievously plundered by marauders in his time; that, nevertheless, he had the means to exercise charity largely and to erect churches, and that the abbot of Glendalough was a much more wealthy person than the bishop. He was promoted to the archbishopric of Dublin in 1166. The architecture of the church of the Priory of St. Saviour, to the east of the city of Glendalough, belongs to the time of his abbacy; and this fact, taken in connection with his introduction of Regular Canons at Christ Church, Dublin, immediately after his accession, gives fair ground for assigning to him the erection of this building, which was also for Canons. Except fragments inserted into or added to the other churches

during the same century, this priory church is the latest work to be found here; and the antiquities of Glendalough are therefore the more interesting and remarkable from their purely Irish character, being the whole of them anterior to the arrival of the English in Ireland. Glendalough was ransacked by the English in 1176, which was very shortly after their coming. The English Government readily adopted the project, already for some years in progress, for the suppression of the see. It is therefore no wonder that this should be found a time of great depression for the city, and its dependencies in the valley. We need not, however, admit that it had become a den of thieves and robbers, desert and desolate, as the Archbishop of Tuam represented it to have been for forty years, when a few years later he drew up a statement which was forwarded to the Pope with a view to secure his authority for its complete annexation to Dublin. In 1179 Pope Alexander expressly confirmed all the possessions of Malachy, Bishop of Glendalough, reserving the rights of the Abbot of Glendalough and of his church. At the end of the twelfth century we find the Abbot styled abbot of the church of St. Peter and St. Paul of Glendalough, this being about the time of the introduction of that dedication for the ancient cathedral and abbey church. In 1216 Pope Innocent received into his protection the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul of Glendalough, along with the two cathedral churches of the city of Dublin. The legal suppression of the see was then just completed, and this suspicious protection was almost the last step in the decay of the city. It existed henceforth only as a fastness of the unconquered mountaineers, and the object of their religious reverence. Of the history of the cathedral and abbey church we hear no more, except an incidental mention fifty years later, under Archbishop Fulk of Dublin, concerning two chapels in the Deanery of Ballimore, which formerly belonged to the canons of the greater church of Glendalough. Something still remained, however, in the valley to excite the cupidity of the prelates of Dublin, for in 1224 Pope Gregory confirmed the Priory of St. Saviour to the canons of the Priory of All Saints at Dublin. Thus subjected, St. Saviour's Priory continued for some years, and the next mention of it occurs in 1264 along with the Refeart Church (Disert Kevin), which at this time was also furnished with canons. In that year the canons of St. Saviour's and of Disert Kevin sought and completed an agreement with Fulk, Archbishop of Dublin, upon some subject not stated in Ware's papers. The next we hear of them is from this same Archbishop Fulk, in whose survey of the churches of his diocese, made about 1275, he tells us that at Glendalough "there were canons, now dispersed, and here were formerly many religious and a city, but all their possessions have been translated and united to the see of Dublin."

Unable to conquer the mountaineers, the Government erected castles

and forts to shut them in. In 1308 the Irish took one of these forts and massacred the garrison. In the next year the notorious Piers Gaveston, then in exile avoiding the consequences of his unpopularity in England, undertook the command of an expedition into this mountain fastness: he retook the castle and forced his way to the city. Six years later and the place was ravaged by a part of the forces of Edward Bruce, who, landing in Ulster, to revenge the injuries inflicted by the English upon Scotland, had desolated one-half of Ireland, and reduced the English power in this country to so low an ebb that for near two centuries after they exercised but little authority beyond the limits of the district around Dublin, which came to be denominated the Pale.

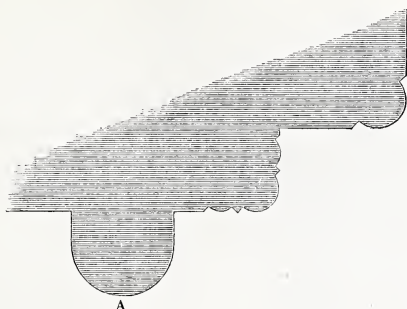
Turning now to the architectural remains, and proceeding along the Glen from east to west, we come first to the Priory of St. Saviour (1), standing on the south bank of the river. This church is well described and illustrated in Dr. Petrie's book. It seems to have been a very rich piece of work, Norman in character, but with local peculiarities. The chancel-arch was



Base and Capital of Chancel-arch, St. Saviour's, Glendalough.

very fine; the bases are remarkable in their carved enrichments, and in the resemblance which some of them bear to inverted capitals; and some of the capitals exhibit the same mixture of the early frette-work from the crosses, with later features, as is found in the chancel-arch of the Nun's Church at Clonmacnoise. It is more than probable that this building is of the same date, that is, the latter half of the twelfth century. The peculiar embattled ornament found in this church, and given by Dr. Petrie on page 260, is doubtless from the jamb of an arch. A similar ornament occurs on the jambs of

the west doorway of the church of Aghadoe, known to be of the twelfth century; and a very similar one on the door



A
Section of Chancel-arch, St. Saviour's, Glendalough.

of Freshford Church, which Dr. Petrie illustrates, is of that date. It exhibits the same idea as the peculiar Irish battlement. The custom or fashion of introducing human heads at the angles of the capitals, where in English or continental work the ornaments generally exhibit more or less of a volute, is very prevalent in Ireland. Examples were given from Clonmacnoise, and it occurs again here in the chancel-arch

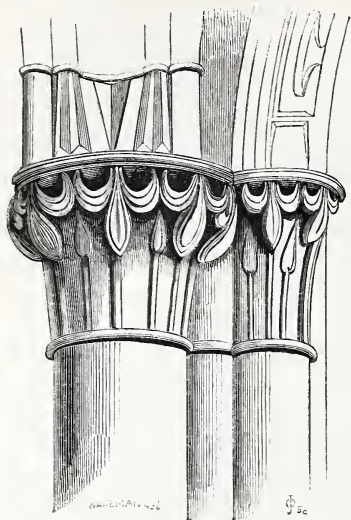


Capitals, Corcumroe Abbey.

of St. Saviour's^b. And the fashion continued to later times, as may be seen from the annexed cuts of capitals from Corcumroe

^b Many examples of the use of heads instead of volutes are, however, met with in England and in Normandy towards the end of the twelfth century.

Abbey, co. Clare, a Cistercian monastery built soon after the commencement of the thirteenth century. The chancel-piers are of the same stone as that used in the east window of the cathedral presently to be described, a stone nearly resembling Caen stone. Upon the north side of the nave of St. Saviour's Church was attached a building, probably the residence of the canons, but of its architecture there are no remains, little more than the foundation being traceable. The historical evidence shews that a priory of St. Saviour was founded for Augustine canons at Glendalough in the twelfth century, and although Dr. Petrie



Capital, Corcumroe Abbey.

could not find any authority to connect this building satisfactorily with the title of that monastery, there really seems to be very little room for doubt about it.

On the left of the road before we enter the village is Trinity Church (2), or, as before suggested, anciently the Church of St. Mochuarog. This consists of a small nave and chancel, of which the walls are perfect, and at the west end of the nave is a square basement, surmounted formerly by a round tower, which being clad with a thick coat of ivy, gave to the building the name of Ivy Church. This tower fell down in 1818. The walls are constructed of undressed mica slate, with some very large blocks of granite. The nave measures 29 ft. 5 in. by 17 ft. 7 in. inside, and chancel 13 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft. wide. The chancel is lighted by one window in the east end, a small round-headed one, and one in the south side with angular head, the same in form inside and outside. The chancel-arch is of granite, in large well-wrought stones, all of them through stones, but without chamfer or moulding, and is of semicircular form. One round-headed window remains in the south wall of the nave, and there was a door in the same wall, but its dressings have been removed. Ledwich's view shews it a pointed door, and probably it was an insertion. The original door is

in the west end of the nave, and is very massive in character; it has a flat head of a single piece of granite, wrought on the faces, and the jambs are of large blocks of wrought granite; the jambs incline inwards, making the doorway about 2 in. less in width at the top than at the bottom: the ground is a little raised above its original level, which reduces the door to about 5 ft. in height, and the width at the top is 2 ft. 5 in. The square base of the round tower may have formed a western porch, but except on the north side but little remains of its walls. There is a small round-headed window in this north wall, which was the only north window of the church. All the windows splay to a good width on the inside.

We next come to the group of buildings in the fork of the two streams, the site of the ancient city. The entrance is through the original gateway (3), once a low square tower with a large semicircular arch in the front and back. One arch is still standing, and in a tolerably perfect state. It is semicircular, and of large squared stones of granite, very massive and simple in construction, without the slightest attempt at a moulding, or even a chamfer, bearing in all particulars of form and material a close resemblance to the chancel-arch of Trinity Church just described. Passing through the gateway we have before us the Cathedral, or abbey church of St. Peter and St. Paul, a round tower, Our Lady's Church, St. Kevin's Church, popularly called St. Kevin's Kitchen, and the barely perceptible traces of some other small churches.

The Round Tower (4) first attracts attention: it is 90 ft. high, and is built chiefly of mica slate, with blocks of granite intermixed. The slate is much of it in large blocks, measuring 3 ft. or more in length, the stones are laid together as they are gathered, and merely hammer-dressed on the face to bring them into the circular form of the tower. The dressings of the doorway are of granite, without moulding or ornament of any kind. The tower has lost its conical capping, but in other respects is almost perfect. Close to the top of the tower are four small quadrilateral windows which face the cardinal points, and there are three of similar form in the shaft, each lighting a story. All the openings in the tower have inclined jambs, and, as usual with the windows of other round towers, they are the same in width inside and outside.

The large church or Cathedral (5) which stands near it, and

to which the round tower was most probably the belfry, is of two



Round Tower, Glendalough.

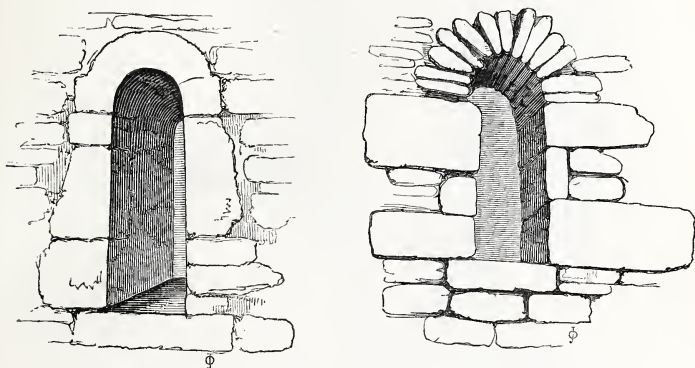
distinct ages; the western part, or nave, being much earlier



West Door of Cathedral, Glendalough.

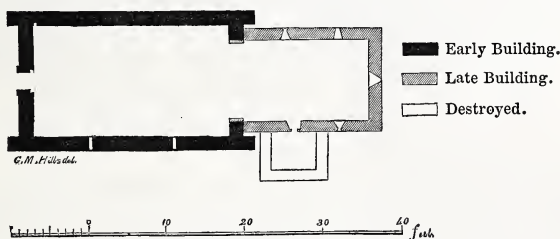
than the eastern, or choir. The west door is wholly of mica slate, and is square-headed, with a round arch over the lintel, the tympanum of which is filled with rough stones. The doorway is wider at bottom than top, and the jambs are formed of large squared stones, but with a flat raised architrave on the jambs and head outside. The masonry of this end of the church and extending along the sides is likewise of large blocks of squared

stone in the lower part, but of rubble in the upper, and the windows on the south side have something like long-and-short work in the jambs: the jambs are inclined. A point in which the nave windows here resemble those of the round tower is,



Interior and Exterior of South Window, Cathedral, Glendalough.

that the windows do not splay to the inside, but are the same width inside as outside. The nave has two buttresses at each end, projecting east and west similar to those of the cathedral

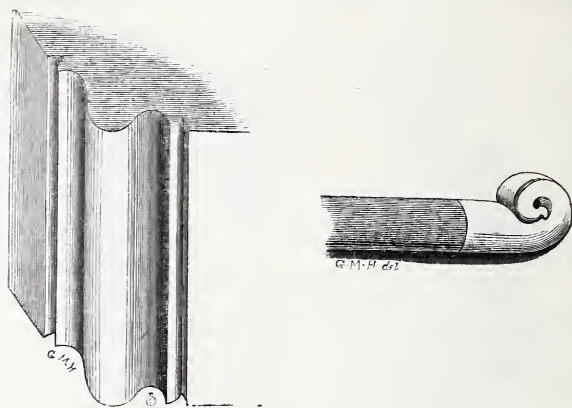


Plan of Cathedral, Glendalough.

at Clonmacnoise, an arrangement found in many other instances associated with the earliest work.

The chancel, which is built up against the nave without bonding to it, and distinctly a later work, is now very much mutilated, but little except the plain walls being left. The chancel-arch, an insertion in the east wall of the nave, exists only as to parts of its jambs, which are without moulding. All the ornament which once decorated the east chancel window is gone, leaving nothing but part of the jamb. The mouldings

of this are valuable as giving a key to its date, which must be the latter half of the twelfth century. In the sculptures as they formerly existed, and as given by Dr. Petrie, there is again



Jamb of East Window, and String on the Chancel, Cathedral, Glendalough.

a curious mixture of early ornament with later, as before noticed at St. Saviour's. This window, with some parts of the string under it, is executed in a fine oolitic stone. The string extends along the sides to the extent of the sanctuary, and terminates on each side in a carved ornament in oolite. The string is a simple torus moulding.

There is a square-headed door in the south wall of the chancel which opened into a sacristy now destroyed. The door and windows of the chancel splay inwards. The entire length of the cathedral is about 96 ft.

St. Kevin's Church (6) stands south of the cathedral, and is a very remarkable building. The nave is perfect, the chancel totally destroyed, but a sacristy which stood on its north side remains. The nave is without buttresses, and measures thirty feet long outside. It is covered by a roof of steep pitch, and constructed of solid work in mica slate, carried by a semicircular barrel-vault, also of mica slate. The curve of the vault leaves a hollow space or croft in the upper part of the roof, with the back of the vault for a floor, and the sloping walls of the roof for sides. It is about 5 ft. wide and 5 ft. high, lighted by a small loop at the east end, whilst at the west end it opens to the turret or round tower, which is set upon the west gable and partly on the vault. Three holes are visible, pierced through

the vault, apparently for the passage of the bell-ropes. The only access to this croft is by a hole in the vault, immediately

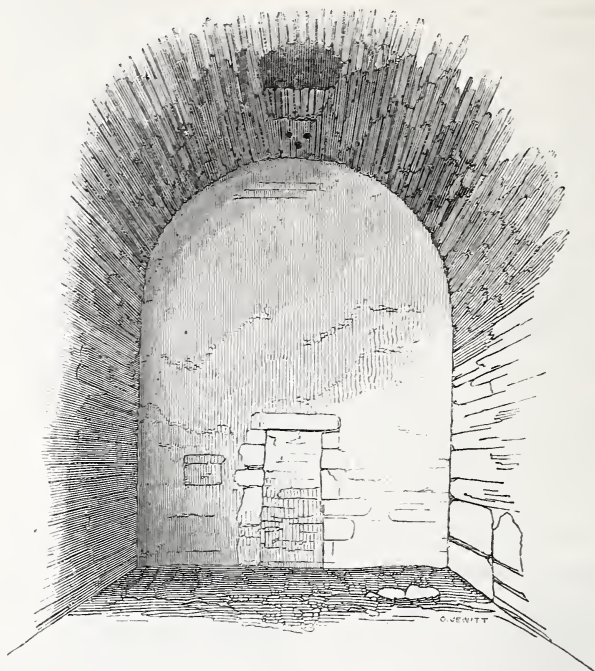


St. Kevin's Church, Glendalough.

under the turret—a merely rough opening broken through; and it is hardly conceivable that this croft could have been used for a dwelling, even by a hermit, although there are in existence some crofts of similar construction, but more spacious and with positive marks of habitation or use. The whole of the vault and roof, with the tower, is of mica slate, and seems to have been raised upon the walls of an older structure, for the workmanship of the lower part of the walls is different in its character from that above.

The nave thus described formed originally a church complete in itself. This is distinctly shewn by the remains of its east window, the top of which was not wholly destroyed when the chancel-arch was cut through, and by the plain eaves

cornice of the sides which returns across both ends of the



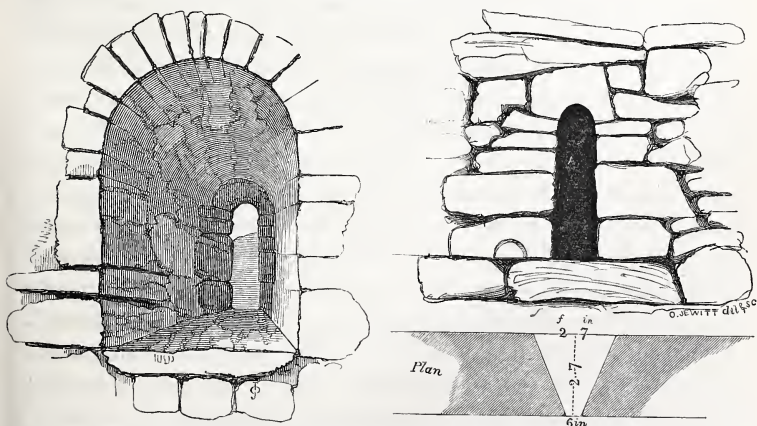
Nave of St. Kevin's Church (interior), Glendalough.

church. The doorway was at the west end, and though still perfect, is walled up. The contrivance for hanging the door is curious: the lintel was worked so as to leave a projecting ledge of stone on the outside, beneath which the door fitted when closed. A hole for a pivot remains in one end of this ledge, and a corresponding one in a stone sill at the foot. Upon these two points the door turned, and when closed was upon the face of the wall. The use of stone sockets to receive the door pivots continued in Ireland through medieval times, and this instance of the beginning of the practice is interesting. When the chancel was



Doorway, St. Kevin's Church, Glendalough.

built to St. Kevin's Church an opening with a semicircular head was cut for a chancel-arch, but without inserting voussoirs, in the east wall of the nave. The chancel walls never bonded to those of the nave. It had a steep roof, and probably a vault, similar in form to that of the nave, and when it was built a groove was cut in the outside of the nave wall to make a weather-tight joint of the external part of the roof to the nave wall. There is a loop window in the nave wall immediately under the vault, which must have opened into the chancel croft between the vault and apex of the chancel roof. There was a window in the south wall of the nave, but its dressings have been destroyed. From what little is known of it, it appears to have been enriched with ornament, and was probably an insertion of the twelfth century. The sacristy to the north of the chancel communicates with it by a flat-headed door, which nevertheless is later in character than most of the quadrangular doors previously described. The apartment is vaulted with a barrel vault, which remains, though the high-pitched stone roof which it carried is reduced to an almost shapeless mass above it. A small round-headed window is in the east end, which splays to a considerable width on the inside. The sacristy evidently formed a part of the work of those who erected the chancel, and it does not bond to the nave, against



Interior and Exterior of East Window, Sacristy, St. Kevin's Church, Glendalough.

the north corner of which it touches. We have seen that a church of St. Kevin is mentioned at Glendalough in the twelfth century.

The Church of our Lady (7) is west of the cathedral; it consists of a nave without buttresses, and a chancel. The entire length is about 62 ft. The west wall and side walls remain, but the east walls are destroyed. The quoins are chiefly of granite, and wrought, the walling mostly of mica slate; some of the stones are very large. The chancel is clearly an addition to the nave made at a later period, and its rubble-work is more regular and in smaller stones than that of the nave. No window remains in the church. The door is in the west end of the nave and is of wrought granite, the jambs inclined, the flat head formed by a lintel of a single stone. Upon the outside face of the door is a flat band or architrave slightly raised, and upon the inside edge is a small torus or head. The soffit of the lintel has upon it an incised cross saltire. The dedication of this church to the Virgin Mary cannot be older than the twelfth century. It has been suggested by a learned authority that the earlier patron of the church may have been St. Iffin, whose church in the valley is mentioned by an ancient hagiographer, with some circumstances of situation which would agree with this.

Leaving this most interesting and venerable collection of ruins, we pursue the path up the valley past the lower lake, along the foot of the mountain on the north side; obtaining an enjoyable prospect in front, and to the left of the almost perpendicular cliffs which bound the upper lake, and of the woody precipices of the nearer mountain. The pathway is among stunted trees and masses of rock decorated with heath and rich in ferns. The space at the west end of the lower lake, where the church stands which we have just left, had been cleared of the rocky obstructions before the twelfth century, as our chronicler of that date tells us, by the more than human influence of the patron Saint. The *débris* of the cliffs and the great water-worn boulders we afterwards meet with seem to have been resorted to, from the earliest time up to the present, for building materials, whether for a field wall, a modern house, a church, or a round tower, it being much easier to gather the stones on the surface of the earth than to cut them out of quarries, thanks to the Saint, whose influence, we are told, made them moveable. The chief stones in this district are mica slate, or schist, and granite, but there is no limestone.

Crossing the valley between the two lakes, the path leads to

the mountain nook where stands the Refeart Church (8) (the Burial-place of the Kings), whose situation we have already identified with that of the *clarum monasterium* by a description which as vividly pictures the spot now as it did in the eleventh or twelfth century. The remains of the church are buried in coppice and foliage. Its walls, with the exception of the west end, are broken down to the foundations, but enough remains to shew that it consisted of a nave 36 ft. long, and a chancel 12 ft. long. The only feature preserved of architectural character is the door, which is in the west end, and of large well-wrought granite stones. It is of the quadrangular form, with inclined jambs, and without any moulding. Upon the outside the workmen seem to have commenced and left unfinished a sunk groove which would have produced a plain flat architrave. The doorway is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, being somewhat narrower than most of the others.

In the churchyard are remains of round-headed windows. The churchyard is still enclosed, though not now used for interment, but it contains several ancient monuments, grave-stones, and small crosses set on plain bases, some of which have carved ornaments of early interlaced work. This church derives its modern name from the tradition that it was the place of sepulture of the O'Tooles, who, in the thirteenth century, were driven by the English into these mountains, and whose descendants maintained a rude independence here, which bade defiance to the military power at Dublin down almost to modern times. The Refeart Church is decisively shewn to be that which, in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, was called Disert Kevin.

A boat is usually to be had at the shore of the lake, close to the Refeart Church, by which access may be gained to Tempulna-Skellig (9) (or the Church of the Rock), the last of the churches to be noticed, and the only one concerning the history of which there is no means to make a suggestion. It stands on the south side of the lake, in a nook where for a few feet the perpendicular cliffs which here bound the water retire, and leave a small shelving space rising a little from the surface of the lake. In this secluded and almost inaccessible spot are the foundations of a church 23 ft. long and 15 ft. wide, but without any traces of architectural character to help to a knowledge of its age. It has been called by a modern writer the Priory

of the Rock, but no ancient authority for that designation has come to our knowledge. The name of Disert Kevin has been given by the Ordnance surveyors to this church, and the title of 'desert' is apt enough, for the bare rudeness of its rocky nest contrasts forcibly with the woody glen in which the Refeart Church is placed. The ancient sense of the word is, however, expressly given by the writer of the "Acts of St. Kevin." Disert, he tells us, signifies a hermitage; and besides, we cannot avoid the application he so distinctly gives of it to the place of the *clarum monasterium*, now the Refeart Church.

Close to Tempul-na-Skellig, and about thirty feet above the water, is a natural recess in the perpendicular face of the rock, artificially shaped and enlarged, in which a tall man can hardly stand, but one may sit or lie, and popularly called St. Kevin's Bed (10). It has undoubtedly from very early ages been associated with the memory of the Saint. It is mentioned in the ancient Life of St. Kevin to which we have so frequently referred, and according to the biographer of St. Laurence O'Toole was resorted to by that Saint also.

We see both by the history and description of this place that it contains well-defined examples of the architecture of the twelfth century. It is more difficult to point with certainty to those of the preceding hundred years, but probably part of St. Kevin's Church and the whole of Trinity Church may belong to that era. The Refeart Church is certainly as old as that, and the Church of Our Lady, in its oldest part, of equal age with the Refeart Church. The nave of the Cathedral and the basement of St. Kevin's Church each bear marks of antiquity peculiar to these two works, and may be assumed to be the oldest in the valley. The great Round Tower cannot claim so great an age as the most ancient work of the Cathedral. Although we cannot speak with precision of the age of these buildings, we have very good reason to know that none of them were erected till long after the age of St. Kevin.

Glendalough does not possess any of the enriched crosses like those which ornament many less famous localities. There is a lofty plain Latin cross in a single stone close to the Cathedral, and two or three smaller and equally plain way-side crosses at different points in the valley.

ART APPLIED TO INDUSTRY^a.

INTRODUCTORY.

It has been well observed that the world, more especially the English portion of it, during the last half century, has been in its working dress; that is to say, although we have done some very wonderful things in the way of mechanics, and have produced other things which are marvels of cheapness, yet as regards the production of really beautiful objects, particularly those required in every-day life, we have been behind most other epochs of civilization. Of course there is no *prima facie* reason why cheap things should be ugly, for a die or mould of a good design costs no more than a bad one; but still the fact remains that the objects in use in every-day life are not beautiful, and it is to effect a change in this respect that the Government have established Schools of Design and the excellent Museum of which I shall have to speak hereafter. Great praise must also be given to the Society of Arts for beginning the movement and carrying it on to the present time; and although the sphere of its action must necessarily be infinitely smaller than that of the Government Schools, yet we should always remember that the initiative of our great English exhibitions of industry came from the Society, and that it is to those exhibitions that we owe the stirring among the dry bones of industrial art which is now taking place.

In furtherance of the latter object I have been requested by the Council of the Society to give a few lectures, shewing how the arts have formerly been applied to industry; how they are at present applied, and what may possibly be done to increase their application. Now there are various phases of art workmanship: thus a single expensive thing may be done to order, such as a piece of jewellery, or what is called a race cup; or a few expensive things may be turned out, such as Wedgwood's copies of the Portland Vase; but decidedly the best application of art to industry is when a great many copies are made from an exceedingly good pattern. The two former con-

^a The following is the first of a series of lectures given by Mr. W. Burges at the Society of Arts. SYLVANUS URBAN has obtained the copyright for the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, and each of the papers as they appear will have the advantage of Mr. Burges's revision.

ditions have very little effect on the progress of art, but the last one is everybody's business; for it just comes to this, Are we to have ugly or beautiful things continually before our eyes? Let us for a moment consider the numberless objects of every-day life made by the aid of machinery or of low-skilled labour, and the question acquires additional force. In ancient times the problem was solved. The Greek saucepan or water-jug was really a work of art, and doubtless cost no more than ours do: and indeed, now-a-days, such things ought to cost us much less, considering the great mechanical means at our disposal. When, however, we do get excellent designs they generally turn out to be very dear, and an impression seems to be afloat, that if a thing is beautiful, machinery should have nothing to do with it; hence it only gets into the hands of the few; whereas the real mission of machinery is to reduce pounds to shillings and shillings to pence. This unwillingness to use machinery may, perhaps, be traced to the teaching of Mr. Ruskin and of the late Mr. Pugin, but then these gentlemen have unfortunately been misunderstood. What they battled for was the disuse of purely mechanical means in the production of architectural ornaments. Thus, in a building, they objected to cast leaves in a cornice because one would be exactly like another, and because the undercuttings could not be obtained from a mould; but, as far as I can see, they never objected to the proper employment of machinery as a help to either the artist or workman. In fact, Pugin says in one of his works that had he a cathedral to build, one of the first things he would do would be to set up a lathe to turn the smaller columns. How completely his teaching has been misunderstood will be evident from the following two instances. The first is that of a large firm who turn out very pretty tinned iron door-rings, just the sort of things that we should like to see on all our drawers and all our book-cases. Well, these rings are made by hand, and cost from 3s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. Of course it is needless to say that they are not upon all our drawers and all our bookcases, and if the truth must be told, very few of them are sold at all. Some time ago, a gun-lock maker offered to make a die and supply these identical rings at something like 3d. a-piece all round, if the firm would only take a sufficient quantity—say five hundred: but no, the firm thought that this was a case where the use of machinery should be discouraged, and the consequence is that

if any one objects to the hideous patterns in the ironmonger's shop the only resource is to buy what are called Dutch rings, value one penny, and used commonly for dresser drawers.

The other instance is, where one of our most talented artists drew a set of designs for coloured tiles, representing some of the nursery stories in the most *naïve* and charming manner. The firm for whom he made these designs caused them to be copied on the tiles by high-skilled labour; hence the price is 10s. for each tile of 4 in. square. On the other hand, had they got the artist to have engraved his outline so that it could have been transferred to the tiles in the usual manner, and then have obtained the aid of children to fill in the colours, the said tiles might have been sold for 2s., or 2s. 6d. at the outside, and we should have the advantage of the artist's own outline instead of a copy.

However, the Exhibition of 1862 has given us this comfort, namely, that we really are getting on; and although it still remains the general opinion that both English designers and English artizans are inferior to those of France, it can scarcely be denied that of late years very much has been done to catch them up. A proof of this will be found in the following opinion of a perfectly competent French writer, M. le Comte Clement de Ris^b, one of the Conservateurs of the Louvre, and who was sent over here by the French Government to visit the Loan Museum last year. He thus writes:—

“ With that admirable practical sense which is at the bottom of everything the English do, those to whom the arrangement has been confided have desired not only to attract the public by the novelty of the objects, not only to draw the antiquary and artist by the beauty of these objects, but, above all, to exercise that salutary influence upon the taste of the British artisans, and to create a school for the innumerable artistic industries. Have they succeeded? The exhibition at Kensington, will it become a source of teaching more living and more direct than the International Exhibition? The future alone can tell us. But in any case I advise our French manufacturers, if they do not wish to find ten years hence in all the markets of the globe formidable rivals in matters of taste, where up to the present time they have only met humble tributaries, by no means to sleep upon their laurels, and at least be convinced that their monopoly of taste may some fine day be disputed.”

Now I venture to think that most people would back this

^b La Curiosité: Collections Françaises et étrangères cabinets d'amateurs biographies. Par M. le Comte Clement de Ris, attaché à la conservation des Musées impériaux. (Paris: Jules Renouard. 1864.)

opinion of a foreigner and, to a certain degree also, of a rival. Indeed, in some points one would be inclined to go rather farther, and assert that in one or two of our art manufactures, say for instance Minton's ware, we are not only on a par but surpass the French, even if we take the design alone, to say nothing of the manufacture. Two great causes have brought about this improvement in English work: first, the general progress of most of the arts, particularly the master ones of architecture and painting; and, secondly, the establishment of the Government School of Design, with its provincial branches and its most excellent Museum.

These schools, although used by students from nearly every class of life, from the young lady who thinks she should like to learn a little drawing to the stone-carver's apprentice who comes after a long day's hard work, are particularly adapted to the two important classes to whom alone we must really look for improvement in the objects of every-day life. These two classes are the designer and the artisan. And first of the designer. Every firm for the most part keeps a designer, who is paid an annual salary, varying from £100 to £400, and indeed sometimes even more: for this he is expected to make all the designs and to look over their execution when required. Should the business be an extensive one he has often a drawing-office and staff of draughtsmen, over which he presides.

Sometimes the firm goes to extraneous aid and gets a design from an architect or painter; but this seldom answers in the long run, and for these reasons. In the first place, the said architect or painter is seldom up in the technical details, and he thus draws things which come more expensive in the execution than those of the designer. The latter, naturally jealous at being to a certain degree supplanted, is more inclined to throw impediments in the way than to help in removing those which exist, and the whole affair usually ends with the philosophic reflection on the part of the employer, that as he has to pay one designer, he does not very well see why he should pay two.

It is therefore clearly the designer who must be caught and properly trained in the first instance, and the Government and provincial schools no doubt offer the best means of so doing.

At present the system has hardly been established long enough to have produced any considerable quantities of

thoroughly trained designers, some of the best pupils having turned artists, while others have become masters in the provincial schools; and we shall probably have to wait some few more years before the results prophesied by M. Clement de Ris take place.

As to the artisan, to whom a knowledge of drawing and modelling would often be of the most important use in his carrying out the drawings of the designer, I am sorry to say that he has hardly taken that advantage of the schools that he might have done; most probably having before his eyes the fear of Dyce's Outlines, especially those at the end of the book.

At present I understand a much more sparing use is made of that book than used to be the case, and thus far matters are made more pleasant, for depend upon it no man is likely to attend every evening after a hard day's work if he is kept grinding at things which could be drawn by a pair of compasses or reversed by tracing paper in one-fiftieth part of the time it takes him to copy them. If the artisan is to be caught, he must be interested in what he draws, and, as a general rule, what he draws should relate directly to his own profession. To expect him to attend regularly every night of the working-week would doubtless be asking too much, but by proper management he could be induced to give some three or four evenings, and when temporarily out of work or when waiting for a job he might even attend in the day-time.

Another great source of improvement is the excellent Museum at South Kensington, which, even as a collection, takes its place at least on a par with that of the Hotel de Cluny. It is true that there are richer objects in the Parisian collection, but there are also a good many that are of comparatively little use. Now the Kensington Museum has been formed with reference to the special object of instructing the workman and designer, and the consequence is that there is no rubbish in it. Had it been placed in a more central situation, say at Charing Cross, it would have had an immense influence in educating the public generally, for people would then run in for half-an-hour when they were passing, as they do at the National Gallery: and it is precisely those half-hours that are the most precious, for people then confine their attention to one or two things and study them well, knowing that they have no time for the others; whereas when they go to see the Museum as a sight they try

to see as much as possible, and nothing gets properly studied. The consequence is that the Museum at South Kensington does only one-half the good it might do, and is visited principally by students, sight-seers, and the inhabitants of the vicinity, whereas it ought to catch all and every condition of life. Our climate unfortunately forbids us educating the people as they were educated in Athens and Florence, by the recurrence of the best works of art in the most crowded thoroughfares, but there is no reason why our museums and galleries of pictures should not be placed in similar situations, where they would be, as it were, in everybody's path.

The Architectural Museum is another useful institution. When it was established there was no public collection of casts of mediæval art. The architects and amateurs met together, subscribed, and gave to the common stock the casts contained in their several offices and collections; others were bought at the sale of the Cottingham museum, and a number were presented by Mr. Ruskin. The result was the formation of a most useful collection, which was located in Canon-row, Westminster, but which now, alas! is in captivity at Brompton. The Committee still give lectures and offer prizes, but it can hardly be denied that the casts are less accessible and the institution less useful than they used to be.

Another great fact is the enlargement of the mediæval department of the British Museum under the care of Mr. Franks. This, however, is open to the public only three days in the week, and not at all in the evening. Perhaps some day this collection will be incorporated with that at South Kensington, and if the whole be then moved up to Charing Cross, we shall have a Museum which will be one of the most complete, and, above all, one of the most useful in the world. Finally, in enumerating the various aids to our present progress, we should not forget the public spirit and kindness of those gentlemen who possess private museums or small collections of choice works of art. A glance at any of the publications devoted to art during the last dozen years will tell us on how many occasions these noblemen and gentlemen have temporarily deprived themselves of their most valued possessions to benefit their fellow-citizens. When Her Majesty, the Duke of Devonshire, and Mr. Beresford Hope, not to mention many others, send their jewels to a public museum for months to-

gether, a very practical answer is given to those people who try to set one class against another. Among secondary causes of our improvement we must not forget the splendid volumes published after the various Exhibitions, nor still less the wonderful spread of photographs, so useful in giving us correct representations of form, and so useless in rendering colour.

Allowing, therefore, the great usefulness of the Government Schools, the Exhibitions, and the Museums both public and private, the question now arises as to what are the impediments to our future progress. The principal ones appear to me to be three.

1. A want of a distinctive architecture, which is fatal to art generally.

2. The want of a good costume, which is fatal to colour; and

3. The want of a sufficient teaching of the figure, which is fatal to art in detail.

It will perhaps be as well to take these one by one.

The most fatal impediment of the three is undeniably the want of a distinctive architecture in the nineteenth century. Architecture is commonly called the mother of all the other arts, and these latter are all more or less affected by it in their details. In almost every age of the world except our own only one style of architecture has been in use, and consequently only one set of details. The designer had accordingly to master, 1. the figure, and the great principles of ornament; 2. those details of the architecture then practised which were necessary to his trade; and 3. the technical processes. Now what is the case in the present day? If we take a walk in the streets of London we may see at least half-a-dozen sorts of architecture, all with different details; and if we go to a museum we shall find specimens of the furniture, jewellery, &c., of these said different styles all beautifully classed and labelled. The student, instead of confining himself to one style as in former times, is expected to be master of all these said half-dozen, which is just as reasonable as asking him to write half-a-dozen poems in half-a-dozen languages, carefully preserving the idiomatic peculiarities of each. This we all know to be an impossibility, and the end is that our student, instead of thoroughly applying the principles of ornament to one style, is so bewildered by having the half-dozen on his hands, that he ends by knowing none of them as he ought to do. This is the case in almost every trade; and until the question of style gets

settled, it is utterly hopeless to think about any great improvement in modern art.

At present the fashion appears to have set in in favour of two very distinct styles. One is a very impure and bastard Italian, which is used in most large secular buildings; and the other is a variety of the architecture of the thirteenth century, often, I am sorry to say, not much purer than its rival, especially in the domestic examples, although its use is principally confined to ecclesiastical edifices. It is needless to say that the details of these two styles are as different from each other as light from darkness, but still we are expected to master both of them. But it is most sincerely to be hoped that in course of time one or both of them will disappear, and that we may get something of our own of which we need not be ashamed. This may, perhaps, take place in the twentieth century, it certainly, as far as I can see, will not occur in the nineteenth. But the discouraging fact still remains, that until some change does take place in this respect, it is in vain to think of any great results from all our study and all our training.

If some kind fairy could make a clean sweep of all our existing buildings and all our books on architecture, to say nothing of the architects, being then left to our own resources we might do something of our own. But as fairies have long ceased to exist, we can only live in hopes that the succeeding generations may be more fortunate. I forgot to say that the fairy would also have to hide our museums and picture-galleries for at least a couple of hundred years.

The next great impediment to progress is the want of colour in our costume. In this respect we are one degree more fortunate than in architecture, for whereas we have several styles of the latter practised at the same time, fashion is so great a tyrant that she will allow of only one kind of costume. Since the great French Revolution all colour has been gradually dying out of the male costume, until we have got reduced to our present gamut of brown, black and neutral tint; which, combined with the chimney-pot hat and the swallow-tailed coat, form a costume by no means particularly adapted to refresh the eye seeking for form or colour. Now this absence of colour is really a very serious consideration, for the eye of the designer is naturally affected by what he sees around him: thus in the East, where every one wears coloured costume, the fabrics pro-

duced are universally admired for their admirable harmony of colour. It is very true that the tints of certain garments may in the first instance be bright and gaudy, but they very soon become faded into better tones by atmospheric influences, and they are broken up by stains or discoloured by rain; or, as our great living novelist observes, "The sun takes away the colour from the cloths to give it to the flowers."

Again, Englishmen are without the sumptuous public processions, both civil and religious, wherein rich and bright costume can be studied, as abroad: the only gratuitous exhibition of this kind accessible to the Londoner being the daily relief of the troop of cavalry at the Horse Guards. It may be urged that any one desirous of studying costume has ample opportunities of so doing at our various theatres, but, unfortunately, it is but too often not only ludicrously false in an antiquarian point of view, but utterly repugnant to good taste: the costumes frequently do not even fit the wearers, and look more as if they had been hired for the night from some Jew costumier than as forming part of the wardrobe of a well-appointed theatre.

How different is all this from the old Greek theatre, where nothing was too good or too splendid to adorn what was to them a half-religious ceremony; but then their drama was intimately connected with their history and religion, and their pieces were written by such men as Æschylus, Aristophanes, and Sophocles, and were not what our newspapers euphoniously call clever adaptations from the French by the talented and prolific Mr. Blank.

Indeed, it must be confessed that our theatres are greatly in need of a most sweeping reformation, the first step to which will be the abolition of the invariable *couleur de rose* criticisms which occur in every newspaper. If an architect does a bad building, or an author writes a bad book, he deserves, and generally is fortunate enough to obtain, a strong adverse criticism; and why an actor or dramatic author should be exempt from the same very wholesome tonic is more than most people can explain. At least the Lord Chamberlain, who is endowed with almost despotic power, might set his face against translations from the French, by refusing to license them, although it might entail the inconvenience upon the dramatic authors of shutting up their French dictionaries and trusting to their wits.

Again, it may probably be objected that at least we get

colour in our female costume. This is true, but then the form is so utterly bad that it is totally unfit for art purposes. As Mr. Beresford Hope most justly observed some time since, "The ladies' costume has very greatly deteriorated within the last dozen years, and if we search into the reason of this falling off, I am afraid we must refer it to no less a person than the Empress of the French." When she attained her present high position there was a glorious opportunity open to her; and had she possessed a really artistic taste she would gradually have given the ladies a costume that sculptors would have delighted to carve and painters to paint, instead of borrowing the effete dress of an age which Carlyle describes as bankrupt in everything. It is difficult for us in the present day to realize the effects of bright colours seen in masses, but I well remember on one occasion seeing an assemblage of Turkish ladies on a quay of the Bosphorus. The form of the dress was not at all unlike that which prevailed in our own country during the reign of Edward I.; the dresses themselves were of almost every conceivable colour under the sun, and being quite new were rather gaudy; but the effect of the whole was most wonderful, resembling an enormous moving flower-bed filled with the most brilliant flowers. A mediæval holiday crowd must have been even more gorgeous, for there the colours were varied by embroidery. Now can any one question that these frequent assemblies of beautiful colours are without their due effect upon the eye of the designer, and that it is all the same to him whether he sees crowds such as we see in London or such as we may view on the Bosphorus? Unfortunately it is very questionable whether the present generation is likely to see any great amount of colour used in costume, for fashions in this respect change nearly as slowly as architecture.

The third impediment to our progress is the want of a more extended teaching of the figure. Up to very lately there seems to have been a very great reluctance in almost every profession connected with the fine arts, except in those of painting and sculpture, to teaching pupils the human figure, and even where better things were to be expected it is usually the last thing the pupil attempts, whereas it ought to have been the first, as soon as the beginner has understood the value of a curve and learnt a little perspective.

So important, indeed, is this acquisition of the power of

drawing the human figure, that there is scarcely a trade or profession where the designer or artisan would not find it of the very greatest assistance; and even in architecture, which to a certain degree would seem independent of it except as an accessory, it is the only way of giving the pupil that power of judgment which is generally called good taste.

As to the designer for manufactures, he would do well to remember what no less a man than Haydon said upon this point, namely, that a man who could draw a head could draw a leaf, but that it by no means followed that the man who could draw a leaf could draw a head. At present it must be confessed that we are lamentably deficient in this branch of drawing, and therefore we find designers introducing the figure as little as possible in their compositions: but indeed they are hardly to be blamed, for if they did introduce it they would find almost insuperable difficulties in getting it executed by the artisans at their disposal. It is true that help is occasionally obtained in this difficulty by the employment of young artists, but the present system of exhibitions of easel pictures makes the first steps in their profession so much of a lottery that they can hardly be depended upon for any continuous work. Thus a young painter does not sell his pictures, and is willing to work, say for a stained-glass manufacturer, at the rate of a guinea a-day. Suddenly, however, by some good luck one of his productions gets hung on the line at the Academy, and is bought by some great picture-dealer. Our friend then bids adieu to his former client, and forthwith turns up his nose at cartoons or wall-painting, and paints nothing but easel pictures. Nor does the evil end here, for all his contemporaries seeing his success naturally go on painting similar easel pictures, in the hopes of the same good luck, and also despise cartoons and walls, to the great detriment of art in general and of the manufacturer in particular, who is thereupon obliged to fall back on his regular designer: which brings us to our former conclusion, that he (the designer) is the man to catch hold of and educate up to the mark; and if we want to do this, the most effectual method is to teach him the figure thoroughly.

What, then, are we to do in the present state of things, when we labour under such serious difficulties as the want of a distinctive architecture, of local colour, and a sufficient teaching of the figure.

The first two evils can only be cured by time, for sudden revolutions are seldom if ever made either in the architecture or in the costume of a people. The only consolation we have is the very poor one that our rivals labour under exactly the same disadvantages. But if we are powerless to control the two first, the remedy for the third is entirely in our own hands. We can increase the number of Government Schools, and we can render them more useful by taking up the artisan, and teaching both him and the designer the human figure a great deal more.

It is also possible to greatly ameliorate the public taste by establishing local museums, not only in the provinces but in London itself, where considerable portions of the Kensington Museum, or duplicates where attainable, might be exhibited and changed at stated periods, say every three or six months, so that the idler who drops in for half-an-hour might periodically have the chance of seeing something new. This, it is true, might slightly diminish the number of visitors we find so constantly advertised in the papers as enjoying the advantages at the South Kensington, but still that Museum would always remain the Mecca of designers and sight-seers. Probably also some relaxation might be made in cases like the present, and Societies who are helping in the same work might have the advantages of obtaining, by payment of a small fee, objects from the Museum to illustrate their lectures. Had this been possible at the present time I need scarcely say how happy the Society of Arts would have been to have taken advantage of it for the illustration of the lectures with which I intend to follow the present. I trust, however, that I may be able in some degree to supply the deficiency, and to shew you sufficient to illustrate what I may have to say; but even then the best advice I can give is to go through the turn-style and judge for yourselves.

My suggestions, however, for our future improvements in the application of art to industry reduce themselves simply to these,—

Increase the Government Schools of Design.

Multiply local museums, and render them easy of access.

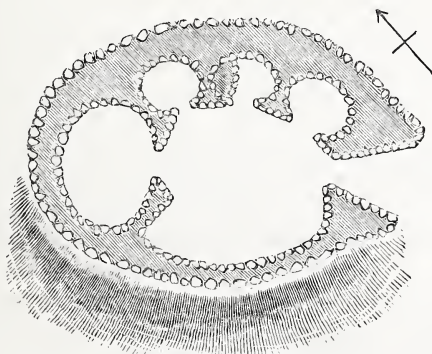
Educate the designer as thoroughly as possible, but, above all, teach him the figure; and, if you can, catch the artisan and teach him as well.

As to style and costume, they are beyond our control, and must be left wholly to time and Providence.

TWO DAYS IN CORNWALL WITH THE CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from p. 41.)

ON Friday, August 29, a company scarcely less numerous than that of the preceding day left Penzance about 9 o'clock. Our course lay through the parish of Gulval, to the supposed British village of Chysauster, situated on the ridge and slope of a hill, the highest portion of which is occupied by the ancient fortification of Castle-an-dinas. The village with its surrounding enclosures extends over ten or twelve acres of ground, and there may still be traced the foundations of seven or eight huts, mostly of elliptical form ; some are more circular than others, but all were constructed on the same principle. The accompanying plan shews the arrangement of one of them in a comparatively good



Plan of Hut, Chysauster.

state of preservation. This is formed of a thick wall faced externally and internally with stones built together without cement, the intermediate space being filled with earth. On the north-east side, the highest part of the ground, the wall is about two feet high, and nine feet thick from the external facing to the small circular chambers. On the opposite side the wall is constructed on a rampart, sloping away from its base, and its height, exclusive of the rampart, is about nine or ten feet, the breadth four feet. The entrance faces a little east of south, and forms the approach to a passage somewhat more than twenty feet in length, and contracted in width towards the interior of the dwelling. Passing through this we came into a large open area thirty-two feet by thirty-four, from which openings led into small chambers apparently constructed within the thickness of the wall on the east and north sides.

Three of these chambers are from fifteen to twelve feet in diameter ; the fourth, opposite the entrance, being of much greater dimensions. One half of the second cell on the right of the entrance is deeper than the other. All these chambers are regularly walled ; in some instances the stones appear to have been slightly overstepped, and thus gradually approaching as they increased in height, and giving the structure somewhat of a beehive form. The stone-work, however, does not appear to have converged sufficiently to have formed a perfect dome, and the apex of the roof was probably constructed of furze and turf laid on branches of trees. The large open area could only have been roofed by the erection of a pole in the centre, with others converging to its summit from the surrounding walls. No traces, however, of such construction exist, neither does it seem probable that this space was ever covered in. The dimensions of this hut are about eighty by sixty-five feet. Three or four yards north of this is another, somewhat less in size, on nearly the same plan : there are, however, but three cells, and the outer wall follows the shapes of those cells, not being carried around in a continuous curve as in that described above. This second hut has, within the large open area, two walled pits, each six by three feet, and similar in character, though much less in size, to those in the camp on Worle Hill in Somerset, and to those found in some of the Cornish hill-castles.

These two huts were connected by a bank of earth, and the whole cluster of dwellings extending over the hill slope were surrounded by enclosures of eccentric shapes. Beneath the dwellings, but still on the declivity of the hill, were two subterranean galleries, similar to that we entered at Bolleit. One was of considerable length, as may still be seen by the long trench and heaps of stones marking its site, for it has been utterly demolished by persons carrying away the larger stones for building purposes. The other, about a hundred yards distant, though partially destroyed, is sufficiently perfect to shew the mode of its construction, and resembles that at Pendeen, in St. Just, in having each course of stone overstepping that beneath. The roof was formed by long slabs of granite, as seen at Bolleit. Dr. Borlase dug up the floor of the Pendeen cave, but found little to repay the labour of his search, excepting a circular pit in one of the passages. There appears to be no record of bones, urns, or such relics as are attributed to primitive races, having been discovered in the Cornish caves. Polwhele found ashes in one in the parish of St. Constantine, but no accompanying remains to afford a clue as to the period when the structure was formed. It has already been stated, in noticing the Bolleit Fogou, that caves of this kind occur within ancient fortifications. Polwhele, in his "*Historical Views of Devon*," refers to one at South Huish, near an entrenchment on the declivity of a hill, and Borlase describes another at Bodinnar, in the parish of Sancreed, in Cornwall, which spot, from the

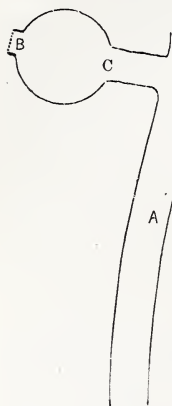
numerous heaps of stones and traces of hut circles, he considers to be the site of a British town. Many writers have considered those structures to have been store-chambers, and as places of refuge in times of danger. Some have even conjectured that they were used as habitations—dwelling-places of the natives of the country ! But any one who has ever inspected them must admit that they are altogether unsuited to be places of abode, though it is not improbable, as in the instance of the party of Royalists at Bolleit, that they may have been temporarily occupied as hiding-places. It seems to be clearly ascertained that in this country some primitive races did at times live in caves, and have left traces of such habitation, as, for instance, at Kent's Hole at Torquay ; but this, and all other caves which were occupied as dwelling-places, were as different as possible from the Fogous, the long, walled, subterranean chambers of Cornwall.

The Cornish caves are perhaps akin to the "Giants' Chambers" and "earth-houses" of Norway, Sweden, and the Highlands of Scotland ; and to the "passage-buildings" described by Worsaae in his "Primeval Antiquities of Denmark." Many appear to have been formed in such situations as to render them difficult to be discovered, and to the present day the people have superstitions respecting those caves, that it is dangerous to enter them, and that some near the coast run long distances under the sea. That at Bodinnar was called the "Giant's Holt," and, Borlase says, has "no other use at present than to frighten and appease froward children." Of the Bolleit cave it is said that the roof will fall in and crush any one who remains there more than a certain number of minutes. All these superstitious notions may at least be considered good evidence of the antiquity of these peculiar structures, and it appears that similar tales are attached to the "earth-houses" of Denmark, as may be seen by the following quotation from Robert Jamieson's "Illustrations of Northern Antiquities :"—

"'Earth-houses,' as they were called, were built underground in hillocks, the entrance to which, being concealed by trees and underwood, was known only to those to whom they belonged. Here plate, jewels, armour, or whatever was more precious, was deposited for security against any sudden invasion, such as they were continually exposed to ; and those who were interested in preventing the places from being explored industriously propagated reports of its being the retreat of a *Drac* (demon) of the most malignant and terrible description. Every chief had his peculiar cavern, treasury, or hiding-place, which was known only to those whom it most concerned. Caverns of this kind are everywhere pointed out at this day in Norway, Sweden, and the Highlands of Scotland ; and if they are but sufficiently large and dark, never without some terrible story of the dragon or demon who was encountered by the warrior, harper, or bag-piper who, in quest of the treasure, ventured too far."

The Cornish caves have as yet been but very imperfectly examined ; if they were thoroughly investigated with great care, no doubt something

might be found to afford a clue to their origin and purpose. The Chapel-Uny cave in the parish of Sancreed,—alluded to in the account of the preceding day's excursion,—has within the last six or eight months been partially explored. In opening it,



Plan of Cave, Chapel-Uny.

it was found that the long passage, A on the plan, was filled to the roof with soil, in many places much discoloured. The annexed plan, the result of a hasty sketch taken in weather unsuitable for such work, may serve to give an idea of the arrangement as far as it is yet known. The circular chamber, perhaps unique as regards the Cornish caves, was undoubtedly a perfect dome-shaped cell entirely constructed of stone, and has on one side, opposite the entrance, C, from the long gallery, a low recess, B, with jambs and lintel. How far this extends is uncertain; it may be the entrance to another passage. Indeed, it is most probable that other passages would be discovered if the exploration were continued. The circular chamber was

not found to have been filled with earth, at least it contained nothing more than the *débris* of the fallen roof. The "Giants' Chambers" of Denmark were filled up like the passage in this structure. Worsaae says the "circular chambers, and even the entrances, which are from sixteen to twenty feet in length, are filled with trodden earth and pebbles, the object of which doubtless was to protect the repose of the dead in their grave." He suggests that they had been thus filled as soon as a corpse had been deposited, "and not to have been opened until a new corpse was to be interred^a."

Above the Chysauster cave the hill-side is scarped into a succession of terraces, each platform being very evenly levelled. The ground was so thickly overgrown with furze and brambles as to prevent our entering many of the hut-dwellings, but two of the best examples were inspected with interest^b.

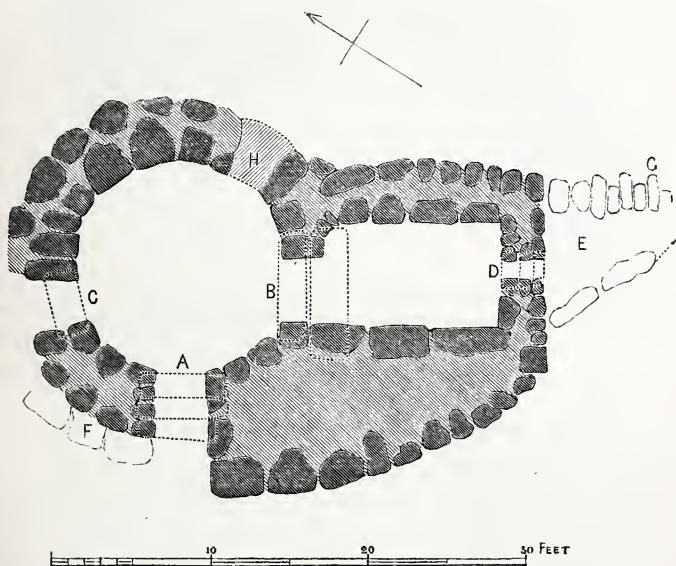
Leaving Chysauster, we had to proceed through a rather rough lane to a place called New Mill, where we got on the high road from Penzance to Zennor, and passing under Mulfra Hill, crowned with a cromlech, of which we had a distant view, we drove over the Zennor Down towards the village of Treryn. All the company, however, did not proceed to the latter place, for we stopped on the way, and it was explained that those who wished to inspect a bee-hive hut at Bosphrennis, which

^a Worsaae's *Primeval Antiquities of Denmark*, translated by W. J. Thoms.

^b In vol. xviii. of the *Archæological Journal* I have given a plan of the whole village of Chysauster, with illustrations of masonry, &c.

had been brought into notice only a few weeks previously by Mr. Thomas Cornish, might do so by walking about a mile across the Down, and that carriages would be driven round and be kept in waiting for them as near as they could be brought to the Bosphrennis village. Fifteen or sixteen gentlemen availed themselves of this arrangement, and did not afterwards regret having taken this special excursion. About three or four hundred yards from the road we saw the remains of a circle which appeared to have consisted of numerous upright pillars, with rude masonry between them. This is probably the Zennor circle of Borlase. Between this spot and the Mulfra cromlech, as well as on the route to Bosphrennis, are several barrows, some of which have been opened.

The Bosphrennis hut has already been so ably described by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* that little need be said beyond what is necessary to explain the accompanying illustrations.



Plan of Bee-hive Hut, Bosphrennis.

The hut consists of two chambers, one circular, thirteen feet in diameter, the other rectangular, nine by seven feet; with a communicating doorway, B on the plan, measuring four feet high by three feet nine inches in breadth. The principal entrance, A, five feet six inches high and two feet wide, has a lintel composed of three slabs of granite. C marks another entrance only two feet seven inches high and two feet three inches wide; one lintel stone remains, but there were evidently others, for the outer facing of the wall on this side has suffered much injury,

many of the stones having been carried away. At H the wall has been broken through, thus affording a good section, and shewing the mode of construction. All the stones—large blocks of granite—used in this structure appear to have been selected with much care. In the circular chamber each course overlaps that beneath, and the stones at the height of five feet project inwardly three feet beyond those at the base, as shewn by fig. 1 in the annexed woodcut, and appears to

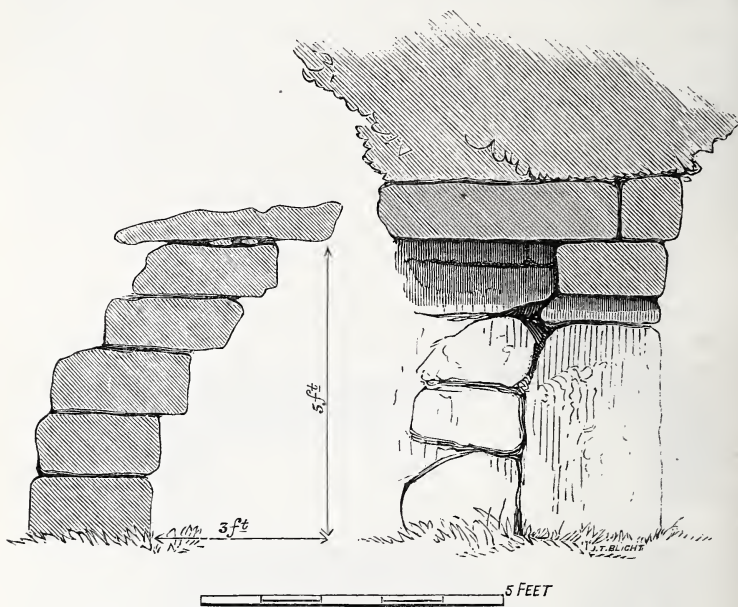


Fig. 1.

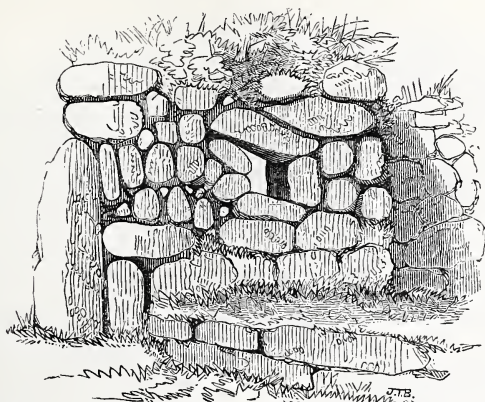
Fig. 2.

Sections of Masonry, Bee-hive Hut, Bosphrennis.

have thus continued until a perfect dome was formed; the roof has fallen in, and the present height of the wall is from five to six feet. The masonry over the doorway, B, is stepped over towards both chambers (see fig. 2), but the remaining three sides of the rectangular one consist of perpendicular walling to the height of seven feet without shewing any indication of the manner in which the roof was formed. It was thought at first that the rectangular chamber was of later date, but on more careful examination this was not found to be the case, and there can be no doubt that the whole building was constructed at the same time. In the end of the rectangular chamber, five feet from the ground, is a small window, which, as regards structures of this kind, Mr. Barnwell considers to be unique in England and Wales:—

“For although Tref Caeran in Caernarvonshire may still retain a doorway in

the outer defences, yet no other instance of a window is known. Even in the more numerous and perfect specimens of such buildings in the west of Ireland (for



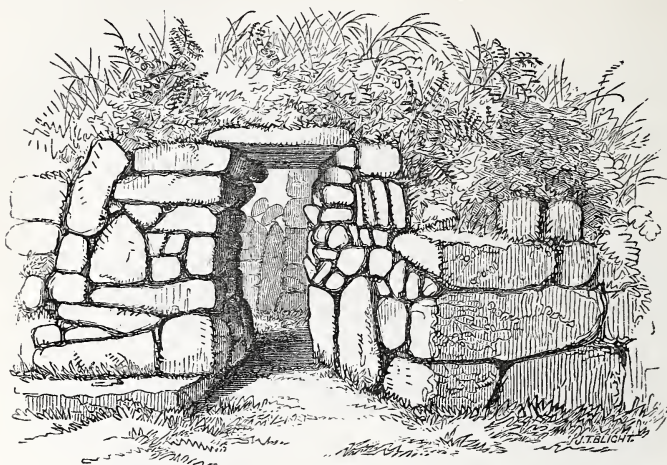
Exterior of End of Rectangular Chamber, Bee-hive Hut, Bosphrennis.

an excellent account of which see Mr. Dunoyer's article in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xv.) only one window is figured in Plate IV. of the article referred to, and it appears to have been much more carefully and neatly executed than the one at Bosphrennis^c."

The masonry of the side walls of the inner chamber appears to have been executed with much greater care and regularity than the end in which the window occurs. At F and E are low platforms about eighteen inches in height, and at G three steps in the hedge. The use of these platforms is not apparent, neither is it evident what purpose the great thickness of the south-west wall could have served. On the opposite side, it will be observed, the wall externally follows the shape of the chambers, whilst here there is, to all appearance, a solid mass of earth between the two facings. At present there is not known to exist in Cornwall any other building of the period to which this is assigned to be compared with it. The interesting bee-hive huts of Roughtor and Brown Willy described by Sir Gardner Wilkinson are of a different character. One of the gentlemen present stated that if he had seen this building of a round and rectangular chamber in Ireland he should have called it an oratory—a place in which some religious man established himself and had a little chapel attached. Whatever may have been its use, the striking resemblance of this building to those in Ireland seems to afford another proof of the connexion which existed between the two countries at an early period. This bee-hive hut stands in the angle of a small enclosure, the hedges

^c *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Third Series, No. xxxiv.

of which are built of the stones which at one time formed other similar structures, and which were destroyed by a former tenant, but within



Entrance to Circular Chamber, Bee-hive Hut, Bosphrennis.

the remembrance of the person now occupying the estate. In an adjoining field are the remains of the foundations of rectangular chambers



Interior of Circular Chamber, Bee-hive Hut, Bosphrennis.

surrounded by a rudely constructed circle, and at the distance of a few hundred yards, among furze and heath, are traces of circular enclosures resembling those at Chysauster.

After having examined the bee-hive hut, we retraced our steps

through a few fields to the side of a little stream, the course of which we followed for a short distance, then directed our way to a croft on the left, and came on the fallen cromlech of Bosphrennis. It consisted



Fallen Cromlech, Bosphrennis.

of four supporters three feet six inches high, forming a complete kistvaen six feet by three, and what is very remarkable, the covering-stone is circular, measuring four feet ten inches in diameter and five inches thick. The stone must certainly have been wrought into this form, and it seems to afford the only known instance of the kind. It was suggested that it was made circular in modern times,—in fact, that the cromlech was pulled down for this stone,—and that after it had been shaped it was found useless for the purpose required. But, after all, it scarcely seems likely that any one would be at the labour of rounding a large piece of granite without first ascertaining whether it was of suitable dimensions and quality. Though—owing to the rough character of the intervening ground—we had to proceed on a roundabout course, this cromlech is no more than about five hundred yards from the bee-hive hut.

It was but a short walk to the conveyance which had been left behind for us. We had now a good sea view, and just below could see the situations of the Gurnard's Head and Bosigran, both fortified headlands. After proceeding nearly parallel with the coast for a mile or two our route took an inland direction, and we soon came in sight of Chûn-hill, and at a mile distant could perceive that the castle was already in the possession of the advanced party of our forces.

(To be continued.)

MONUMENTAL BRASSES^a.

THE Messrs. Waller have at length completed the Series of Monumental Brasses which they commenced many years since: so long ago, indeed, that a considerable number of their subscribers have passed away; and explorers in the same field of archæological research, following in the wake of the Messrs. Waller and availing themselves of their labours, have been able to complete less expensive publications and to disseminate instruction on interesting and important monuments heretofore but partially investigated. For earlier engravings of brasses, Fisher, Cotman, and Gough, Charles Stothard and Blore, may be referred to; but the Messrs. Waller were the first to venture on a general survey of the brasses of our country, with the object of engraving a selection on a scale of magnitude and with precision of detail that should leave nothing to be desired in conveying a full and proper notion of the beauty and variety of this class of our national monuments. And now we can contemplate this splendid volume, finished; but yet not so extended as the aspirations and the abilities of the authors would have made it, had their labours been fully appreciated. Considering the incommensurate support afforded, we are the more forcibly impressed with the value of the work, and with the amount of enthusiasm, of physical toil, and power of mind and hand expended upon it; and we can but think, now the hardworking and talented authors have done their duty so successfully, that remuneration will, in some way, await them.

The researches of Messrs. Waller have not as yet detected in England any example of monumental brasses anterior to the thirteenth century, the earliest, and which stands first in their Series, being of Sir John D'Aubernoun, of Stoke D'Aubernoun, in the county of Surrey, A.D. 1277. Others, anterior to this, did exist in Wells Cathedral, one of which was to the memory of Bishop Jocelin, A.D. 1242; but the matrices now only remain. Richard de Berkyng, Abbot of Westminster, A.D. 1246; Bishop Grostete, at Lincoln, A.D. 1253, are among the few earlier recorded instances, the most remote being, apparently, that mentioned by Leland, in St. Paul's, Bedford, to the memory of Simon de Beauchamp, who died previous to A.D. 1208. In France examples analogous in character are found of earlier date; for example, the copper enamelled plate in the church of St. Julien at Le Mans, engraved in Stothard's "Monumental Effigies," and attributed by him, and by Mont-

^a "A Series of Monumental Brasses, extending from the Reign of Edward I. to that of Elizabeth. By I. G. and L. A. B. Waller." (Folio. London: Nichols and Son. Oxford and London: J. H. and J. Parker.)

faucou, to Geoffrey Plantagenet, A.D. 1150. Mr. Planché has shewn that, in every probability, this plate represents William Fitz-Patrick, Earl of Salisbury, who died A.D. 1118. The celebrated Limoges enamelled metal-work, combining the two processes of engraving and enamelling, as is well known, is of early date. At the same time, a question arises whether the honour of the invention of the monumental brass is due to France or to Germany; for numerous early and important works in brass are to be found in the latter country; and the origin of the invention, or rather of the substitution of brass plates for sepulchral monuments in stone, has been usually assigned to Flanders. It must be borne in mind that northern Germany exported brass or *laton* under the name of "Cullen" (Cologn) "plate." The citizens of Cologne must have had early commercial intercourse with England, certainly anterior to A.D. 1203, when King John, after soliciting their support of his nephew Otho, offers them the liberty of traffic in his dominions, on their paying the duties paid by their predecessors; and in less than twenty years subsequent the merchants of Cologne had established in London a Guildhall, in which probably the other cities of Germany were associated with them, and it was afterwards known by the name of the German Guildhall.

It can hardly be doubted that incised slabs preceded the engraved brasses, probably for some centuries, although at present we seem deficient in materials to warrant any positive decision on the date of the earliest incised slabs. Mr. Way, who has published two very interesting examples^b of the early half of the thirteenth century, from Avenbury, in Herefordshire, and from Bitton, in Somersetshire, justly remarks how much this class of ancient sepulchral monuments has been disregarded. If rudeness of execution is to be depended upon (it is not always a certain guide), the Avenbury slab may be somewhat earlier than that of Bitton. The coarse cutting of the slab in Carisbrook Church, in the Isle of Wight, and its general character, denote, as the Messrs. Waller observe, a period not later than the twelfth century. It represents the upper half of a prior with a pastoral staff and a book. But there is an example to which attention may be directed, of a date long anterior. It is a slab in the museum of Poitiers of the late Roman epoch, about five feet in length, with the half-figure of a woman, front face, and at the bottom of the bust a figure of a child laid crossways, with face upwards. These figures are rudely incised. They are intended to represent a mother and child, the wife and daughter of Reginus, as is certified by the inscription beneath:—

LEPIDA VALENTIS F
REGINI VXOR
LEPIDA REGINI FIL
PIETATIS . . .

^b *Archæologia*, vol. xxx. p. 267.

There is another class of sepulchral monuments contemporaneous only with the earliest brasses, which from its rarity has not received the notice it deserves. It comprises inscribed effigies in mosaic work, laid in parallelograms somewhat resembling at a distance the monumental brasses, to which in some respects they bear quite as near a relation as the incised slabs. The colouring, which is very effective, may have given rise to the splendid enamelling of the richer kind of brasses; and the inscriptions are, like those of the latter, arranged along the sides. The full-length effigies of Bishop Frumault, A.D. 1180, at Arras, and that of William, son of Count Robert of Flanders, A.D. 1109, at St. Omer, may be particularised. Others could be cited, some of which are of earlier times; and it is not improbable that a careful examination of them would shew a close connection in one or more instances with the later process of enamelling in brass.

Although the Messrs. Wailer hesitate to decide between the claims of France and Germany to the invention of the monumental brass, they do not refrain from determining which in England were executed by foreign artists and which are the result of native skill. The beautiful brasses of Lynn, of Newark, and of St. Alban's (the first of which Gough says was the work of a Cellini of the fourteenth century), they instance as the finest productions of the Flemish school. They consider the finest brass of English design to be that of Prior Nelond, at Cowfold, in Sussex; and that the cross flory is peculiar to England. The remarks on the distinguishing peculiarities of the English and the Continental will be read with interest in the Introduction to this valuable work; but we may cull a few passages as examples:—

“Brasses are of two kinds: those executed on a square or oblong surface of metal; and those the component parts of which are cut out, the background being the marble or stone in which they are inlaid. The former plan is that generally adopted in Flemish brasses: the latter distinguishes those of this country. Nevertheless there are several Flemish brasses in the latter fashion; and some few of English workmanship in the former. The true distinction between them is in execution. In English work the burin or lozenge-shaped graver is more constantly used. Broad lines are produced by repeated parallel strokes running into each other; and the channel, thus made, is in some cases roughened by cross-hatching, as in a fine example of John de Campeden, at St. Cross, near Winchester. But in the Flemish, a broad chisel-shaped tool has been chiefly used: the channels are not so deep, and are always smooth at the bottom. Simple as it seems to be, this difference of practice has materially affected the character of the designs. This is especially noticeable in the treatment of draperies, in which the Flemish brasses fall short of the grace and elegance to be found in English examples; and the reason appears to be that the broad-cutting tool admitted of less freedom in execution.

“French brasses we know little of, except from the drawings previously alluded to (in the Bodleian Library, made about 1700), and some engravings in Montfaucon's *Monarchie Française*. There is, indeed, one at Amiens Cathedral still preserved: it is of small size, affixed to the wall, and consists of a seated figure of

the Virgin Mary with the infant Jesus, before whom is a kneeling figure of a bishop; and behind him a figure of St. John the Evangelist holding a chalice, out of which a serpent is issuing, and having at his girdle an ink-horn and penner. The background is richly diapered. The memorial records John Avantage, formerly bishop of Amiens, and a very long inscription in French directs masses to be said at stated times. The character of the whole is Flemish; nor can we, from this example, draw any conclusion as to the execution of French brasses. In England there is but one we can safely speculate upon as of French design; and this is to the memory of Sir John Northwode and Joan de Badlesmere, his wife, c. 1330, in Minster Church, in the Isle of Sheppey; it is engraved in Stothard's 'Monumental Effigies.' This is, in many respects, so dissimilar to contemporary works, both in costume and in execution, the lappets of the lady's hood not being seen in any other example, but common in French effigies of the time, as shewn in Montfaucon's *Monarchie Française*, that we may well assume this to be French. That at Elsing, Norfolk, to the memory of Sir Hugh Hastings, is, perhaps, a doubtful example; and there are others that might be classed with it, such as that at Wimbish, Essex, to Sir John de Wauton and Lady, 1347; but there are no positive data on which we can rely. Judging from the character of the design in some of the incised slabs in France, we can have no doubt but that their brasses rivalled in richness of decoration those of Flanders.

"German brasses have a character of their own by which they are distinguished. They have a broader treatment; the parts are relatively larger; and there is not that strict adherence to the conventional attitudes of prayer. The marginal inscriptions are generally in large, bold, and well-shaped letters. Both kinds of design are found among them: that after the Flemish fashion in an unbroken plate; and that which has the figure cut out to its outline. The magnificent brasses at Stralsund and Lubeck are of Flemish execution, and rank among the finest works of the burin extant. The brass in the cathedral at Constance, to the memory of Robert Hallam, Bishop of Salisbury, 1416, who was present at the celebrated council which condemned John Huss, is of English workmanship and design."

The Messrs. Waller then give a review of the range of monumental brasses, from which it appears not to have extended to the south of Europe; and if one or two examples are to be found in Spain, they do not prove that the art had been practised there, but merely the connection of the Netherlands with the crown of Spain. The examples in Northern Italy are also few; and there seems, from the facts adduced, no reason to doubt that the manufacture of these elegant memorials was restricted to Flanders, Germany, France, and England. Scotland and Ireland possess but few. In the ancient seats of our woollen manufactures they have been very numerous, probably from the more constant intercourse with Flanders and Germany; and though they are pretty generally distributed over England, they abound most in the eastern and midland counties and around the metropolis. Purbeck marble is generally used for a groundwork; but in Sussex and in parts of Kent the Petworth marble predominates. But the Flemish brasses in England, it appears, are all let into a dark grey or black marble, or mountain limestone, leaving but little room to doubt their execution abroad to order, and their transmission to this country complete. The

artists seldom affixed their names or devices; but the great precision which delineation in outline upon so hard a material demanded renders the styles of the different hands employed easy to be discriminated, as the Messrs. Waller point out:—

“Thus, in the early examples, that of Sir John Daubernoun and Sir Robert de Bures are evidently by the same, and possibly that of Lady Jone de Cobham; whilst that of Sir Robert de Septvans and Sir Roger de Trumpington, though having much of the characteristic conventions, are clearly not executed by the same. Sir John de Creke is identical with another example, Sir John Daubernoun, at Stoke Dabernon, and no others exist of this hand. We have four brasses only of that very peculiar convention marked in the figure of Thomas Cheyne; two are at Cobham, and a fragment of another at Mereworth, Kent. Four nearly contemporary but distinct works are seen in Sir Reginald Cobham; Sir John Flambard, at Harrow; Peter Lacy, Northfleet, Kent, 1375; and a Priest and a Frankelein. The more delicate drawing which marks the brasses of the first half of the fifteenth century renders it less easy to discriminate. But that of William Ermyn, Rector, Sir John Leventhorp, and Prior Nelond seem to indicate three different hands, and all of them remarkable for the simplicity and beauty of their design and drawing. None more beautiful are extant than what can be traced to these designers.”

The varied character of the design, as the Messrs. Waller justly observe, constitutes a peculiar feature for study in the brasses. Some of the earliest forms, such as those found in the Catacombs of Rome of the sixth century, are reproduced. The cross, from its most simple normal form, becomes at length so elaborated that its primitive character is nearly lost. Many of the emblems of trades and occupations, found on other monuments, often occur on the brasses. There are the gloves for the glover, the woolpack for the woolman, the horn for the forester, and the chalice for the priest. The shears which are so frequently found on the uninscribed slabs, on the contrary, are never seen, so far as we can perceive; and for this reason, they denote simply a woman, and not, as has been usually supposed, the business of a clothier; and the figure of a female cut upon the brass renders this emblem superfluous. But it is the profuse decoration of the finer kind of Flemish brasses which attracts our attention and wins our admiration, as, for example, those at Lynn. The ladies are attired in richly embroidered dresses, or in flowing gowns with elaborate patterns worked in the loom. The background is often formed of diapered hangings; and grotesque designs fill up the spaces between the architectural outlines of the elegant and florid canopies. At Bruges is preserved a fragment of a brass, evidently by the same hand that executed those at Lynn, upon which are introduced representations of ladies playing at bowls:—

“The iconographical arrangement observed in some of the finest examples (those of Lynn, St. Alban's, Newark, Topcliffe, and others) is well worth our attention. The rich tabernacle-work that crowns the canopies, beneath which are the effigies

of the deceased, is devoted to a symbolism of Paradise. An aged and venerable figure with flowing beard holds the soul of the deceased in his lap; angels with various instruments of music represent celestial harmony, others are censuring. This is indeed 'Abraham's bosom;' and the *motive* is derived from St. Luke, c. xvi. v. 19—23. The treatment is sometimes varied, and the most eminent apostles introduced in due order instead of angels. The supporting shafts have their niches filled with patriarchs, and sometimes figures to represent mourners. Beneath the feet of the figures there are frequently subjects of a more mundane character, illustrative of habits and customs, popular sports and games, and perhaps some occasional event in the life of the deceased. The beautiful monument of Robert Braunché, Mayor of Lynn, has the representation of a civic feast,—it may be one given to a royal guest. The peacock, a princely dish, is being brought in by ladies, accompanied by minstrels and 'a noise' of trumpets, whilst an armed squire presents it on bended knee."

The numerous examples of costume afforded by the brasses, from the crusader down to the yeoman and the poor "parson of a towne," open a wide and rich source of information to the archæologist; and the scale on which this series is executed, the number given, the variety, and the matchless truthfulness with which they are copied, should ensure this work a wide circulation. Its value is much enhanced by the copious and lucid text, stamped throughout with the impress of long and patient study. Take as an instance the remarks on the care required in coming to conclusions of the dates of the brasses:—

"One of the most important investigations on all questions of archæology is that which gives accurate dates to the execution of a work. Nor is this by any means less so in the study of sepulchral monuments, even where dates are uniformly inscribed upon them. No date upon a monument is absolute evidence of the period of its execution. It may be assumed that a memorial would be generally erected soon after decease; but circumstances frequently arise to modify this rule. It was an extremely common practice in the Middle Ages for a monument to be erected during lifetime; the death of a husband often suggested to the widow in commemorating him, providing for herself; and *vice versa*. Many other causes which constantly operate, even in the present time, to postpone the erection of a memorial would naturally be operative in times past. Now, when it is recollected how general the practice was of recording on a monument the costume in fashion at the time of its execution, we perceive how fruitful a source of error is the too ready confidence in dates, if we presume the costume and it to be contemporaneous. But herein is the value of archæology as a critical science made manifest; for by a careful comparison of various instances all difficulty vanishes, and a correct appropriation can be made; so much so, indeed, that the dates, which might otherwise become a source of error, recover all their value and importance. The most forcible instance, perhaps, illustrative of the above, is shewn by the comparison of two brasses with the same date, Sir John Cobham, ob^t 1407, in Cobham Church, Kent; and that of Sir John Lisle, ob^t 1407, Thruxton, Hants. There are at least sixty years' difference between the execution of these two monuments. The character of the brass of Sir John Cobham may be understood by referring to that of Thomas Cheyne, Esq., 1368: it is indeed by the same hand. Side by side in Cobham chancel is also the monument of Sir Thomas Cobham, 1367, also by the same hand. These examples prove that of Sir John to be executed about the same time. To assist us further in our enquiry, we can refer to another brass in Cobham chancel

of the same date, 1407, to Sir Nicholas Hawberk, one of the five husbands of Lady Joan Cobham, granddaughter and heiress of Sir John. Another of Sir Reginald Braybroke, 1405, her second husband, may be added. Both these latter are in costume similar to the brass of Sir Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. Thus a comparison is easily made; and on these data, which might be largely extended, we may safely assume that the latter dates truly correspond with the costume. We thus arrive at this fact, that the brass of Sir John Cobham must have been executed forty years before his decease. Indeed, it not only commemorates him, but the founding of Cobham College in 1362; and as founder he holds a model in his hand. It therefore seems to suggest itself, that the placing a memorial to his brother in 1367 gave an opportunity of laying down one to himself; at the same time making it a record of the founding of the college a few years before. Let us now pass to the consideration of the brass of Sir John Lisle; and that its character may be understood, we will refer to that of Peter Halle, at Herne, Kent, the details of the costume being similar. But the latter having no date, to establish this a further reference is required, to the brasses of Baron Camoys, of Trotton, Sussex, 1419; Sir William Molyns, Stoke Pogeis, Bucks., 1425; and that of the cup-bearer to Henry V., at Bromham, Beds., 1430. All these possess the same characteristics; and one marked peculiarity is the fan-shaped appendages to the coudes or elbow-pieces. Many other examples might be given; but these sufficiently shew that the brass of Sir John Lisle belongs to the same period of execution. It was therefore not executed until twenty years after his decease; and thus two brasses having the same given date actually diverge sixty years from each other in costume. By this instance the necessity is shewn of collating several examples, if we would be certain of the execution of a monument being of one period with the date. On more than one occasion this memorial to Sir John Lisle has been pointed out as an early instance of complete plate armour, merely on account of the date."

The brasses termed *palimpsest* are well explained and illustrated in the Introduction to the volume, and are thus classified:—1. Those which have the reverses engraven; 2. Those in which an earlier memorial has been altered to a later date; and 3. The substitution of another inscription to an earlier monument. Two interesting examples have recently been discovered; the one at Harrow-on-the-Hill, published by the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, and reproduced here; the other discovered at Constantine, in Cornwall, and now for the first time, we believe, published. By the kindness of the Messrs. Waller we are enabled to lay the wood engraving before our readers, with the description:—

"The monument consists of an oblong plate, on which are represented, as in an oratory or chapel, the figures of a lady and gentleman, and between them an escutcheon of arms. Beneath them are a number of children: this portion, which is a separate plate, was partly mutilated. There is a marginal inscription, which commemorates 'Richard Geyrveys, esquier, and Jane his wife, dawghter of Thomas Trefusis, esquier.' The date is 1574; but the latter numeral has been subsequently added: it was, therefore, executed a little before. The reverse of the largest plate, having the figures, shews a portion of a knight in armour: it gives the face; and from it to a little below the waist. The head was, evidently, represented bare: he wears a jupon over his body, emblazoned with these arms—three crescents surmounted by a bendlet. The discovery of colour in the field shews it to have been white, or *argent*, and probably the crescents and bendlet were *sable*. A collar of



Palimpsest Brass, Harrow-on-the-Hill.

mail is about the neck, and the inner side of the arm shews the sleeves of the hauberk. The pommel of the sword is also given; and this character, together with details just described, fixes the date to the earlier part of the fifteenth century. The head lies upon a richly diapered cushion, supported by angels; there is a diapered background, and part of a canopy, rich in tabernacle-work, with figures of saints, so marked a feature in Flemish designs. That part which contains the figures of the children, has, on its reverse, the upper corner of what evidently belonged to the same monument. It consists of pinnacles of the canopy, portions of inscriptions, and fragments of one of the evangelists' symbols, St. Mark. The remnant of inscription contains name of month, of date, and 'Pray for the soul,' thus, APRIL . BIDT . VOER . DIE . CIEL."

From this and other instances it will be seen that the spoliation of monumental brasses, as of other memorials to the dead, is not confined to any particular time, and is not to be attributed solely to periods of violence. The barbarism is partly to be explained by the apathy and indifference to remote ancestral claims which the lapse of years produce naturally. Gratitude to perished progenitors and benefactors is very short-lived, and the feelings of all classes are in this respect equal; for though the wealthy and powerful may prolong the memory of ancestors by marble and metal, the day of destruction is only postponed. The bones of King Stephen, we are told, were thrown into the Swale that his coffin might be sold for old lead; and hundreds of monumental brasses have not even become palimpsest, but have gone to the melting-pot. In our own time we see the same spirit of destruction slowly but surely at work; and we could easily make out a long list of brasses and other church monuments removed, stolen, mutilated, or completely destroyed. The Messrs. Waller give some instances of recent destruction of brasses; but they by no means give a notion of the extent of the desecration. Let us hope that their exertions, exemplified in this beautiful volume, may call more general attention to these valuable monuments, and be the means of better preserving what yet remain.

In concluding our notice we cannot avoid expressing surprise that it should have been found necessary to allude to a very flagrant case of piracy, by which no less than fourteen of the plates of this work *have been mechanically reduced and published!* The plundered authors charitably omit the name of the unscrupulous depredator, but they add a few words which leave but little doubt of the identity. That they acted generously to him there can be no question; for throughout their work it is evident, by the frequent mention of contemporary investigators and writers, they have been propelled in their laborious undertaking by that liberal spirit and freedom from jealousy which ever distinguish the true and unselfish lovers of science and learning.

STUBBS' EDITION OF MOSHEIM*.

MR. STUBBS has here, just as in his *Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum*, gone through an amount of work out of all proportion to the traces of it which are visible to the ordinary reader. The labour of editing such a book as this must have been prodigious, and it must have been almost greater labour, at least a work of much greater difficulty, to add so little original matter as Mr. Stubbs has added. Again, in the continuation down to the present day, Mr. Stubbs has successfully accomplished a very difficult task, the full difficulties of which may not appear at first sight. Nothing would have been easier than to write a long story about the ecclesiastical history of the nineteenth century; nothing would have been easier than to write about it in a tone either of fervid partizanship or of philosophic indifference. But it must have been very difficult to write so short a story about it as Mr. Stubbs has written, to make that short story at once full, fair, and accurate, and, while not concealing the bias of his own mind, to deal perfect justice to every party, and to shew kindly sympathy with whatever is good in all of them. A sort of constant self-sacrifice must have reigned over the whole of Mr. Stubbs' editorship. He had to edit, and not to write for himself; he had not to edit a classical or mediæval author, in editing whom with notes, prefaces, and so forth, a man may easily make as great a display of himself and his peculiar ideas as in writing a book of his own. He had to edit a standard modern author, whose text was already almost hidden under a load of commentary, to edit, in short, the works of several earlier editors, as well as that of the original author. He had before him a subject with which he is perhaps more familiar than any man living, dealt with by a succession of writers, of whom we may be sure that not one has dealt with it exactly as he would have dealt with it himself. The temptation must have occurred in every page to omit, to add, to alter, to indulge in praise or blame or sarcasm, in short to bring himself and his own ideas forward every moment. Mr. Stubbs, with marvellous self-control, has kept himself completely in the background. He seems to have felt that his business was simply to edit what others had written, to revise and verify, to correct any positive errors, to bring the subject down to the latest discoveries of modern writers, to put his reader on a level with the readers

* "Institutes of Ecclesiastical History, Ancient and Modern. By John Laurence von Mosheim, D.D. A literal Translation from the original Latin, with copious additional Notes, original and selected, by James Murdock, D.D., and Henry Soames, M.A. Edited and brought down to the present time by William Stubbs, M.A." (Three Volumes. London: Longmans and Co., &c. 1863.)

of more recent works; but to let each man speak for himself, express his own views, and deal with the subject after his own fashion. This could have been no easy task for a man of Mr. Stubbs' profound learning, and, we may add, his evidently decided personal views. He must have often thought that he could treat this or that portion of his work better than Mosheim himself, still oftener that he could treat it better than Mosheim's commentators. Yet he has refrained from doing more than correcting a few actual mistakes, inserting a few additional references, and mentioning the most recent works on any subject, whether agreeing with his own views or not. Mr. Stubbs may not be in the habit of periodical criticism, and so he may not be so open to certain temptations as we should be ourselves. But we are quite sure that for any man of our own calling to edit a book on his own favourite subject in the way in which Mr. Stubbs has edited Mosheim would require a degree of self-control which we should not scruple to call heroic.

It may perhaps be asked whether, in the work of editing Mosheim, Mr. Stubbs has not been wasting his time and energies on a work unworthy of his powers. We think otherwise. There are many things which it is desirable to have done, but which cannot be done except by men who are capable of much greater things. Whole classes of antiquarian research fall under this head, and we are inclined to think that the editing of Mosheim does also. It is desirable that it should be edited, and it is desirable that, if it is edited, it should be edited in the best possible way. The book is a standard book, and it is not likely to be displaced from its rank in public estimation; it doubtless has its faults; it is easy to conceive a much better book; it might not be so easy to make one. Mr. Stubbs himself, we suspect, would think twice before he undertook such a job. If then Mosheim is to be retained and edited, the time of the first ecclesiastical scholar in England is not thrown away in editing it. The research and reflection which such a work must have involved cannot have been without a good effect upon the Editor himself. Mr. Stubbs is undoubtedly fit for much greater things than editing Mosheim; but we suspect that by editing Mosheim Mr. Stubbs has made himself even more fit for much greater things than he would otherwise have been.

The portion of the work in which Mr. Stubbs appears directly as an original writer is in the last sixty pages, where he continues down to the present time the History of the Church in the Nineteenth Century which had been begun by Mosheim's former Editor, Mr. Soames. A vast amount of matter has here to be compressed into a very narrow space, and matter provocative of controversy at every turn has to be treated in a way remote alike from indifference and from partizanship. This was a hard task, but Mr. Stubbs has accomplished it very successfully. The nature of the work excludes all pretence to eloquence, and mere grace

of composition is perhaps in no case Mr. Stubbs' strongest point. But the narrative is clear, straightforward, and unpretending. The great merit of the narrative is its thorough fairness. It is not hard to see what Mr. Stubbs' own theology is. He is evidently a decided, though moderate, High Churchman, alike removed, according to a formula now nearly forgotten, "from Romanism on the one hand and from Dissent on the other." Looking then on Mr. Stubbs as one of a school which has often been not unjustly reproached for the narrowness and isolation of its position, we the more admire the perfect candour which he displays towards all who differ from him in whatever direction. It is indeed more than candour, it is thorough and hearty sympathy for whatever is good on any side; and it is displayed not only towards foreign Churches, Catholic and Protestant, but, what is far more difficult, towards all contending parties within our own Church. Mr. Stubbs is a High Churchman, and he does not conceal the fact, but he shews the most generous appreciation of the virtues of the Evangelical School, and, while he laments the secession of those who have left our own communion for that of Rome, he laments it without a word of bitterness. The followers of Dr. Arnold and the authors of *Essays and Reviews* are clearly not to his liking, but he has no word against them that any candid admirer could complain of. Lord Ebury is indeed quietly described as "a philanthropic nobleman of more zeal than discretion," and the writings of Bishop Colenso, while they rouse Mr. Stubbs from his calmness, in no way lead him away from his gentleness. And all this is done in such a way that no one can for a moment suspect the writer of the least approach to indifference or of the slightest sacrifice of the principles to which he is himself attached.

In short, this sketch of modern Ecclesiastical History decidedly raises Mr. Stubbs in our estimation, high as was the place which he held in it already. His present task has given him little opportunity of displaying the qualities on which his reputation has hitherto rested, unwearied research in discovering the original sources of history, and a rare critical power in weighing the value of the evidence thus brought to light. A sketch of this sort, though not a mere compilation in any invidious sense, is of course no place for the display of any recondite learning. But it has given him an opportunity for the display of qualities higher still. It is comparatively easy, though it is what all people cannot do, to write with calmness and candour about the struggles between Regulars and Seculars eight or nine hundred years back. It is quite another thing to be able to write with calmness and candour about the "*Tracts for the Times*" and the "*Essays and Reviews*." A man who unites all these qualities is clearly marked out for some much greater work than any that he has hitherto attempted.

NAMES OF PLACES^a.

ANCIENT nomenclature is one of the most important of the very few sources we possess for a knowledge of the culture of our valleys at the period when they were occupied by the still heathen Alemanni, who established themselves permanently here. Hence we not only obtain information as to the names of the immigrants to whose share a portion of the usurped territory fell as booty, and the places where they settled themselves with their belongings, but we further learn that the new lords of the land, inferior in civilization to the Gallo-Roman inhabitants, rarely cared to establish themselves on the demolished sites of Roman occupation. They rather selected the hill-tops and valley-depths, where neither Roman dwellings had stood nor roads led, but where rich tracts of pasture and range of woodland offered advantages for their numerous herds and for the chase, as also ready material for the construction of their abodes. From this nomenclature, too, we further gather a number of important hints as to the general aspect of the country, and learn what useful vegetation the Romans had introduced among us; the kind of land they had devoted to agriculture, as that also which they had not cultivated.

To the most interesting of such names belong, as it seems to us, those which, by the expression *Betbur*, betoken localities where the Alemanni worshipped their gods, before their conversion to Christianity. However, before we proceed to a nearer consideration of this name, and the enumeration of the spots of worship which have been ascertained in our district^b, we will beg to refer to some passages in Grimm's *Mythologie*^c, which afford elucidation as to what we are to think on the subject of a German temple:—

“The conception of a temple among the Germans resolves itself into the notion of a holy spot, undisturbed by mortal hands, and fenced in and hidden by trees of natural growth. There dwells the Deity veiled in the rustling foliage; there is the open space, where the hunter is to offer the spoils of the chase, and the herdsman his horses, oxen, and the rams of his flock. It is not, however, meant to assert that this wood-worship exhausted the entire conceptions our forefathers entertained of the Deity and its attributes—it was but the principal one. Isolated gods might dwell on the mountain-heights, in rock-caverns, or in the streams, but the general, solemn, popular worship of the Deity had its seat in the forest. Through a course of centuries, up to the introduction of Christianity, endured this custom of worshipping the Deity in sacred woods and groves. In such forests do the gods dwell, that is to say, images (*simulacra* in human form) are not set up, but the sacred implements and altars stand in the forest, and the heads of beasts are hanging on the stems of the trees. So, too, is there no doubt that, even at a very early period,

^a A paper by Dr. F. Keller, in the *Anzeiger für Schweizerische Geschichte und Alterthumskunde*.

^b *Die Ortsnamen des Cantons Zürich aus den Urkunden gesammelt und erläutert von Dr. H. Meyer, in Band vi. der Mittheilungen der Antiq. Ges. von Zürich.*

^c cap. iv.

temples were erected to particular divinities, and rude images perchance set up therein. In the course of centuries, too, and perhaps more among some nations than others, this ancient forest-worship may have degenerated, and died out, through the erection of temples. Among the most weighty and important evidence for the setting up of idols is that of Walafrid Strabo, *Vita S. Galli*: 'Venerunt (Columbanus et Gallus) infra partes Alemanniæ ad fluvium, qui Lindimacus vocatur, juxta quem, ad superiora tendentes, pervenerunt Turicinum. Cumque per littus ambulantes venissent ad caput lacus ipsius, in locum qui Tucconia dicitur, placuit illis loci qualitas ad inhabitandum, porro homines ibidem commanentes crudeles erant et impii, simulacra colentes, idola sacrificiis venerantes, observantes auguria et divinationes, et multa quæ contraria sunt cultui divino, superstitione sectantes.' In the third and fourth centuries we have no account of heathen temples in Germany. In the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth centuries, *castra*, *templa*, *fana* appear among the Burgundians, Franks, Lombards, Alemanni, Anglo-Saxons, and Frisians. By *fanum* they often seem to have understood a building of smaller extent, and by *templum* one of a greater. I will admit it may be contested, on some evidence, that heathen German temples were meant; they might have been remaining Roman ones. In such case there would be a double possibility: the dominant Germans might have allowed several communities of the Gallo-Roman *cultus* to continue among them, or might have taken possession of the Roman buildings for the exercise of their own religion. As no critical investigation has hitherto been prosecuted of the state of belief among the Gauls, either immediately before or after the irruption of the Germans (for doubtless among the converts of that period there were some still heathen Gauls), it is difficult to decide on either supposition; both might have existed together. In the second case we might have temples of German heathenism still before us, even if buildings originally Roman had been converted into them.

"At an earlier period several expressions must have been in use for builded temples, as *Hof*, *Halla*, and others. A more obscure one is *petapur*, *bedebur*. The original meaning of this word is *delubrum*, *fanum*, from *bed* = *tisch* (table), *ara*, *altare*, *lectus*, and *bur*, *hütte* (bower?), but in the dative plural *büron* (a very common name of a place), 'bei den hütten;' the later *oratorium*, *capella*, *bethaus*."

In the canton of Zürich we find nine localities which bear the name *betbur*, in the districts of Affoltern, Brütten, Dorlikon, Niederhasli, Lindau, Horgen, Riffersweil, and Oetweil, where two *betburs* occur. At the first three of these villages the precise spot called *betbur* is remarkably covered with the rubbish of Roman houses. At the fourth, Roman remains are in the immediate vicinity; and the other localities are met with on rising ground, in some cases near, in others at a distance from the present villages. There is no doubt that all these *betburs* denote the worship-places of the still heathen Alemanni during the sixth century. Had they been used for Christian worship surely in one or other of these little places an *oratorium*, a church, would have grown out of the primitive *bethaus*. We must rather assume that in the first three localities German rites succeeded the Roman *cultus*. If even it is not possible to meet with the remains of such heathen Alemannic shrines (*bethäuser*), or to form an idea of their outline or plan, it is still for the interest of archæology to search out such places as bear the name *betbur*. We would therefore pray our readers to acquaint us with its possible occurrence elsewhere—say, in English local nomenclature.

LEADEN COFFIN FOUND AT BISHOPSTOKE, HANTS.

THE discovery of this coffin was the subject of papers read before the Society of Antiquaries and the British Archæological Association in January last^a. The following is the substance of Mr. F. J. Baigent's account, given to the "Hampshire Chronicle."

"The discovery was made (January 16, 1864) by some labourers whilst procuring gravel for the purpose of repairing the permanent way of the South-Western Railway, on a piece of land adjoining the railway embankment, about a mile on this side of the Bishopstoke Junction. This land is rented for that purpose of Mr. Chamberlayne, of Cranbury Park. At a distance of about 5 ft. below the surface of the land, which had been for many years used for agricultural purposes, they drove their pick into some foreign substance, which, on examination, turned out to be a piece of lead. On clearing away the gravel, a leaden cist was exposed to view. The lower part was somewhat injured by the pressure or falling in of the earth, and a similar pressure had begun to take effect on the right side of the coffin. On attempting to remove the lid or covering, the lead, weakened by corrosion, gave way and parted into several pieces, and fragments of the lead as well as some of the earth fell into the coffin. The pieces of the now broken lid being removed, a skeleton was exposed to view. The lower extremities were, however, wanting, and had probably perished in the commencement of the excavation, as it was into the lower end of the cist that the workmen had struck their pickaxes. The sinking of one side of the lid had depressed the right ribs, and caused a more early decay of that side of the body. The left ribs remained undisturbed. Above the right shoulder were fragments of glass vessels, broken in all probability by the unskilful opening of the coffin. The earth having been cleared away from the sides, the broken cist was removed with some care to a workshop about a quarter of a mile below the Station.

"A communication of the circumstances of this discovery having been made to me by the railway officials, I proceeded on Tuesday (Jan. 19) to Bishopstoke, and on entering the building where it had been deposited began at once to arrange the pieces of the lid, and of the lower part of the coffin, and the broken portions of the sides, so as to enable me to make an exact sketch. There appears to have been three or perhaps four bottles, or lachrymatories, of a thin, yellowish, pale green-coloured sparkling glass. Of these bottles one appears to have had straight sides, another was of a form somewhat resembling a soda-water bottle, whilst a third was of a much more globular form, and the glass of the thinnest description. There were no traces of handles, and the only attempt at ornament was a single and double line or ring marked upon the most perfect of the three necks. These rings are simply scratched, and may have been turned upon a lathe. The leaden coffin measured 5 ft. 6 in. in length inside, and its interior breadth was 16 or 16½ in., and the depth at the sides gave 9½ in. It was of uniform width throughout, and made out of one piece of lead by the corners being cut out, and the sides and ends being turned up and lapped over for about an inch. The lid was made in a similar manner, and was lapped over the top of the coffin to the depth of 3 in. The lead was at least a quarter of an inch in thickness, and was devoid of ornament. No inscription was discernible, and after a careful search no coins or other relics could be discovered.

^a See pp. 334, 340, 341, of the present Number.

"The remains are, in all probability, those of a noble Roman lady, of small and delicate frame, who died at an early age (not more than 25, if so old).

"The coffin, when discovered, was nearly due east and west, the head lying to the west. From an inspection of the spot, it is quite evident that there was a coffin of wood, in which the leaden one had been enclosed; blackened fragments of decayed wood were abundant below and round the sides of the place where it had been dug out.

"As a large portion of the land still remains undisturbed, though marked out for excavation, it is not unlikely that other relics may be brought to light in the immediate neighbourhood of this interment. In 1809 two leaden coffins, void of ornament, and of a similar construction, were found in a Roman tomb at Southfleet, Kent. Similar coffins have also been found at York, one of which is in the Museum of that city, and another in that of my deceased friend, the late Mr. Bateman, of Youlgrave, Derbyshire; but I am not aware of any previous discovery of a similar character in this county."

In this last paragraph it is possible Mr. Baigent is in error, unless there are two leaden coffins in Mr. Bateman's Museum. There is a remarkably fine example, not found at York, but at Colchester, where with others it was destined for the melting-pot, but was saved (through the instrumentality of the late Mr. Wire) by Mr. Roach Smith.

[Since this letter was communicated, another leaden coffin has been discovered in Gloucestershire, as will be seen by reference to our Correspondence^b.]

PROPOSED RESTORATION OF ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, SANDWICH.

NEARLY eight years ago we spoke of the state of this sacred edifice in terms that are quite applicable at the present day. We observed:—"The church is of good size, but the walls are here covered with a crop of rank herbage, there vilely patched with plaster or brick; windows are some half closed up, others wholly so; unsightly clumps of brick-work alone seem to sustain some parts of the fabric; the tower [a fine Norman structure] is weather-worn, and the stone is decaying, but it still looks solid, and we may hope it will endure until better times shall restore some degree of comeliness to the whole^c." These "better times" we venture to hope are drawing nigh, as the Incumbent (Rev. E. N. Braddon) has put forth an appeal for the sum of £5,000 to enable him to restore the church to something like its pristine state, and as it is surpassed by very few in Kent either in architectural detail or historic interest, we can hardly doubt that he will be successful. We therefore beg to direct the attention of our readers to Mr. Braddon's advertisement, which will be found in another part of the present Number.

^b See p. 365, of the present Number.

^c GENT. MAG., July, 1856, p. 68.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Jan. 14. W. TITE, Esq., M.P., V.-P., in the chair.

Mr. BROWN, of Winchester, exhibited a leaden figure in low relief of Our Lord in the type of the Man of Sorrows. It was dug up about twenty years ago on a hill called Magdalen, formerly, (as Mr. Brown states,) the site of a monastery.

POPHAM LETHBRIDGE, Esq., exhibited a Russo-Greek brass crucifix, flanked and surmounted, as usual, with subjects in panels from Scripture. The inscriptions were in Slavonic.

CHARLES REED, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an oak carving of a figure of St. Andrew. It may be conjectured to have been one of the figures surmounting a screen. The Saint was represented leaning on the cross saltire which bears his name, and passing his arm round the upper dexter limb. It was bought by Mr. Reed, in Wales.

JOHN IRVING, Esq., of Lea, Gloucestershire, exhibited some wooden and iron implements found 300 ft. below the surface at the junction of the ancient and modern workings in the Watbury Brook iron-mines in the Forest of Dean. A ladder found in the same locality, and shaped out of a solid perforated plank, was exhibited before this Society on April 11, 1861. (Proceedings, N.S., vol. i. p. 369.) Mr. Irving stated that iron implements are rarely met with, and that the collection exhibited this evening was superior to any found elsewhere. It consisted of five polished iron implements, of different dimensions and types, which may be called a pick and a hammer in one, and of a sixth adze-shaped tool; also of six wooden implements, which may be comprised under the general name of shovels. From the condition of the edges and points of the iron tools they can have been subjected to little if any use. The mines of Gloucestershire have been known from a very early time. We read of them in the Domesday Survey, and from a MS. in the Hales Collection in the Library of Lincoln's Inn we find that as many as seventy forges were at work in the reign of Edward I. It is stated that when our ancestors went to work there in the Middle Ages they found cinders still rich with ore, which the imperfect engineering of earlier times had failed to turn to good account. But whether this

statement points to Roman times, and still more whether the implements exhibited this evening are Roman, may fairly be doubted.

The Secretary, C. KNIGHT WATSON, read a paper by W. Tite, Esq., M.P., V.-P., on some remains recently discovered at Chester. It appeared that in the autumn of last year Mr. Tite was passing through Chester, when his attention was attracted to a photograph in a shop window of some apparent Roman remains, which led him to make further inquiries, when he found they were discovered in digging the foundations for rebuilding the old inn in Bridge-street, Chester, called the "Feathers"—a building supposed to be as old as the time of Edward III^a. On further examining these excavations, Mr. Tite found the distinct remains of a small temple or shrine. This temple originally consisted of twenty-four Corinthian columns, four at each end and eight on each side. Of these, ten remain in their places—that is, there were ten bases and considerable portions of the shafts. Other fragments of the shafts and portions of the capitals were found in the rubbish, and the foundations of the twenty-four were to be recognised. The diameter of the columns was 2 ft. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ in., and the intervals or intercolumniations about 11 ft. 9 in. Round this small temple, which doubtless had a statue in the middle, were the remains of the baths, one of which (supposed to be the hypocaust) was the subject of the photograph exhibited in the shops of Chester. The discovery had excited much interest in Chester, and in the local papers accounts of the discoveries had constantly appeared. The Marquis of Westminster, to whom the land belonged, had requested the site to be cleared out, and his architect, Mr. Hodgkinson, had ably seconded his wishes. The account of the discovery appears to be the following. In the month of June last, in digging the foundations, the workmen came upon two distinct portions of ancient buildings. On the eastern side was a space of about 23 ft. square, which was supposed to be the hypocaust of a bath, from the presence of between sixty and seventy stone pillars, 32 in. high, with capitals 12 in. in size, somewhat similar to those discovered in the buried city of Wroxeter. The absence, however, of any blue tiles, led Mr. Tite to infer that these pillars were merely intended to protect from damp the superincumbent tessellated pavements. About a fortnight after the discovery of this so-called hypocaust there was found to the north of it the base of a Roman column, 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter across the top, and 4 ft. 8 in. high, resting on a square block of red sandstone, standing on the maiden rock. At the distance of 11 ft. 9 in. the base of a second column of similar mouldings and proportions was met with, and subsequently a third and a fourth, between the last of which are the remains of a Roman wall, 14 ft. deep, cut in the solid

^a GENT. MAG., July 1863, p. 67; Aug., p. 209.

rock. In the front of these bases, and at a distance of $39\frac{1}{2}$ ft., have been discovered the bases of six columns, forming part of the other side of the temple. This was the state of things when these remains were fortunately seen by Mr. Tite. He immediately perceived that the ruins were of the same date and character as those discovered at Bath in 1780, and which are extremely well exhibited in the works of Lysons and Carter, and also preserved with great care in the Museum of that city. Mr. Tite caused a careful plan to be taken of all the remains, in which he was much assisted by Mr. Hodgkinson. In the paper read he stated that though, in Britain, Roman walls, pavements, arches, &c., were constantly found, yet he had never before seen the remains of any columnar architecture: even London had never produced any traces of such decorations. The paper was further illustrated by remarks on the city of Chester, the Deva of the Britons and the Castra of the Romans, the residence of the tenth legion, called "Victoria Victrix," and forming a garrison of 5,000 men. There were drawings also of the ruins as Mr. Tite saw them, photographs, and a beautiful restoration of the whole building, with its baths, palæstra, gardens, &c., a restoration of the temple or shrine, which must have been 110 ft. long by 39 ft. 6 in. in width, and a comparison of the Corinthian order at Chester, and its ornaments, as compared with those found at Bath. The paper was received with much satisfaction, and it was considered fortunate that so complete an account of remains so interesting had been thus accidentally preserved, as it appears that except the bases, capitals, and fragments deposited in the Museum at Chester, the whole of the remains have now been swept away to construct the foundations of the new buildings.

Jan. 21. J. WINTER JONES, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

Dr. LEARED exhibited a silver-gilt belt-ornament, or clasp, from Iceland, stated to be three hundred years old.

GEORGE MANNERS, Esq., laid before the Society a magnificent exhibition of about three hundred autographs, forming a portion of his collection, and illustrating principally the reigns of the Georges. The exhibition was accompanied by an able and elaborate paper, giving an account of the collection generally, and an abstract in particular of such of the letters and documents exhibited as seemed to call for special notice. Each autograph was illustrated by an engraving of the writer's portrait.

Jan. 28. FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.

Mr. BAIGENT, of Winchester, communicated an account of a Roman lead coffin, containing a skeleton and some glass vessels, recently discovered near Winchester^b. This communication was illustrated with drawings by the exhibitor.

^b See p. 330 of the present Number.

CAPTAIN CHRISTY exhibited, through Henry Christy, Esq., F.S.A., a gold coin of Cunobelin (weight $83\frac{1}{2}$ grains) found at Cudham, in Kent. It was struck at Camulodunum, which has generally been believed to be Colchester.

R. G. HALIBURTON, Esq., F.S.A., communicated from Nova Scotia an account of, and relics from, a Micmac Kitchenmidden, in Cornwallis. The interest of this valuable communication was much enhanced by the exhibitions which accompanied it, and by the discussions which ensued.

HENRY CHRISTY, Esq., F.S.A., who has taken so active a part in investigating, at very great expense, the remains of primeval man, contributed on this occasion a section of Danish Kjøkkenniödden—that is, a block cut out from one of these huge beds of “kitchen-refuse,” as they are called, put into a box on the spot, and sent *in statu quo* to England. Also some relics from Danish refuse-heaps, plates of other such relics, and bones and flint implements from Les Eyzies, in Dordogne, and other caves in the south of France.

Mr. LUBBOCK likewise contributed some very interesting relics, and at the invitation of the Chairman, opened the discussion which ensued. He was followed by Mr. Franks, Mr. Christy, Dr. Falconer, and John Evans, Esq., F.S.A. A wish was expressed that further particulars should be obtained from Mr. Haliburton as to the Kitchenmidden which had formed the subject of this communication.

Feb. 4. WILLIAM TITE, Esq., M.P., V.-P., in the chair.

This being the night appointed for the ballot, no papers were read. The following gentlemen were found to be duly elected. They are named in the order of the dates of their proposals respectively:—Ordinary Members—Samuel Sharp, William Lindsay Watson, Arthur Chilver Tupper, George Manners, John Daniel Thomas Niblett, Richard Rogers Coxwell Rogers, Thomas Brocklebank, M.A., Davyd William Nash, William George Clark, M.A., William White. M. De Cousse-maker as Honorary Fellow.

The SECRETARY read the Addresses to the Queen and to the Prince and Princess of Wales on the birth of an infant Prince, which the President and Council had drawn up and transmitted to the proper quarter.

Notice was given that the President had appointed as Auditors for the year 1864, Sir John Boileau, Bart., Dr. William Smith, Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq., Thomas Lewin, Esq.

Feb. 11. The President, EARL STANHOPE, in the chair.

A letter was read from the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in acknowledgment of the Address which the Society of Antiquaries had submitted to the

Queen as Patron of the Society, and which Her Majesty had been pleased to receive very graciously.

On the motion of the President a special vote of thanks was awarded to George Ticknor, Esq., Honorary Fellow, for his "Life of the Great American Historian, Prescott," that evening presented to the Society; any token of kindly feeling from the States of North America being at the present moment peculiarly valuable. Mr. Evans was also congratulated for the completion of his elaborate work on "British Coins," which he had laid upon the table that evening.

R. L. ROUMIEU, Esq., exhibited fragments of some British urns which had been found in Victoria Park, and which were interesting on account of the extreme rarity of such remains in the neighbourhood of London.

Major COOPER COOPER, F.S.A., exhibited a polished stone celt, found near a heap of gravel in Westoning in Bedfordshire.

W. L. LAWRENCE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a Roman key found at Withington, Gloucestershire, and two keys and a hook from West Wycombe.

Mr. BLACK read a second portion of his paper on Roman London, which elicited an animated discussion from Mr. Lewin and Mr. Alfred White, Fellows of the Society.

Feb. 18. EARL STANHOPE, President, in the chair.

A letter was read from General Knollys in reply to the address laid by this Society before their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on the birth of an infant Prince.

Major COOPER COOPER, F.S.A., exhibited eight photographs of heads carved in oak. The headdress was in each case of a fanciful and semi-Turkish character, which it is difficult to believe was ever worn, though it is sometimes figured in old German prints. One of them bore the letters s. p. q. A., where the A might stand for *Alemannus* or for *Augsburg*, while the s. p. q. would more obviously be *Senatus Populusque*.

EDMUND WATERTON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited two ivory carvings, probably English work of the fourteenth century, representing scenes from the Passion of our Lord. The expression of some of the faces was extremely fine, but the hands were in many instances coarse.

EARL STANHOPE proceeded to lay before the Society his promised communication on a portrait of Sir Michael Stanhope, therewith exhibited, which bears beneath the coat of arms an inscription occupying the place ordinarily filled by a motto, but which may be said to have hitherto baffled all attempts at a solution. In the course of this communication Lord Stanhope read a letter addressed to him by the late Lord Macaulay, in which it was suggested that the inscription might be in cabalistic characters; the rather as Sir Michael was represented hold-

ing an open watch (which we may remark had *two* sevens and *no* pointers on the dial), as if casting a horoscope, probably his own. A very interesting discussion followed the reading of this paper, and the President was kind enough to accede to a wish expressed by the meeting that the portrait should remain here for some weeks for the inspection of those Fellows who might be ambitious of effecting a solution of the riddle which had that evening been laid before the Society. The quarterings in the coat were as follows:—1. Coat of Stanhope (ermine and gules); 2. Maulovel (three wolves passant); 3. Longvillers (sable, a bend between six cross crosslets argent); 4. Lexington (argent, three saltires sable). Above these arms appears the Stanhope crest of the lion and castle.

The Rev. J. MAPLETON communicated some rubbings from rocks in Argyleshire, similar to those which have been found in the north of England, and which are now occupying the attention of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, to whose zeal and liberality in such matters the Director invited the attention of the meeting. On these rubbings the Director made some interesting remarks.

The SECRETARY here read a paper "On Human Sacrifices among the Romans," from the pen of W. B. Donne, Esq., Licenser of Plays. The subject is one to which Lord Stanhope called attention in his volume of *Miscellanies*, and this is the second paper with which the Society has in consequence been favoured. Mr. Donne's paper consisted largely of passages from Greek and Latin authors, which will be better relished when read in the *Archæologia* than they could have been if read at the meeting. The Secretary, however, gave a brief abstract of their general purport.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Feb. 5. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.P.S.A., in the chair.

The Secretary reported further proceedings regarding the Roman tumuli at Bartlow, Essex, which, as stated at the previous meeting, were in jeopardy through the projected construction of a branch of the Great Eastern Railway^c. At the request of the Committee, the Rev. Edward Hill had consented to examine the course of the line, for which an Act of Parliament was obtained during the last Session, and conveyance of the land completed by the Viscount Maynard, on whose estates the Bartlow Hills are situated. Mr. Hill stated the results of his visit to Bartlow, in company with some influential residents in the neighbourhood, who take interest in the preservation of the Roman grave-hills. He was of opinion that the projected line, carried at the foot of one of the most remarkable and best preserved of these unique tumuli, and rendering a deep cutting immediately at its base requisite, must prove seriously injurious to that interesting monument. It has been considered that the sacrifice might be made of a portion of the adjacent small hill, which suffered mutilation long since through injudicious excavations by Sir Busick Harwood, and is comparatively of minor interest. A resolution was proposed by Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, M.P., seconded by Mr. W. S. Walford, strongly recommending an alteration in the gra-

^c See previous proceedings for the purpose of obviating this threatened vandalism, GENT. MAG., Feb. 1864, pp. 190, 193.

dient of the line, so that the cutting between the hills might be reduced in depth; and also pointing out the advantage which would accrue from a deviation in the line so as to take a course more distant from the base of the principal hill. The Parliamentary proceedings and conveyance of land being unfortunately completed last year, no effectual change of the line, it is feared, is now attainable.

The Secretary read a communication, received through Mr. C. S. Greaves, Q.C., from Mr. Frank Calvert, concerning the Site and Remains of Gergis, in the Troad. Mr. Calvert has carefully examined the remains on Balli-Dagh, near Bournabashi, the site of Troy, according to Le Chevalier's hypothesis; also the Acropolis, the vestiges of the city walls, and the four tumuli which are supposed to appertain to the Trojan heroes; and, as a result of his investigations, came to the conclusion that all these belong to a period posterior to that of the well-built Homeric Troy. He is inclined to believe the site to be that of the ancient Gergis, a city whose geographical position has yet to be identified. Its name, variously given by different writers, is not mentioned by Homer; and it may therefore be inferred that the place did not exist contemporarily with Troy. The name occurs first in Herodotus, who states that the inhabitants were considered remaining descendants of the ancient Teucrians, and that they were subdued together with the Æolians, who inhabited the territory of Ilium, by Hymeas, son-in-law to Darius. That Gergis cannot have been situate far from Ilium (*Novum*), may be gathered from the passage in Herodotus, and from the statement of Livy, that Rhæteum and Gergithus were added to the territory of the Trojans. Gergis was finally destroyed by King Attalus of Pergamus, who transplanted its inhabitants to another place, and incorporated their territory with that of Ilium Novum. Mr. Calvert had previously sent several interesting communications on the ancient geography of the Troad.

General Lefroy having sent for exhibition a tilting-helm recently acquired for the Royal Artillery Museum at Woolwich, a short memoir on this remarkable example was given by Mr. J. Hewitt, who attributed it to the close of the fifteenth century. It formed part of the well-known collection of Mr. Brocas, of Wokefield, Berkshire, and has since been in the possession of several other owners, by one of whom it was presented to the Museum at Richmond, not long since dispersed. As a sample of the knightly tilting-helm, it is an exceedingly fine specimen, and is remarkable for singular contrivances for attaching the defence to the breast and back plates; the former consisting of a perforated iron bar moving on a hinge, the latter being an iron buckle of peculiar construction to receive a strap fixed to the back-plate. These appliances have not been found on any other headpiece which had come under Mr. Hewitt's observation; the weight of the helm is more than 22 lbs., its height is 18 in.

The Rev. H. M. Scarth, Prebendary of Wells, gave a detailed report of numerous interesting discoveries made at Wroxeter since the meeting of the Institute at Gloucester^d, when he described the vestiges of Uriconium which had been brought to light up to that date. The later discoveries consist of inscriptions, sepulchral deposits, pottery, with some relics and ornaments of unusual occurrence. Not less than seven

^d See also GENT. MAG., Sept. 1863, p. 305.

engraved gems have been found, the last being a curious intaglio set in an iron ring; the device is a fawn springing out of a nautilus-shell.

Mr. Samuel Dodd brought a facsimile of the inscribed slab near Penzance, briefly noticed in Murray's "Handbook for Cornwall." It once formed a foot-bridge over a mountain rivulet between Gulval and Madron. The inscription, one of the remarkable class of relics probably of the Roman-British period, upon which much light has been thrown by Professor Westwood, has been thus read—QVENATAU BELIDINUI FILIUS. This curious monument was described by Borlase, its existence having been known in 1700 to Edward Lluyd. It is figured in the "Antiquities of Cornwall," with the proposed reading ICDINUI FILIUS.

A series of unpublished engravings of Etruscan palstaves and celts of bronze in the collection of Mr. Westropp, of Cork, was brought by the learned author of "Ancient Gems," the Rev. C. W. King. These examples differ in many respects from the bronze weapons or implements of their class found in our own country, in France or Germany, and they present a group of no slight interest for the purposes of comparison, in prosecuting the vexed question of the use and origin of these singular objects, occurring in such remarkable variety of types.

Mr. W. Warwick King exhibited drawings of the Roman sarcophagus and leaden coffins, one of them ornamented with escallop shells, lately found at East Ham, Essex; also of Samian vessels with other relics accompanying the interments then brought to light, and to which the attention of the Institute had been called by Mr. Colquhoun and the Rev. E. F. Boyle at the meeting in January.

Among other subjects brought for examination was a group of curiously chased objects of silver, of unknown use, collected in India by the late General Mundy, and recently acquired by Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., by whom they were submitted to the meeting. They consisted of a model of a *musnud*, or throne, with its canopy resembling an umbrella, richly chased spoons, a salver bearing a Sanscrit inscription, a highly ornamented cylindrical vessel, a diminutive bell, ingeniously constructed ornaments in form of fish, with moveable scales, &c. Some of these relics are believed to be of considerable antiquity.

Mr. Nunneley, Hon. Curator of the Museum of the Philosophical and Literary Society at Leeds, sent from that institution a Saxon brooch of silvered metal, partly gilt, and enriched with niello, pieces of garnet, and a central boss of a piece of shell; it was found with human remains, an iron shield boss, weapons, &c., as it is believed, near Dover. This beautiful ornament resembles those in the Faussett collection, found in Kent, and exhibited by Mr. Mayer in the temporary museum at the meeting of the Institute at Rochester. The specimen in the Leeds Museum was formerly in the collection at Bramham Park, belonging to the late G. Lane Fox, Esq. By obliging permission of Mr. Nunneley, a beautiful gold ring found at Fountains Abbey was also exhibited; it bears the posy *SUVENE VOUS*, with little flowers, originally enamelled, and trefoils. Also a silver ring with ten knobs, and the head engraved with the sacred monogram I.H.S., and the symbol of the three nails. With these were sent two small hones, or burnishing stones, of curious fashion, found at Denton, near North Cave, in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

Mr. W. Burges brought for inspection a beautiful covered cup encrusted with mother of pearl, a chalice set with precious stones, and a knife and fork decorated with filagree-work of the seventeenth cen-

tury; also a photograph of an exquisitely illuminated leaf, in possession of M. Alexandre de la Herche, of Beauvais; it displays four miniatures of the most delicate execution, of French art in the fifteenth century; the subjects being *Savage Life*, a family in the desert, contrasted with *Ease*, a charming representation of an industrious carpenter, in a well-furnished workshop, with his wife and child. The other subjects are squalid *Misery* in a hovel, and *Wealth*, an exquisite interior of a wealthy burgher's dining-hall, with every luxury, a rich cupboard of plate, &c.

A short notice was received from Mr. C. Winston, calling attention to the recent discovery of Roman relics near Bishopstoke, consisting of a leaden coffin, glass vessels, and other ancient objects of interest^e.

At the ensuing meeting of the Institute, Mr. Winston will exhibit some of his admirable drawings of painted glass, being reproductions of the curious subjects from the legend of St. Thomas of Canterbury, in Nettlested Church, Kent, with other decorations, figures of saints, &c. A memoir by the Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P., will also be read, "On the Circular Dwellings on Holyhead Mountain known as the Irishmen's Huts," and the results of his excavations of those ancient vestiges upon his estates. Mr. C. Reed, F.S.A., who brought before the Society of Antiquaries certain conclusive facts relating to the iniquitous traffic in fictitious antiquities of lead alleged to have been found in metropolitan improvements, has kindly promised to give a statement of his enquiries into this successful deception, by which unwary collectors have again been entrapped in the recent course of railway operations in London. These malpractices have in consequence taken a more extensive range, and it is desirable that the antiquarian collector should receive timely caution. Some interesting facts will also be brought forward at the March meeting in connection with the engraved symbols upon rocks on the flanks of the Cheviots, of which drawings were shewn by Dr. Bruce on a previous occasion, by the liberal permission of the Duke of Northumberland. The impulse given to the investigation of these mysterious markings through His Grace's enquiries has already brought to light analogous facts in other parts of the British islands.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Jan. 27. GEORGE VERE IRVING, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

Mr. Irvine exhibited the upper half of an exceedingly rare embossed tile discovered on the site of Whitland Abbey, Caermarthenshire. In the centre was depicted the Holy Lamb, supporting the banner of the Cross encircled by a band holding four shields charged as follows:—1. A bend; 2. Two bars; 3. A chevron; 4. A cross. Between the shields are placed a peacock, peahen, dragon, and lion, and in the spandrels fleurs-de-lis. It is of the thirteenth century.

Mr. Cuming exhibited an encaustic tile of the fourteenth century found in North Wales, stamped with the device of a rose of five petals. It has been glazed.

Mr. S. Wood exhibited some relics discovered at Maidstone: an encaustic tile of the time of Edward I., a polychromic gally tile, small iron knife with ivory handle, having the pommel and ferrule inlaid

^e See p. 330 of the present Number.

with gold, and a black leather shoe, with high heel, of a red colour, and the long square toe of the reign of William and Mary. Mr. Wood also exhibited two gally tiles with a geometric pattern of Morisco design.

Capt. Tupper exhibited some forgeries of antiquities purchased by a friend of a man dressed as a "navvy" at St. Paul's Chain, whence he stated they had been obtained. Mr. Gould exhibited two others from Dowgate Hill, and Mr. Leven stated that within a short time as much of this rubbish as would fill a large wheelbarrow had been brought to the British Museum. Mr. Cuming stated that all these specimens tasted of nitric acid, into which they had been dropped from the plaster of Paris moulds in which they were made. A key in lock-metal exhibited was of a novel character of this but too successful species of fraud, and antiquaries should be more careful.

The Chairman on the part of Mr. Greenshields of Kerse exhibited photographs of a discovery made in excavating at Carlisle, representing an ossuary of stone, containing a large bottle with incinerated remains, a terra-cotta lamp, and small urn placed at the mouth of the vessel, upon which were found several iron objects, which by extensive oxydation had assumed the form of figures, and had been conjectured to have been Penates. They are simply rusty nails, and were exhibited to the meeting. Also the photograph of another smaller ossuary, with a terra-cotta urn, the figure of a lion devouring some animal, and a portion of a sepulchral slab commencing D. M., and terminating with the end of a name, RIVS. There was likewise exhibited a portion of a Roman sepulchral slab giving the representation of the feet and part of the dress probably of a female, beneath which could be read,

D. M.

AN . LVCILIE . VIX . AN . LV

found in a field at Carlisle.

Mr. Planché read an account of the discovery of a stone coffin having on the lid a cross of the thirteenth century, found in Ash Church, near Sandwich. It had been the resting-place of an ecclesiastic, concerning whom Mr. Planché made some ingenious conjectures.

Mr. Baigent communicated the particulars of the discovery of a leaden coffin at Bishopstoke, Hants., on the 16th of January^f. The Rev. E. Kell sent also a notice of this discovery, and Mr. J. D. Smith drawings of the coffin and glass, and the subject was referred over to the next meeting for comparison.

Mr. George Collins exhibited two photographs of the Bartlow Hills, threatened with destruction by a proposed line of railway. The Association had strongly expressed its opinion against the removal of objects so interesting to historians and antiquaries, and well known by the papers of the late Gage Rokewode, Esq., in the *Archæologia*. There can be but little doubt that the directors and engineer of the railway will pay attention to the representations so strongly made by Societies and private individuals, and avoid injury to these interesting objects.

Feb. 10. NATHANIEL GOULD, Esq., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

John Westby Gibson, Esq., Warren-street, Pentonville, and John Cordy Wootton, Esq., of Ealing, were elected Associates.

^f See p. 330, of the present Number.

Presents to the library were received from the Royal Society, Mr. Ferguson, and others.

The Chairman called attention to the practice of "navvies" offering coins for sale as having just been found in excavations, and produced some examples lately obtained by him from a man at Dowgate Hill. Among them are two Greek coins, one of Antiochus XII., the other of Syracuse. The remainder were Roman, a first-brass of Aulus Vitellius (an Italian cast of the sixteenth century), a second-brass of Caracalla struck for Perinthus in Thrace, the reverse presenting Hercules and the Mænalian stag, a first-brass of Severus Alexander, and a small Byzantine coin of the tenth century.

Mr. Gunston exhibited several objects lately discovered on the site of the Steelyard, London:—a small steel slider in the shape of a shield charged with a doe's head on a wreath of the sixteenth century; brass seal with device as found on merchants' signets of the fifteenth century, giving the name HILDEBR—ADIDEY SPLIGROD; a brass ferule belonging to an ink-horn, with a monogram O and A; an oval seal of brass with the Pleiades as a device, which may probably also have been regarded as an amulet by some mariner. Upon this device, and the employment of the seven stars as a sign, Mr. Cuming made several observations. Mr. Cuming and Mr. Gunston produced some examples of Perpetual Almanacs, one of which was of lead, found in 1863 in the Fleet River, and was of the middle of the seventeenth century.

Mr. Wood exhibited three aprons of elegantly embroidered muslin belonging to the time of George II., and intended to be worn over the enormous hoops of that day. They were each 3 ft. in length, and in width respectively 4, 4½, and 5 ft. at the bottom. The flounce of a dress of a Lady Ashley of that time was also exhibited worked in chain-stitch, with tendrils, sprigs, &c.

The Rev. Mr. Kell, F.S.A., gave a description of the finding of the coffin and glass at Barton, near Bishopstoke Station, Hants., detailed by Mr. Baigent at the previous meeting. He confirmed that gentleman's account, and added some particulars derived from his own observation. He also produced a portion of the leaden coffin in a much oxydized state, and a portion of the glass, the pieces of which, together with other of the remains, he regretted to say, had been taken away by persons in a very indiscriminate manner. References were made to the discovery of other Roman leaden coffins in this country, and Mr. Kell produced drawings of the coffin, also of the portions of glass, and of the probable figure they may have presented when entire, having in some respects the character of Saxon glass. The subject gave rise to a long and interesting discussion, and Mr. T. Wright, F.S.A., expressed his opinion that the glass found at Bishopstoke belonged to the late Roman period, and was probably imported from the Continent. The great glass works of the later Roman period appear to have been on the banks of the Rhine and in the north of Gaul, and they seem to have been continued into the Frankish period. In answer to an enquiry made by Mr. Pettigrew as to the discovery of a leaden coffin in Saxon graves, Mr. Wright said he thought one had been found at Osengall, in the Isle of Thanet. It was regarded as an interment of a very late date, and as a proof of the continued existence in this island of a mixture of Saxon and Roman population.

The Rev. Mr. Kell exhibited a light-coloured celt lately found at

Botley, Hants., not unlike in colour (probably derived from the gravelly soil) two specimens from the same county preserved in the British Museum.

Mr. Irvine exhibited prints of pavements in Mr. Lawson's collection at Aldborough visited by the Association at the late Congress, and of the principal pavements at Leicester, also inspected by the Association at the Leicester Congress. He likewise exhibited a photograph of a Roman pavement found at the south-west corner of the town of Dorchester, hitherto undescribed. The character of this pavement is almost Gothic. The papers intended to be read were postponed to a future meeting, the exhibitions and discussions having exhausted the time devoted to the sitting.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Jan. 18 Professor T. L. DONALDSON, President, in the chair.

Mr. C. F. Hayward, Hon. Sec., called attention to specimens exhibited on the table of Boyle's draughtless ventilators, which had been patented as a method for admitting air into a room by means of apertures in the glass of a window filled in with wire gauze. Mr. Hayward said he had adopted one of these ventilators and found it to fulfil the conditions claimed for it in a satisfactory manner. The President announced the decease since the last meeting of Mr. Joseph Woods, F.S.A., Honorary Member of the Institute, a patriarch of the profession, editor of the fourth volume of Stuart's "Athens," and author of "Letters of an Architect from France, Italy, and Greece in the year 1828." The President read a memoir of the deceased, who expired at Lewes, on the 12th of January, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

Mr. John Whichcord, F.S.A., Fellow, then read a paper, "On Hydraulic Lifts." The author stated that the application of hydraulic power in its various modifications to the saving of manual labour in large hotels and other establishments, had created a complete revolution in the building of modern edifices of that description, and he expressed his opinion that, with a more abundant supply of water in the metropolis, this appliance would be much more extensively employed than it was at present, although in the large hotels recently erected it was deemed almost indispensable. After giving a history of the progress of hydraulic machinery from the times of Ovid and Vitruvius down to the present period, the author described the various "lifts" which had been constructed under his superintendence at the Brighton Hotel, by the engineers Messrs. Easton and Amos. These lifts are five in number, the larger one of which is to be employed in the raising of visitors and luggage from the ground floor to any of the upper stories to the height of 77 ft., and consists of an elegantly constructed room, enclosed, capable of raising eight persons at a time, while the modification of the apparatus was such that with equal facility it could be used for the ascent or descent of a single person. The other four lifts are to be applied to the various purposes of the hotel. A short discussion took place after the reading of the paper, in which Dr. Alfred Smee, Chairman of the Brighton Hotel Company, Mr. Easton, Mr. Kerr, and Mr. J. W. Papworth took part.

Feb. 1. Professor T. L. DONALDSON, President, in the chair.

Mr. J. H. Parker, F.S.A., Hon. Member, gave a description of some very interesting mural paintings that had been discovered at Headington Church, Oxon., and exhibited some drawings which he had had made from them by Mr. Buckler, architect, of Oxford.

The discussion on the paper read by Mr. Penrose, M.A., Fellow, on the 30th of November, 1863, entitled "A Few Words in Favour of the Decimal, but against the Metrical System of Measurement, and an Endeavour to shew how all the Advantages of the Metrical System may be obtained without giving up the English Standards," was resumed by Mr. Penrose; after whom Mr. White, Fellow, remarked that uniformity of system, not with that of foreign nations, but among ourselves, was desirable, and this he said was to be obtained not by total change, but by amending our present mode. Mr. White was followed by Mr. Kerr and Mr. Jennings, Fellows, both of whom objected to change, and advocated the duodecimal in preference to the decimal plan. Mr. Morris, Associate, suggested a system of assimilation to the mode observed by other nations, and a principle founded upon the vibrations of the pendulum might, he said, be adopted.

The President spoke in favour of the adoption of a metrical standard, and Mr. Penrose replied briefly to the objections that had been made.

ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 16, 1863. At a committee meeting held at Arklow House,—present, A. J. B. BERESFORD HOPE, Esq., the President, in the chair; the Earl of Powis, V.-P., J. F. France, Esq., the Rev. S. S. Greathead, the Rev. G. H. Hodson, the Rev. H. L. Jenner, the Rev. W. Scott, and the Rev. B. Webb,—Henry G. Slade, Esq., of Eldon-road, Kensington, and J. H. Hakewill, Esq., of Maddox-street, W., were elected ordinary members.

The following letter was read from Mr. Wynen, the treasurer of the Dutch Church, Austin Friars, affording the gratifying assurance that that interesting building would be preserved:—

"July 23, 1863.

"Rev. and dear Sir,—The matter referred to in your obliging letter of the 21st has been anxiously considered by the trustees of the Dutch Church, and I believe their decision will meet the views of the Ecclesiological Society.

"Our intention to rebuild was based entirely on the conclusions of our own professional advisers, as well as those of the surveyors representing an adverse interest. We could not, therefore, in behalf of the church we represent, accept the responsibility of maintaining an edifice condemned as unsafe. The communications we have had from Mr. Scott, and other eminent architects, give us reason to hope that we shall be able to effect the proposed restoration to the satisfaction of all parties.

"Individually I am pleased that interest has been taken in the matter. In commencing the restoration last year, I ventured to suggest the embellishment of the church (by stained-glass memorials of the historical personages connected with the church) to the representatives of several noble and opulent families whose ancestors were buried in the church, but without any satisfactory results.

"Believe me, Rev. and dear Sir,

"Your obliged servant,

"GERARD WYENEN,

"Treasurer of the Dutch Church, A.F."

"Rev. B. Webb, M.A., &c. &c."

Mr. Clarke forwarded a photograph of a large monumental brass, lately laid down in Christ Church, Oxford, in memory of Dr. Barnes, who is represented in modern costume. He sent also a drawing of the interior of the new chapel of the House of Charity in Soho-square; and sketches of the polychromatic decorations now being carried out under his superintendence at St. Alban's, Rochdale.

Mr. Gambier Parry described the recent improvements effected in the close and deanery of Gloucester.

The President reported the selection made of a subject for the Society's coloured prize, out of the prize designs for the Architectural Museum's wood-carving competition.

The Committee examined some designs for a new church at Queens-town, Cork, by Mr. H. Hill; and also some designs, by a local architect, for a new church at Charlton, near Cheltenham, proposed to be built by Sir William Russell.

A present of various publications, in continuation of former donations was received from the Royal University of Christiania. The Secretary, Mr. Christopher Holst, in a letter dated June 24, 1863, announced the death of Professor Munch, a name well known to English ecclesiologists, which occurred at Rome in May last.

A very curious collection of bell emblems and inscriptions, made during the course of many years by Mr. John Mears, a workman in the employ of Messrs. Mears of Whitechapel, was submitted. The committee much wished that so interesting a series could be published.

The Rev. T. Helmore sent a programme of the proposed performance of the Motett Choir during the ensuing season.

Mr. Seddon exhibited some very clever designs for Gothic furniture; and also a patented design for a folding church-bench, by Mr. Holmes, which may be very useful in some places. He also shewed the designs, prepared by himself, for the restoration of the magnificent church of St. Nicolas, Yarmouth. He promised an illustrated paper on this church for the February number of the "*Ecclesiologist*." He also exhibited the drawings for the restoration of Oldcastle Church, Monmouthshire, and Newchurch, in the same county; also a parsonage for Holdgate, Shropshire, and some villas built at Wandsworth.

Mr. Robson exhibited his designs for a new parsonage at Kylloe, Northumberland; for a very satisfactory new church at Rainton, Durham; and for the rebuilding of the Gibson almshouses at Sunderland. He also shewed a watch with the face enamelled in a design, in which Sol and Luna were gracefully introduced.

The Committee examined designs for various sacred and secular edifices by Messrs. Slater, St. Aubyn, Knightley, and Buckeridge.

Mr. Keith exhibited photographs of some of his more recent works, including a chalice for Balliol College, Oxford; a pastoral-staff, with ivory crook, jewelled, with ebony staff and silver and gold mountings, for Bishop Tozer; a full set of altar-plate, presented to All Saints' Home, by R. O. Barber, Esq.; a like set for St. Matthias', Stoke Newington; a jewelled chalice for Cowley, Oxfordshire; and a set of altar-plate presented to St. Mary's, Carlton-in-Snaith, Yorkshire, by Lord Beaumont.

Messrs. Lavers and Barraud forwarded for inspection some cartoons by Mr. Westlake, representing the Transfiguration, for a window of three lights in the north wall of the chancel of the church of Kingston-

on-Thames; also cartoons and photographs of a series of windows for Walton-le-Dale Church, Lancashire, designed by Mr. Westlake; and a cartoon, by Mr. Allen, for a window in the New Garrison Church at Woolwich.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Jan. 21. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

The Rev. H. Meason and J. S. Smallfield, Esq., were elected members of the Society.

Mr. Buttery exhibited a silver dollar of Augustus Duke of Brunswick, two tokens, and a farthing of the Corporation of Southampton.

Mr. C. Roach Smith sent for exhibition casts of a gold coin of Cunobeline, of the type Evans, Pl. ix. No. 7, lately found at Cudham, Kent, and communicated to him by G. W. Norman, Esq. It had been found by Capt. Christy when out shooting, in a form from which a hare had risen.

Mr. Akerman exhibited two silver coins of Valens and Julianus, found some years ago, with many other coins, in an urn near Wantage.

Mr. Grenfell exhibited a five-cent note of the State of North Carolina, and a one-dollar note of the Confederate States of America, dated June 2, 1862.

Mr. Evans exhibited a cast of a gold coin of Addedomaros, type of Evans, Pl. xiv. No. 5, in the possession of Richard Almack, Esq., of Melford, near Sudbury. The coin was found in the hamlet of Brundon, in Essex, close to the river Stour, which divides Brundon from the parish of Melford, in Suffolk.

Mr. Evans also exhibited a false testoon of Francis and Mary of Scotland, from the same dies as the gold coin exhibited to the Society April 16, 1863; also a false dollar of Mary and Henry, dated 1565.

Mr. Webster exhibited the following false coins belonging to the English series:—

Henry VIII.—Testoon of fine silver: mint-mark, on *obv.* S, on *rev.* fleur-de-lis.

Edward VI.—Side-faced shilling: mint-mark, harp.

Ditto—Bristol penny: mint-mark, fleur-de-lis.

Mary—Penny, reading MAR. D.G., &c.

Lady Jane Grey—Testoon, with the title of Queen! Legend on *rev.*, SI DEUS NOBISCUM QUIS CONTRA NOS.

The Rev. J. H. Pollexfen communicated a further notice of the coins of Æthelred II. lately found at Ipswich, and cited coins struck at Stamford and Worcester, besides others coined at the towns enumerated previously.

Mr. Evans read a paper, by himself, "On some Anglo-Saxon Sceattas found in Friesland." The coins in question, 161 in number, had been discovered near Terwispel, commune of Opsterland, and an account of them given by M. J. Dirks in the *Revue de la Numismatique Belge*, 4th Series, vol. i. p. 393. Their type is that of Ruding, Pl. II. No. 7, and Hawkins, Pl. III. No. 44. Other coins of the same class had on other occasions been found in Friesland, and M. Dirks had pointed out that the route through Friesland was one of the shortest roads for the Anglo-Saxons embarking for Britain. He was, however, inclined to regard the animal on the reverse as a horse rather than as a hound. Mr.

Roach Smith, on the contrary, considers it to be a hound, such as is common on so many of the earliest Saxon works, and regards this fact as tending to shew that the coins were struck in England rather than in Friesland. Mr. Evans adopted the same view, and cited a curious passage in Procopius, lib. iv. c. 20, shewing that in the seventh century, the period to which the coins may be referred, Britain was thought to be in the joint occupation of Britons, Angles, and Frisians, and the connection between Britain and Friesland must have been such, that the coins of the one would readily find their way to the other.

Mr. Madden read a paper, by R. Stuart Poole, Esq., "On Coins of Scyros." No coins of this island had before been known, but Mr. Poole was able to attribute to it coins both in silver and brass. The obverse type of each is the head or bust of a hero, slightly bearded and helmeted, that of the reverse being a Bœotian buckler, with a sword beneath, and the legend ΣΚΥΡΟ. The obverse type probably represents the head of Achilles, the reverse his armour, as Achilles was worshipped in the island, and an Achilleion there is mentioned by Eustathius. The coins probably date early in the fifth century B.C., and before the Athenian conquest of Scyros.

GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 29. SHERIFF STRATHERN, V.-P., in the chair.

Mr. Cosmo Innes, of Glasgow, read a very valuable paper entitled "Suggestions of Objects of Archæological Interest in the West of Scotland," which we shall print *in extenso* at an early opportunity.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 25. The annual meeting was held in the Town Library, Guildhall, Leicester, the Rev. J. H. HILL in the chair.

The financial report for 1863 shewed a balance in favour of the Society in the hands of the bankers. The Right Hon. the Earl of Lanesborough was elected a President; the Rev. W. B. Moore, Vicar of Evington, and the Rev. W. C. Belgrave, Rector of North Kilworth, were chosen members of the committee, and six new members were elected.

Mr. T. North, Hon. Sec., read the annual report, which fully detailed the proceedings of the past year, and gave particulars of the works of restoration now in progress in several churches in the county, particularly Cranoe, Hinckley, Kibworth, Misterton, Stonton Wyville, Wigston Magna, and Loughborough. Of this last church the report said:—

"The restoration of this fine edifice under the care of Mr. G. G. Scott, to which reference was made in the last report as being then finished with the exception of the tower, has been completed through the munificence of Mr. W. Perry-Herrick and Miss Herrick. The tower has been partly recased, and the pinnacles and battlements in great part rebuilt. The large western perpendicular tower window has been filled with stained glass, representing in its fifteen compartments some of the principal persons mentioned in the Old and New Testament, the effect being rich and pleasing. It need scarcely be said that under Mr. Scott's care has been taken to avoid needless destruction: the interesting series of armorial bearings

surrounding the west window externally are, with one exception—the topmost—untouched. The mullions of this window and the belfry doorway beneath it have been to a great extent renewed, and the spandrels of that doorway, representing the cognizance of the Merchants of the Staple and the arms of Burton, have been carefully restored.”

On the subject of mural decoration it was remarked:—

“The use of mural decorations in our churches is gradually progressing. The Committee can refer with pleasure to further stencilling and writing in that of Market Harborough during the past year. The spandrels of the nave-arches are decorated with an easy flowing linked pattern; and various texts of Scripture, divided by bands of geometrical and symbolical stencilling, have been executed by Mr. C. J. Lea, of Lutterworth, with his usual good taste. The lettering is remarkably good. Care must be taken in wall decoration of this kind—texts of Scripture within straight lines, with parallel bands of geometrical design between—to avoid a redundancy of horizontal lines, which ill accords with the spirit of Gothic architecture.

“The chancel of the parish church of Humberstone has also received a further addition to its decorations by the introduction of the Decalogue upon its eastern wall, on each side of the window. The commandments are written with illuminated capitals upon a vellum-coloured ground, enclosed with richly-coloured borders, which are figured with the rose and lily alternately, and which assume the niche shape. The remaining portion of the eastern wall, in a line with the window-sill, is coloured blue, powdered with stars, the propriety of which ornamentation—notwithstanding many precedents—as a mural decoration may be questioned, it being from its nature better adapted for a roof than a wall. The reredos, too, has been richly coloured; golden fleurs-de-lis and crosses, divided by pellets of blue, being placed upon a Spanish brown or chocolate-coloured ground, and the whole enclosed in an extremely rich border of considerable width. The ground of the border is gold, and the pattern upon it is an adaptation of the convolvulus-leaf conventionally arranged. At the angles appear crosses studded in imitation of precious stones. The reredos, which in general design follows the style of illumination prevalent in the manuscripts of the eleventh century, is the most successful part of these effective mural decorations, which—together with the texts round the nave-arches and in other parts of the church—have been executed by Mr. Fred. Winks, of Leicester, at the sole cost—so far as relates to the chancel—of a member of this Society, Mr. W. A. Kendall, of Humberstone, who upon former occasions has shewn by his liberality that he recognises the claims of the chancels of our churches upon their lay impropiators.”

The report concluded with a practical suggestion, which we hope will not be suffered to pass unheeded when the new Town-hall is erected:—

“There is one detail in the arrangement of the future Town-hall of Leicester, which it may not be out of place thus early to suggest. The interest and importance of the public archives of the borough are well known, and their value fully appreciated by all local antiquaries. At present, notwithstanding the efforts made some years ago by Messrs. Kelly and Thompson, these documents are much scattered, and even those collected in the so-called Muniment-room at the Guild-hall are in great jeopardy from the effect of damp, which it is next to impossible to drive from the room in which they are placed. There are still many documents which have not yet been examined and arranged, and which will probably throw additional light on the history of the borough. The Committee therefore trust that in the future Town-hall of Leicester a room properly arranged and ventilated will be set aside for their reception; and the appointment of an honorary Keeper of the Town Records would, in their opinion, tend much to their proper arrangement and preservation.”

The report was adopted after some little discussion, Mr. Ordish and Mr. Thompson objecting to a part which referred with commendation to the use of coloured and moulded bricks in recent buildings. Mr. North explained that he had referred to the “judicious and sparing” use of coloured bricks. Of course, as the report was drawn up

by one person, it must be to some extent the expression of his taste and opinion; but he had also submitted the manuscript to the revision of a member of the Committee in whose architectural judgment he had confidence, and therefore the report had received the benefit of that additional assistance.

Mr. James Thompson reported the progress making in the preservation of the Jewry Wall, Leicester^d, and the Secretary announced several subscriptions received or promised since the last meeting to the fund forming for that object.

Mr. William Smith, architect, London, exhibited ground-plans and working drawings of the churches of Gilmorton and Misterton, lately restored by him, and read notes on the latter church. A paper on Wymondham Church, which it is proposed to restore, was read. This is a very interesting edifice:—

“It consists of tower with spire, nave, north and south aisles, north and south transepts, chancel, and porch. The tower, which is of ample dimensions and good proportions, has its lower stories of transition from Norman to Early English. The next window on the ground-floor is a single-light, with pointed head externally, but with a semicircular head and semicircular relieving-arch to the inner splay, which from the great thickness of the wall and its good proportions is (or would be if restored) very effective. The south window has externally a semicircular dripstone. The tower-arch is pointed, but supported on round shafts with capitals which have a smack of the Norman. The second floor has a two-light window, with head pierced in quatrefoil. The third story is Perpendicular style, of good freestone masonry, and is surmounted by an elegant lighted spire of the same date and workmanship. The most interesting internal features of this part of the church were unknown to most of the inhabitants, owing to a singing-loft and brick wall, which quite hid the arch, and also blocked up two of the arches in the nave. A recent unanimous vote in the vestry accepted a private offer to take down this loft and seat the floor of the tower for greater accommodation. The arch was found magnificent in proportions, but ruthlessly mutilated in all its members by the erectors of the loft, who had even destroyed many of the construction stones of the arch, and thus endangered the tower.

“The nave has three arches on either side of very interesting Early English work, probably late in that period, as one capital has the ball-flower rudely executed. Some of the capitals and some carved heads are very curious. The doorway to the roodloft still remains on the north of the chancel-arch. The clerestory is a very elegant one of the Perpendicular period, with four well-proportioned windows on either side. In the chancel, which is of fine proportions, are simple but good sediliæ and piscinæ of Early English. Most of the windows of the church are Perpendicular, and in fair order. The north and south transepts have both been chapels. In one there is evidently an aumbry or locker, stopped up; in the other a piscina. In the south transept is a table monument, and a stone figure of a Crusader whom the people call Hamilton.

“The east chancel window is the only one which has undergone much alteration. It is remembered to have been square-headed, of five lights, with stone mullions. A former rector, Mr. Cragg, who was very much interested in the church, added a pointed head, but unfortunately the design was by a tradesman of the village, who, though a very ingenious man, had no knowledge of the principles of Gothic architecture. Mr. Cragg was also for many years the master of the Grammar School, and his pupils, stimulated by the proposed restoration of the west end of the church, have conceived the laudable intention of placing good stained-glass in the said east window to his memory. Dr. Day, once his pupil, has contributed the munificent sum of £50. It is to be hoped that enough may be realized from some quarter to rectify the stonework of the tracery also.”

Several Roman coins and other antiquities were exhibited, but none of them demand especial notice.

^d GENT. MAG., Jan. 1864, p. 52.

LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Feb. 8. JOSHUA W. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., F.S.A., in the chair.

Mr. W. H. Overall exhibited and described "Two Photographs of the Pledge Cup of the Worshipful Company of Founders."

Dr. William Bell contributed some remarks on a paper read by Mr. George R. French at the previous meeting^e, "On the Stone Coffins found on the north side of the Temple Church in 1862." The coffin bearing the inscription PHILIPPVS HILARIO was considered by Mr. French to be that of Hilary, Bishop of Chichester 1146 to 1169. Dr. Bell, however, observed that it was nowhere indicated that the name of the Bishop was Philip; that there was an absence of an episcopal designation on the outside of the coffin, and of the usual characteristics of the sacred order within, which in the case of the priesthood, and more especially of a bishop, were never omitted, such as the crozier, paten, and chalice, and the vestment in which bishops were buried. He inclined to the opinion that the tenant of the grave had been a Templar, probably of the family of St. Hillary, once of great consequence in the counties of Warwick and Stafford.

Mr. Charles Bailly commenced a paper "On one of the Effigies in the Temple Church, usually attributed to Geoffrey de Mandeville, first Earl of Essex;" the subject will be concluded at the next meeting.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Jan. 6. JOHN CLAYTON, Esq., in the chair.

The Rev. Dr. Bruce said he had been requested on behalf of Mr. Robert Eadie, of Blaydon, to present to the Society a portion of an altar found at the Roman station of Condercum (Benwell Hill). It was only the lower fragment of the altar, and they did not know to what deity it had been dedicated; but as far as he could make it out it was for the welfare of a centurion named Justus, and his family. This reminded him of the very valuable collection of antiquities at Ryton, possessed by the late Archdeacon Thorp. He (Dr. Bruce) had heard that they had now been removed to Durham; and he thought it was very desirable that they should make some offer for them with a view of obtaining them. Dr. Bruce then said that the subject of ancient British antiquities was now attracting a great deal of attention. They had done something in that Society to elucidate the history of our country during the time of the Roman domination; but perhaps they had neglected their ancient British forefathers, and it was therefore time that they were looking after them. His Grace the Duke of Northumberland had turned his attention a good deal to this subject, and he (Dr. Bruce) had received a communication from his Grace which should have been presented at their last meeting, but unfortunately he was absent. His Grace wrote to him that the Rev. Mr. Parker had sent him a silver cross, found on the low land near Greave's Ash, and knowing how valuable any relic of information concerning our ancient Northumbrian towns was, he had sent this cross for the inspection of

the antiquaries of Newcastle at their next meeting. It was known to them that Greave's Ash had lately been excavated, mostly at the expense of the Duke of Northumberland, and found to be one of the most remarkable and interesting examples of ancient British towns. The cross was expected to have been one of the ancient British period, but it turned out to be much more modern. Mr. Carr, of Hedgeley, pronounced it to be Saxon; but Mr. Albert Way said it was mediæval, and might belong to about the thirteenth or fourteenth century. Upon the cross were the four letters A G L A, which Mr. Way states is a mediæval formula of frequent use in personal ornaments. He found that this strange collection of letters was no word in any language, but made up of the initials of four Hebrew words, signifying 'Thou art strong in the eternal God.' It was deemed a security against wounds, and capable of extinguishing fire.

The Chairman read a paper, contributed by Lord Lovaine, descriptive of some remains of lacustrine habitations in a lake in Wigtownshire, in the west of Scotland, similar to those which have been discovered in several of the lakes of Switzerland. The paper was read at the late meeting of the British Association in Newcastle^f. Subsequent to the meeting, however, Professor Owen had examined the remains, and communicated the result of his observations in the following letter to Mr. Clayton:—"The bones and teeth from the lake dwellings submitted to my examination by Lord Lovaine included parts of the ox, hog, and goat. The ox was of the size of the *Bos longifrons*, or Highland kyloe, and was represented by teeth, portions of the lower jaw, and some bones of the limbs and trunk. The remains of the *sus* were the lower jaw of a sow, of the size of that of the wild boar, and detached teeth. With the remains of the small ruminant of the size of the sheep was a portion of the cranium, with the base of a horncore, more resembling in shape that of the he-goat. Not any of these remains had lost the animal matter."

Dr. Bruce then submitted and explained a plan for taking impressions of sculptured stones. The *modus operandi*, the Rev. Doctor explained, was by placing upon the stone a thin sheet of gutta percha, upon which is placed a blanket, wrung out of warm water, and pressed upon the gutta percha, which very soon takes the impression of the stone, and in the most perfect manner, even to the tool-marks.

Feb. 1. The annual meeting was held at the old Castle, JOHN CLAYTON, Esq., in the chair.

The Rev. Dr. Bruce read the report, which, in allusion to this being the fifty-first anniversary of the Society, remarked:—

"It had been hoped that the jubilee year would not have been allowed to pass without some important celebration of the event. The meeting of the British Association, however, in Newcastle during the past summer, so completely absorbed the public attention, that it was deemed unadvisable to attempt any such celebration, and the only event to signalize the attainment of the fiftieth year of the Society's existence has been the publication of a new catalogue of the library. The collection of books, almost all of which are of a strictly archæological character, has been greatly increased of late years, both by purchase and by donations. The new catalogue, which has been carefully prepared by Mr. Dodd, shews that the Society now possesses a library of very considerable value, superior, in all pro-

^f GENT. MAG., Oct. 1863, p. 455.

bability, to that of any provincial Archæological Association in the kingdom. The Council regret to state that the object for which subscriptions were raised and ground purchased, namely, the erection of a new Museum for the very valuable collection of Roman and other antiquities, has not as yet been attained. The ground, indeed, has been secured, but no funds are forthcoming for the building. It has, therefore, been deemed advisable to wait until the public interest—which has been, and will be, absorbed by the two great meetings of the past and of the present year—shall be awakened to the vast importance of having these most interesting antiquities secured in a more accessible locality than that in which they are at present placed. The Council have great pleasure in announcing that plans, drawings, &c., were prepared for the Museum buildings by Mr. John Dobson, architect, of this town, and that the cost of these—amounting to upwards of £38—was generously presented to the Society by that gentleman. Inquiries have been recently made relative to a catalogue of the British and mediæval antiquities in the Museum. This catalogue has been long since prepared by the senior Secretary; but has not been published in consequence of the anticipated removal of the Museum from its present position. The Society's library continues to be further augmented by exchanges with similar institutions, and many valuable works have been thus obtained both from English and from foreign, and especially from Scandinavian sources."

Mr. Turner presented a copy of an old deed of endowment of a chantry he imagined to have been at Mitford. It was rather important, because it gave additional information to what is contained in Hodgson, and mentioned the name of a rector of Mitford not in his list. He imagined it to have been about 1250. It was by Roger Bertram, whom he took to be the son of the Roger Bertram who was the third Roger; and it granted a fee to a chaplain, for the celebration of divine service for ever at the altar of St. John the Baptist, in the church of Mitford, for the souls of his ancestors and successors, and for the soul of Adam de Northampton, who was rector at that time of the church of Mitford; of the souls also of his father and mother, and others. In reply to questions, Mr. Turner added that it was not dated; there was no seal; it was a damaged deed; he did not know where it was now, or whose it was. He had it for a short time at Mitford.

Mr. Longstaffe expressed a fear that there was a plan to "restore" the church at Brancepeth. That church was perhaps unique in the kingdom, in its way; certainly in the north of England, because the whole of the old fittings were such as were used during what they might call the beauty of holiness,—between the Reformation and the civil troubles,—when a great deal of attention was paid to such fittings. He heard the restorations were to be placed in the hands of Mr. Salvin, and that a most *outré* proposal had been made. He heard they were going so far as to propose destroying the east window, which was large and fine, and putting in three Early English lancets, or something of that sort. The question was whether, by a communication, Lord Boyne might be put upon his guard as to the value attaching to this church.

Dr. Charlton hoped, if they did agree to remonstrate, they should make it more public than their remonstrance against the "restoration" of Hexham.

Mr. Longstaffe said he had gone over the church and there was nothing the matter with it.

After some further conversation, it was understood that the Secretary should communicate with Lord Boyne as to the value of the church in its present state, and hoping nothing would be altered; and that Mr. Longstaffe should communicate with Mr. Salvin.

The officers having been re-elected, the meeting separated.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

Jan. 26. A conversazione was held in the Royal Institution, Edinburgh, when the annual address was delivered by Professor Cosmo Innes, Vice-President. There was a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, and H.R.H. Prince Alfred occupied a seat on the right of Professor Innes. Among the company present were—Lord Deas, Lord Neaves, Sir David Brewster, Major Cowell, Professor Stevenson, Professor Balfour, the Rev. Dr. Alexander, the Rev. William Robertson, &c. &c.

The learned Professor commenced his address with a brief note of the state of the Society as to numbers. Nine members had died or resigned, but nineteen new ones had been elected, and the present strength is 288. He next passed in review several of the contributions to the Society's Transactions in early days, furnished principally by country gentlemen, as the Earl of Buchan, Mr. Little of Liberton, Mr. Barclay of Ury, and Mr. Robertson of Ladykirk, and exhorted those of the present day to devote a portion of their leisure to such pursuits, remarking that the state of Scottish agriculture and the condition of the people in ancient times had not yet been properly investigated. Passing on to other themes, he remarked,—

“In one department the present age has been more fortunate than the preceding. Family histories and pedigrees of ancient families, collections of charters and family papers, serve in a great measure the same purpose for modern times that chartularies of religious houses do for the more ancient. For, observe, the monastery was the great landholder, land-improver, civiliser of old—just like the great family of our time; and when the great family is of a properly conservative turn, and keeps its papers, and also publishes its papers, it is from them that we best learn the manners of life and thinking, the transactions of the country, the management of estates and farms, the family life of our gentry in country and in town some time ago. We may allow the owner and publisher of such family treasures to indulge a little in the natural pride of ancestry. If it is foolish, it is at least innocent, and there is no fear of its running into excess at the present day. He may celebrate the glory of his forefathers to the top of his bent, provided he states honestly the proofs of his narrative, and may give us, through such collections as Mr. Fraser knows how to compile, the truest picture of the progress of society, of language, of the arts, of education, and civilisation. I know no way in which a man of old family and good fortune can bestow some time and money more advantageously for his district, for the objects of our Society, and for raising the tone of taste and intelligence in the country, than by distributing—I must not say publishing—such beautiful volumes of family history as those of Mr. Stirling of Keir, Lord Eglinton, and Sir John Maxwell. Each of those family histories throws light on its own district, in the first place. We know something of their use in the North, where the dwellers in one little valley now settle historical doubts and disputes by an appeal to one or other of two family histories which form part of the publications of the Spalding Club—a society that has done more than any other to supply the want of the ‘county histories’ of England in our poorer country. So the Southern family histories of Keir, Eglinton, Polloc, each illuminates a certain circle of its own; and we may look forward to a time when a similar light will be shed over the whole country, when persons and adventures, customs and costumes, the whole progress of society, now shut up in charters, letters, account-books, will become *publici juris*—historical—I will say, almost classical. I need hardly observe that each new book of this kind adds greatly to the value of those that preceded it. But, believe me, the public good is not all in this matter. The owner of such stores, the compiler and arranger of them—and why should not the owner be the compiler also?—has his reward in full measure. It is a most interesting occupation to weave into one web those loose threads of antiquity. What curious discoveries come out from only placing together documents having no apparent connection but date! How the most insignificant paper placed side by side sometimes renders intelligible what brings no meaning before! The owner of such family documents has another

interest. He becomes acquainted with his own ancestors, the tenures of his estate, the antiquities of his own district. The church where he worships, where his forefathers are buried, has its history in those old title-deeds. All that is known of the village and the mill which he looks down upon from his drawing-room window is to be found there. He finds the age of his woods—the expense it cost his forefathers to make the place which is now his. His interest soon extends, and there is not a cairn or a standing-stone in the parish with which he is not familiar.”

Mr. Innes next spoke of the ancient monuments peculiar to Scotland, viz. the sculptured stones and the vitrified forts, but we have room for a part only of his remarks:—

“All along the eastern seaboard of Scotland, including the Orkney Polynesia, we have a class of monolithic sculptured monuments—a class of national relics which Mr. Stuart has taken care shall be for ever known as ‘the sculptured stones of Scotland,’ and they could not be more appropriately named. It is not the sculptures, however, that form the national peculiarity of these monuments. The style of work—its use on sepulchral and other monuments—is common to many countries. Even some of the mythical emblems are frequent over Northern Europe. But there is a class of symbols, not yet explained, and which perhaps may never be explained, but which have this peculiarity, that they are Scotch, of that country which we know as Scotland, and no other. They extend—the monuments bearing these mysterious symbols—along our whole east coast, from South Ronaldshay in Orkney to the Forth. Angus, the valley of Strathmore, is their centre, where they stand thickest; and from thence they radiate northward and south. One is found in Galloway. Now, whatever these symbols mean, they must have had a meaning, and that meaning was understood by the people of all that region, which we are taught to believe comprised many tribes and people speaking different tongues. Further, these symbols are seen nowhere else. All the collections of the Continent, all the magnificent books of the old monarchy of France, all German monuments, all the Scandinavian standing-stones—so similar in some respects to our own—have been examined in vain. ‘The symbols’ are unknown abroad. Neither do they occur in the interesting class of Irish monuments. That native country, the cradle of our Scotch race—at least of the Highland portion of it—is separated from us by that peculiarity as much as by the sea that ebbs and flows between our shores. While thus distinguished from the ancient country of the Scots, these monuments are no more to be found in Celtic Wales than in any of the Saxon kingdoms of England. In short, the symbols are the hieroglyphics of a people who dwelt where we do, and occupied all the ground we modern Scots call our own, except the Highlands proper—the mountainous ranges of the west—and except the portion of old Northumbria, now Lothian.

“Take another proof of old nationality. All over Europe—all the world over—men have been in the habit in early times of making strengths for their defence on the summits of small hills,—hills I mean as contradistinguished from mountains,—on whose tops I am of opinion neither trees nor men could live. Without going to Asia or America, we find these hill forts through all Europe, and abundant in England, Wales, and Ireland. Well, but in Scotland we have a class of these again quite peculiar. The wall which encircles the top of the hill is of small stones. But these are not loosely built without lime—not a dry stone dyke as we call it—neither are the stones held together by any lime or mortar. They are bound together by a glaze or vitrification, produced plainly by the application of fire so hot and long continued as partially to fuse some of the stones, while others, less fusible, are lapped in the folds of the melted mass. I can shew you specimens of these vitrified walls, which leave no doubt of the fact of vitrification; indeed, in the controversy which has arisen as to their being intentionally or accidentally formed, no one has questioned the fact of their being fused by intense heat. These ‘vitrified forts,’ as they have been called,—and I am not now interested in their name or their purpose,—are found only in Scotland. Not one in England; none that I can learn of in Ireland; in France two, which may be accidental or may be the work of some expatriated Scots. Such exception only strengthens the rule, and we may say, for our present purpose, there are no ‘vitrified forts’ except in Scotland. But here again, as in the case of the symbolical monuments, we have ‘vitrified forts’ scattered pretty equally over all modern Scotland, proving that in manners and in the arts the people inhabiting all our bounds must have been alike—we may

say identical—at the period which gave birth to those peculiar structures. We know of such forts in Sutherland (Criech)—in Ross (Knockfarril). Numbers in Inverness (Craigphadric, Dundairgal, Tordun, Dunphion). In Nairn, in Aberdeen (Hill of Noth, Dunadeer in the Gairiof). In the Mearns, Balbegno. In Angus, Finhaven, Dundelaw. In Perth, Barryhill. In Argyllshire (here differing from the symbolical monuments, which are not found within the mountains) there are several, as at Killeen, at Dunskeig in Cantire, and at Carradel. In Bute, Dungall. I cannot find any in Fife or the Lothians, but passing southwards we meet with three in Galloway—the Mote of Mark on the Urr, Castle Gower in Buittle, and one in the parish of Anwoth. And so we carry them down to the Solway. But cross the firth,—the narrow strip of sea that parts two districts not physically or geologically much differing, with a connection, almost identification, in our more ancient history when Cumbria included both sides,—and at once the vitrified forts cease. It does not matter whether you believe the vitrification was accidentally produced—that is, by fires burnt for a different purpose—or made on purpose to give strength and binding to the wall; they still prove the homogeneity of the people inhabiting nearly the whole of modern Scotland. For we know that hill forts of similar shape—and I venture to believe of similar materials—exist in England and Ireland. We know also, I think, that the natives of those countries were in the habit, as well as our countrymen, as well as all rude nations, of using blazing fires on the top heights for warning, and perhaps for sacrificial fires connected with the old idolatry of Britain. By what singular accident, then, has it happened that in Scotland—in the country north of Tweed—the circles on hill-tops are found cemented together by the partial fusing of the stones through fire? I say these are very curious facts—if they are facts—and give a vast additional interest to the two classes of monuments that go to prove them. Any discovery in either, any explanation of the mysterious symbols on the monuments, any precise proof of the purpose of the method of constructing the vitrified forts of Scotland, would be a step in our science like the discoveries of Galileo or Newton among the stars. I began by asking your attention to some successful studies of our country gentlemen members of the last generation; and I cannot help thinking some of the subjects I have suggested are especially suitable for investigation by that happy agricultural class when they happen to have their time not fully occupied. It is pleasant to think that while I am urging it as a duty which men of station and intelligence owe to their country, I am providing for them, if they follow my advice, a source of great and varied pleasure, recreation for vigorous health, occupation and comfort in sickness, and distress, and age.”

As an example of this, Mr. Innes mentioned the case of one, known to many of his auditors, who had found in such pursuits an alleviation in a long and painful malady :—

“The late Patrick Chalmers, of Aldbar, when struck down by the illness which confined him to a couch of pain for ten years, turned to these studies, read up the charter history of his district and county, devoted the intervals free from acute suffering to collecting, corresponding, arranging the materials of their history, and made himself the best authority, the oracle for the historical antiquities of that part of Scotland. Aldbar is in the heart of the most interesting group of those sculptured symbolical monuments which I have just mentioned; and you all know the magnificent work in which Mr. Chalmers first drew the attention of the world to that curious subject. Some of you here to-night can also recall his hearty sympathy with workmen in similar fields of study, the genial hospitality of the sick man’s noble old house, and of that fine library which he collected for his friends no less than for himself. With what patience, even in his worst illness, he took up any point of historical interest on which his friends were engaged, with what keen enjoyment, when he was recovering, he visited those monuments, the scattered subjects of his antiquarian research, many of which he had never seen but in his artist’s drawing! I do not dwell on these memories only to indulge my own feeling of affection and regret. I wish to point to Mr. Chalmers, as many of you knew him, as an instance of the use of these studies in which we are engaged to the country gentleman. The last years of our friend’s life, though full of sickness and suffering, were happy and contented, with worthy objects constantly occupying his thoughts.”

Mr. Joseph Robertson, in proposing a vote of thanks to Professor Innes for his address, said he was sure they all felt that they had been listening to a master who knew more of the subjects on which he had been speaking than any man in Scotland; and one who to profound and accurate learning added the gift of being able to state and expound his knowledge gracefully and pleasantly.

Lord Neaves seconded the motion; which was cordially agreed to.

The company then adjourned to the Museum of the Society, where refreshments were served. Professor Innes accompanied Prince Alfred through the Museum, and pointed out some of the most interesting articles in the collection to his Royal Highness.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 5. The Hon. and Very Rev. the DEAN OF YORK in the chair.

Several donations to the Museum were announced, after which the Rev. J. Kenrick read a paper "On New Year's Day in Ancient Rome."

The Romans, he said, are believed originally to have begun their year at the vernal equinox, and the names of the months September, October, November, December, evidently point to a reckoning beginning in March. But at the time to which the paper referred, the first, or, as the Romans said, the Kalends of January, had long been fixed as the commencement of the year. The illustrations given by the writer of their customs on this day were derived chiefly from the *Fasti* of Ovid, and from an enlarged copy of the design on an ancient terra-cotta lamp, which Mr. Charles Wakefield had made. The ordinary form of salutation on this day was *Annus Novus sit Tibi Faustus Felix*, 'May the new year be auspicious and happy to thee.' Presents, called *strenæ*, were made by friends to each other, consisting of fruits, money, and small-brass coin, on which was the double head of Janus, who presided over the opening year and gave his name to the month. Among the peculiar customs which marked the Kalends of January at Rome, was the obligation of every one to do some slight stroke of work, by way of inaugurating the duty of the year. The new consuls went in procession to the Capitol, accompanied by the lictors, with their faces wreathed with fresh laurel; the multitude accompanied them clothed in white togas; the senators went in robes trimmed with purple to pay their homage to the Emperor, with whom they exchanged a kiss. The soldiers paraded in military state, and both at Rome and in the provinces they renewed their *sacramentum*, or military oath of allegiance. So careful were the Romans to guard against the evil omens on this day, that no executions took place—even Christians did not suffer martyrdom on the Kalends of January. As described by Ovid, the festival of new year's day had nothing of licence or indecorum. But it seems to have degenerated; the Christian fathers denounce the *strenæ* with great bitterness, and the feast of the Circumcision was instituted to change its character. In conclusion the paper noticed certain superstitions connected with this subject. The consuls, in later times at least, were bound to report to the emperors what the auguries on the Kalends of January portended respecting the character of the coming year. Much, in the estimation of the Romans, depended on the day of the week on which the year began. If it was *dies Veneris* (Friday) you might hope for a good harvest, but you must be prepared

for political tumults, burdensome wars, and great mortality, especially among the young. Judged by their rules, 1864 is doubly unlucky; for it is also a bissextile year, and an opinion generally prevailed that such years brought calamity. Science, however, has taught us that human destinies are not controlled by the position and aspects of the heavenly bodies; and though we cannot enter on a new period of our lives without anxiety, religion has provided a remedy for its excess by teaching us to look forward with trustful resignation.

ROMAN ROADS IN ESSEX.—The Rev. Henry Jenkins has recently printed in the “Journal” of the Archæological Association his views on the course of the Roman roads in Essex mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus. Being founded upon extensive local knowledge and a long study of the subject, Mr. Jenkins’s opinions can but receive the attention they merit; and it appears to us, so far as we have yet been enabled to examine them, that they will, at least, tend to correct the preconceived and popular notions on the lines of Roman roads in this county: for the present it may be sufficient to give Mr. Jenkins’s emendations of the road from Colchester to London:

STATIONS.	MILES.	PROPOSED SITES.	MILES.
Camulodunum		Colchester.	
Canonium	9	Hayne’s Green	8
Cæsaromagus	12	Billericay	18
Durolitum	16	Barking Creek	16
Londinium	15	London	10
	<hr/> 52		<hr/> 52

The discovery of the sepulchral remains at East Ham reported in our Number for January last, is of additional interest in regard to Mr. Jenkins’s proposed rectifications.

EXCAVATIONS IN ALGERIA.—The excavation of the ruins of a Roman theatre at Rusicade, near Philippeville, in Algeria, is being pursued with great success under the direction of the Conservator of the Museum of the latter place. The various parts of the edifice are found in unusually good preservation.

MS. REGISTERS OF LA SOYE.—As some workmen were recently engaged in demolishing an old altar in the Church of Virton, in Belgium, they discovered in a cavity of the wall seven manuscript registers with parchment covers and some pieces of religious music, the whole carefully wrapped up in canvas. The papers on examination were found to have belonged to the ancient Abbey of La Soye. One contains copies of all the documents relative to the monastic life of the inmates of the abbey, and the other a circumstantial relation of all the principal public facts connected with the community. The other registers were account-books of the receipts and expenses of the establishment.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

CHEYNELL'S SYMBOLUM.

SIR,—The opinions of a zealous and consistent Puritan, expressed in his own words and signed by his own hand, redolent of the seething times in which he lived, and perfectly in keeping with the religious tenets of his party, appear to have a peculiar interest, as well in a historic as in a doctrinal point of view. The name of Francis Cheynell, B.D. 1648, and Fellow of Merton 1629, one of the most active and violent members of the Westminster Assembly of Divines in 1643, and a staunch supporter of that Parliament before which fell both Church and King, is well known to every student of English literature, from his forming the subject of one of Johnson's most able biographies. As the virulent opponent of Chillingworth, whom he persecuted to and beyond the death, as is apparent from his own work against him, entitled *Chillingworthi Novissima*, Cheynell has attracted much notice. He is also notorious for his insulting behaviour at the grave of that illustrious man in the cloister of Chichester, and for his condemnation of Hammond's "Practical Catechism", given in the pulpits of St. Mary's and Carfax.

I have now the pleasure of sending you a little known and hitherto unprinted Symbolum of his, which has recently come under my observation.

It may be remembered that this hotheaded and disputatious Parliamentarian, who "had a tussle with bishop Laud," and who was always ready to meet any one who might be willing to oppose him, left Oxford at the commencement of the civil war, and attended the army of the Earl of Essex, for which, and other services, he was rewarded by the Parliament with the living of Petworth. At Petworth he long resided, and, according to Calamy, was very assiduous there in his ministry; while he was also appointed President of St. John's College [1648-50], and Lady Margaret's Professor at Oxford, through Puritan interest. Having occasion to search the register books of Petworth, the subjoined Symbolum of Cheynell, contained by one of them, met my eye, and I have been kindly permitted to transcribe it. It occupies two folio pages among the entries of baptism, is written by himself in a firm bold hand, and is signed also by his wife, who had presented him with

a daughter but three days previously, as appears by the document itself, as well as attested by several of his parishioners, some of whose signatures are partly illegible. "He died," says Wood, "in a condition little better than distracted."

"Grace y^e daughter of Francis and Grace Cheynell was upon the 18th of November 1646, about 12 of y^e clock at night, brought into the world, and upon the 22^d of y^e same moneth incorporated into y^e visible Church of Christ by holy Baptisme.

"Franciscus Cheynell pro re natâ Symbolum subsertum exaravit, animamque transcripsit.

"He who presents his child to be baptised ought to be acquainted with the articles of the Christian faith and make a solemn acknowledgment of them.

"The Lords and Commons (assembled in the Parliament of England at Westminster) upon weighty considerations have on the 20th day of October 1645, ordained that all persons shall be kept back from the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper for their ignorance, who have not a competent measure of understanding concerning the matter contained in the Articles following. Now it is requisite that not only he who is admitted to the Lord's Supper, but he also who in y^e presence of God and y^e Congregation undertakes to train up his child (w^{ch} he tenders to be baptised) in the Christian faith, should confesse and acknowledge—1. That there is a God. 2. That there is but one ever living and true God, maker of heaven and earth, and

Governour of all things. 3. That this only true God is the God whom we worship. 4. That this God is but one, yet three distinct persons, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, all equally God. 5. That God created man after His own image in knowledge, righteousness and true holinesse. 6. That by one man sin entred into the world, and death by sin, and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned. 7. That thereby they are all dead in trespasses and sins, and are by nature the children of wrath, and so lyable to eternall death, the wages of every sinne. 8. That there is but one Mediator between God and man, the man Christ Jesus, who is also over all God blessed for ever, neither is there salvation in any other; that He was conceived by the Holy Ghost and born of the Virgin Mary, that He died upon the Crosse to save His people from their sins, that He rose again the third day from the dead, ascended into heaven, sits at the right hand of God, and makes continuall intercession for us, of whose fullnesse we receive all grace necessary to salvation. 9. That Christ and His benefits are applyed only by faith. 10. That faith is the gift of God, and that we have it not of ourselves, but it is wrought in us by the word and Spirit of God. 11. That faith is that grace whereby we believe and trust in Christ for remission of sins and life everlasting, according to the promise of the Gospell. 12. That whosoever beleeves not in the Son of God shall not see life, but shall perish eternally. 13. That they who truly repent of their sins, doe see them, sorrow for them, and turn from them to the Lord, and that except men repent they shall surely perish. 14. That a godly life is conscionably ordered according to the word of God in holinesse and righteousness, without which no man shall see God. 15. That the Sacraments are seales of the Covenant of grace in the blood of Christ, that the Sacraments of the New Testament are Baptisme and the Lord's Supper, that the outward

An ordinance
made Octob. 20,
1645.

The Articles
of Faith.

elements in the Lord's Supper are bread and wine and do signify the body and blood of Christ crucified, which the worthy receiver by faith doth partake of in this Sacrament of the Supper, which Christ hath likewise ordained for a remembrance of his death; that whosoever eats and drinks unworthily is guilty of the body and blood of the Lord, and therefore that every one is to examine himself least he eat and drink judgment to himself not discerning the Lord's Body. 16. That the soules of the faithful after death doe immediately live with Christ in blessedness, and that the soules of the wicked doe immediately goe into hell torments. 17. That there shall be a resurrection of the bodyes both of the iust and uniuert at the last day, at which time all shall appeare before the judgment seat of Christ to receive according to what they have done in the body, whether it be good or evill. 18. And that the righteous shall goe into life eternall, and the wicked into everlasting punishment.

"The due consideration of these weighty truths and my earnest desire to dedicate this my child to God, that it may receive his blessing under seale in holy Baptisme, hath moved mee to subscribe the articles above-written to shew that I believe them, and I doe here solemnly promise that if God give mee and this child life and health, to instruct this child (as soon as it shall be capable of instruction) in the knowledg, and persuade or exhort it to the beliefe of the fore-sayd Articles. And my wife (is heire of y^e same grace with myselfe) hath in the presence of credible witnesses subscribed her name, which is all that can be expected of one in her condition. And I (that I may be an example to you) doe in the presence of this congregation subscribe mine own name with mine own hand.

"FRANCIS CHEYNELL and

(written apparently very feebly) "GRACE CHEYNELL.

"THOMAS

JOHN WHITEHEAD.

"HENRY W. BLONDELL."

The baptism of two other of Cheynell's children are also recorded:—"1650, Feb. 8. Frances [i.e. daughter] of Francis Chanelle, Doctour and Rector of Pettworth;" and 1651, "Hannah, filia Francisci Cheynell. Hujus eccles. rectoris. July 8." There are contradictory accounts of Cheynell's later years. He was deprived of Petworth, and died at Preston, Sussex, in September, 1665. If any of your correspondents can give me information concerning him at this period I shall be greatly obliged.

I am, &c.

F. H. ARNOLD, M.A.

Chichester.

CELTIC (OR DRUIDICAL) REMAINS IN SPAIN.

SIR,—In reading a few weeks ago a very interesting work by Lady Louisa Tenison, entitled "Castile and Andalusia," (London, 1853,) I was much pleased with a curious account which her ladyship gives, of a very interesting relic of far-distant ages which she and her fellow-travellers inspected in June,

1852. It seems uncertain whether the remains are Celtic or Druidical according to Ford^a, who mentions the spot under the name of "Cueva de Mengal," the cave of Mengal, this being the name

^a Handbook for Spain, part i. p. 266, ed. London, 1855.

by which the place is known among the people of the neighbourhood.

The cave is situated about a quarter of a mile to the eastward of the town of Antequera, in Andalucia. It was only examined for the first time in the year 1842, by Señor Don Rafael Mitjana, an eminent architect and antiquary of Malaga. This gentleman published a valuable account of the excavations which took place under his direction, (*Memoria de la Cueva de Mengal*, Malaga. 1847, 8vo.,) and which fortunately brought to light a most curious relic of antiquity, which the writer calls a "Druidical temple."

Leaving the question aside, whether it ought not rather be called a *Celtic* temple, I proceed to give a description of the cave, in the words of Señor Mitjana, as quoted by Lady Tenison, (p. 273, &c.) I am not aware that the account has ever appeared before in any English archæological journal:—

"The cave presents a perfect porch, symmetrical in shape, but composed of rough stones of gigantic magnitude. This porch is an oblong square, seventeen feet in depth, nine wide, and eight high. Its roof is composed of a single stone, nearly fifteen feet square, and over four feet high, which weighs about four thousand six hundred and eight arrobas^b. This roof is supported by six stones—three on each side, standing on end, sunk from three to four feet in the earth, and having an average breadth of four and a half feet. At the end of the porch two jutting stones approach within seven feet of each other. Here an inner chamber lies before you, but of a different form.

"It is oval, and of considerably larger dimensions, being fifty-four feet in length. Its sides, composed also of upright stones, seven on each side, gradually expand from the entrance to a width of seventeen feet in the centre; and then they gradually narrow again to a width of twelve feet, where one *huge stone* blocks up the extremity, and gives it the form of an oval flattened at the ends. The roof of this inner chamber, which is ten feet from the floor, is composed of only four stones, stretching from side

to side, and each of larger dimensions than that which covers the porch. The one farthest from the entrance is the largest, being a square of twenty-three feet, and four feet thick. This is estimated to weigh the enormous amount of 120 tons. The five stones, forming the roof, no doubt weigh more than 375 tons.

"In addition to the sides, and the single stone at the extremity, the roof of the inner chamber is also supported by three pillar-stones, standing along the centre; and which, as they are not quite perpendicular, would seem to have been introduced as additional supports to the roof. They are placed in such a manner under the points of junction of the stones above, so that each contributes support to *two* of them. These pillar-stones are rude and rough on their surface; of an irregular, quadrilateral shape, but not of equal dimensions, the one nearest the entrance being only eight feet in circumference, while the innermost measures fourteen feet. In the roof of the inner chamber, the second stone from the entrance appears to have been cracked in two; or perhaps the builders, from inability to procure all of such gigantic dimensions, fitted two smaller ones to serve their purpose.

"These stones do not appear to have been punched or chiselled in any way; but present that rough, yet flat surface, which can frequently be seen in stones in their natural state; nor are there around the base of the hill, as is generally the case in Ireland, any remains of a stone circle. The structure is just under the surface of the summit, the conical shape of which is still preserved. In length the cave measures seventy-one feet, and lies due east and west. Señor Mitjana, in searching for bones, weapons, &c. caused a shaft to be sunk in the interior, between the third pillar and the extremity; but nothing was discovered. The stones were no doubt brought from a distance, none of the kind being found in the locality," &c.

Such is the description of this remarkable cave, which having been found in Spain (where all traces of Druidical remains seemed hitherto to have been lost), bears the charm of novelty as well as of interest. There are two other mounds adjoining the cave, which no doubt contain monuments of a similar character. But I believe that as yet no one has had sufficient enterprise or

^b Amounting to about fifty-one tons in English weight.

archæological zeal, to undertake their examination. Spaniards, with few exceptions, care but little for such matters. The Rev. Richard Roberts^c, B.A., in company with the Earl of Portarlington, visited Antequera in 1859; but no mention is made of the cave, with the existence of which in the neighbourhood the travellers were probably unacquainted. I myself was in Spain in the year 1858, but unfortunately I had not heard of the "Cueva de Mengal," until I read the account of it in Lady Tenison's work. Some of your readers may, perhaps, throw further light on this interesting discovery. Why it is called the "Cave of *Mengal*" I am unable to dis-

cover. In a note Lady Tenison gives a long extract from Dr. Wilde's "Beauties of the Boyne and Blackwater," in which there is a description of several mounds still to be seen on the banks of the Boyne, and which bear a striking resemblance to those in the neighbourhood of Antequera in Spain. It is difficult to decide whether these and other mounds were originally Druidical temples, or simply sepulchral monuments, similar in many respects to those now standing on the banks of the Nile, from Dashour to Gaza.—I am, &c.,

J. DALTON.

St. John's, Norwich.

ARMS OF STRONGBOW.

SIR,—There are several difficulties in the ordinary accounts of Strongbow.

I find such difficulties, for example, respecting his proper title, the number of his children, the precise date of his death, his burial-place, and his arms.

In Gage's History of the Hundred of Thingoe, I see in his account of the parish of Westley an engraving of the arms of "De Clare, Earl of Strighul." They are figured as Or, three chevrons (or chevronels) gules, with a label of five points. Quoting, however, Vincent de Brooke, Gage notices that "in quarterings, the arms of Strongbow are often given as Argent, on a chief azure three crosses formé fitché of the field."

So authorities differ. Sometimes instead of the label we have a crescent argent.

I have on the whole little doubt but

that Strongbow did bear the arms referred to by "Clypeus." But having been for several years engaged in writing the history of this town of Clare, of the Dukes of Clarence, and of the many important historic personages sprung "e clarâ Clarensum familia," I should be very glad to be guided to some positive information on the subject.

I am, &c.,

J. C. C.

Clare Vicarage.

P.S. I have a copy of what professes to be the seal of Earl *Gilbert*, the son of Gilbert of Pembroke, but on the shield are *six* chevronels. According to some authorities the chevronels were five. Quere, who was this Gilbert, and why does Strongbow in certain charters speak of himself as "Comes Ric' fil' com' Ric' Gisleb'ti?"

ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF STRONGBOW.

SIR,—In seeking to invalidate the conclusion come to by the writer (Mr. Parker?) of the "Notes on the Architecture of Ireland," that the recumbent effigy in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, could not be that of Gilbert de Clare,

Earl of Pembroke, commonly surnamed "Strongbow," the writer of a letter signed "Clypeus" (p. 221, *supra*) quotes some late authorities for the arms of the conqueror of Ireland.

It will, I suppose, be granted even by "Clypeus," that Strongbow's own seal is better authority than Glover or Brooke, and it will interest your readers

^c See his Autumnal Tour in Spain in the year 1859, p. 448, London, 1860.

to be informed that what I believe to be a unique charter (with seal appended) of Richard Fitz-Gilbert de Clare, second Earl of Pembroke, is extant, in good preservation, among the invaluable MSS. in the Ormonde Muniment-room, Kilkenny Castle.

Shortly after I discovered this charter and seal I communicated the interesting historic fact to our local Society, and the seal will be found faithfully litho-

graphed in the Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, vol. i., First Series, p. 503. On the obverse of the seal the Earl is represented on horseback, on the reverse on foot; in both instances the three chevrons of De Clare are plainly apparent on his shield. This seems to be conclusive on the subject of his arms.—I am, &c.,

JAMES GRAVES.

Kilkenny, Feb. 8, 1864.

HOLY GHOST CHAPEL, BASINGSTOKE.

SIR,—Mr. Walcott can scarcely infer from the fact of a “presbyter” being appointed to the Holy Ghost Chapel at Basingstoke, that at that time (1743) the chapel was “occupied.” He will remember that, in our undergraduate days at Oxford, Tubney Church (which had not then been rebuilt by Magdalen College), though entirely destroyed, save one stone left *in situ*, had its rectors regularly inducted, the rector being placed on the “Church Stone” as it was called. The like ceremonial was also observed at Blackborough, Devon; though the church there has been rebuilt by the liberality of the patron. So it by no means follows that a church or chapel is “occupied” because a presbyter is presented, and even instituted into the benefice. To this day the shamefully desecrated, but little known, parish church of Elden, Hants., has its regularly appointed rectors, though it is used as a cowshed. The late rector compounded with his chief parishioner by making him a present of a volume of sermons!

I am rather interested in the history of the demolition of the Holy Ghost chapel. The following may tend to elucidate it.

Gilbert White of Selborne was at the Grammar School at Basingstoke. He writes in his “History of Selborne,” (finished in 1787): “When a schoolboy

more than fifty years ago (say fifty-three) he was a party concerned in the undermining a portion of that fine old ruin”—the Holy Ghost Chapel—“which portion fell that same night, to the great alarm of the neighbours.” This must have been about 1735, eight or ten years before Mr. Deggon’s presentation. Now a building could scarcely be “occupied” under such circumstances.

I have heard it stated on pretty good authority, that the Mill family, to whom the Holy Ghost Chapel belonged, about a hundred years ago refused to lay out £40 on the repairs of its roof. I have tried to verify this report, but have not been successful as yet. Perhaps I may do so by next month. But we must give this hundred years a large margin; for even schoolboys would scarcely venture to undermine a building whose roof could be made good for so small a sum as £40. However, by working out these two statements, we may give a tolerable guess at the date as well as the cause of the ruination of this beautiful building.

What a scandal it was that on the construction of a cemetery at Basingstoke, this building was not repaired, and used as a cemetery chapel! But it may still outlive its pretentious, parti-coloured neighbours, which, I am glad to see, are fast becoming ruined.

I am, &c., WILLIAM GREY.

Milford, Godalming, Feb. 19, 1864.

BOOK OF OFFICES, *TEMP. CAR. I.*

SIR,—The following extracts from the MS. Book of Offices, c. 1634, which I exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries in Jan. 1861^d, may be of interest to some of your readers.—I am, &c.,

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

MUSICIANS AND PLAYERS.

Serjeant—fee xxiiij^{li} vj^s viij^d.

Trumpeters—In number xvj., every of them having by the year xxiiij^{li} vj^s viij^d.

Luters ij.—fee xl^{li}.

allowance for vj. singing children, iiij^{li}. fee xviiij^{li} v^s.

in all Cxxxviiij^{li} v^s.

Harps ij.—fee xviiij^{li} v^s. fee xx^{li}.

Singers ij.—fee ix^{li} ij^s vj^d. fee ix^{li} ij^s vj^d.

Rebeck j.—fee xxiiij^{li} vj^s viij^d.

Sackbuts vj.—Five having every of them per annum xx^{li} vj^s viij^d. and one at xxxviiij^{li} x^s.

Viols viij.—Six of them at xxx^{li} viij^s iiij^d by year.

and one other at xx^{li}.

and another at xviiij^{li} v^s.

Bagpiper—fee xij^{li} iiij^d iiij^d.

Minstrels ix.—vj. of them at xviiij^{li} v^s.

one at xxiiij^{li} vj^s viij^d.

one at lxxvj^s viij^d.

Drumslads ij.—fee xviiij^{li} v^s. fee do. fee xviiij^{li} v^s.

Players on the flute ij.—fee xviiij^{li} v^s. fee xxx^{li}.

Players on the Virginals ij.—fee l^{li}, xxx^{li} viij^s iiij^d. fee xij^{li} ij^s iiij^d.

Musicians, Strangers, vij., four of them

Venetians—fee to them, iiij^{li} Ciiij^{li} iiij^{li} xvj^s viij^d.

fee xxxvj^{li} x^s. fee xxxviiij^{li}. fee xxxviiij^{li}.

Players of Enterludes viij.—fee to every of them at lxxvj^s viij^d per ann.

Makers of Instruments—Organ maker, fee xx^{li}.

Regale maker, fee x^{li}.

Astronomer—fee xx^{li}.

The Master of the Buckhounds was Richard Pexlee, by inheritance.

THE CHAPEL.

32 gentlemen of the chapel.

Master of the children—fee xl^{li}.

Largesses to the children at High Feasts, ix^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d.

Allowance for breakfast for the children, xvj^{li}.

Fee to every of them at vij^d the day, in all ccdxv^{li}.

Fee to other of them at iiij^d the day, in all xiiij^{li} xiiij^s ix^d.

Fee to every of them at iiij^d the day by the year, xxij^{li} xvj^s iiij^d.

Fee, xl^s.

PENSIONERS.

Captain, fee CC marks and a table.

Lieutenant, C^{li}.

Standard-bearer, C marks.

The band of Pensioners xlix.—fee to every of them xlviij^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d, in all

MMCCiiivj^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d.

Clerk of the Check, xl^{li}.

One of the Pensioners, C marks.

Herbinger, xviiij^{li}.

GUARD.

Ordinary Clerk of the Check—fee xx^{li}.

Yeomen in number CC—fee to every of them at xvj^d a day, in all

MMMMviiiCiiivj^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d.

The Guard lxxvj. of them in the wages of vj^d a day, in all viCij^{li} v^s.

Extraordinary Yeomen in number CCviij. in the wages of iiij^d the day, viijClxxviij^{li} xv^s.

JEWEL HOUSE.

Master, fee l^{li}.

Yeomen ij, xiiij^{li} vj^s viij^d.

Grome, Cvj^s viij^d.

Clerk, xiiij^{li} v^s viij^d.

Yeomen of the Crown in number xxx., every of them at the wages of vj^d a day, in all by the year, CCLxxiiij^{li} xv^s.

P.S. The following extract from Heringford (Hearne's edit., vol. i. p. 89) illustrates the use made by defenders of the tabulæ, so well explained by M. Violet-le-Duc:—

“Contigit autem in una porta civitatis, dum hostes ligna paleas et quæque cremabilia different, ut igne appposito portæ inhæreret, quidam ex nostris supra portam in tabulis sedentes appposito unco ferro, comprehenderunt eum in scapula, etc.

^d See GENT. MAG., March, 1861, p. 287.

CURIOUS MIS-READING OF AN INSCRIPTION ON A TOMBSTONE.

SIR,—In pursuing an enquiry into the pedigree of the Waldo family, I met with in your valuable Magazine a curious mis-reading of an inscription upon a tombstone. It occurred in the interesting account of Swanscombe, Kent, in the Volume for 1803, where (p. 412) is the following passage:—

“In the Churchyard nine altar-tombs of stone, or brick and stone, viz.—

“Robert Waldo, Knt., July, 1672, aged 50 or 60.

“Robert Waldo, of Ked, 1665, aged 12.

“Margaret Waldo, 1667.”

In the Robert Waldo, Knt. (whose name is not in the Index of Names), I thought I had discovered a somewhat distinguished member of the Waldo family, who, I hoped, would turn out to be Robert Waldo, born in 1602, son of Robert Waldo of Rotherhithe (one of the witnesses to Roger Ascham's Will).

However, to verify the conclusion, which seemed (notwithstanding the age would not quite fit) so natural, I wrote to the present venerable Rector of

Swanscombe, who courteously replied that the name “Waldo” was nowhere to be found on the gravestones in that churchyard. But he kindly furnished me with two extracts from the register of burials which threw light upon the matter, viz.—

“1665, Feb. 22, Robert Waldock, son of Robert Waldock, was buried.

“1667, Dec. 13, Margaret, y^e beloved wife of Robert Waldock, was buried.”

From the coincidence of the dates, it is evident that your contributor in copying the inscriptions from the altar-tombs misread the name “Waldock” as “Waldo,” and probably the mistake arose from the letter “c” in the name “Waldock” being defaced or illegible, when the word would look like “Waldo.k,” which your contributor has taken to be “Waldo, Knt.” The second line, “Robert Waldo of Ked,” may be explained in the same way.—I am, &c.

MORRIS C. JONES.

Liverpool, Feb. 16, 1864.

DISCOVERY OF A LEADEN COFFIN NEAR STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.

SIR,—A discovery was made in the parish of Upper Slaughter last month, which ought, I think, to be chronicled in your pages.

There is a road through that parish, west of the village, called Beggy Hill Way, the derivation of which, according to local authorities, is ‘the way over the hill leading to the Big Way;’ i.e. the Foss. On the west side of this road, and (vide Ordnance Map) just below the angle made by a road leading up to Wagborough Bush, several skeletons at different times have been found in digging stone for the road.

A man so occupied struck against a leaden coffin, 6 ft. 1 in. long, 1 ft. 7 in. wide, and 1 ft. 6 in. deep. It had no lid, and had evidently been inclosed in a wooden coffin 2 in. thick. All the wood was gone, except that adhering to two or three nails, which were 5 in. in length. The lead was so much corroded and

wasted that the coffin could not be brought out entire. There were many angular pieces of iron which had served to clamp the wood-coffin, or case, together. The head of the skeleton lay to the north; the rock had broken in upon the coffin, which had evidently been within a vault of very rough masonry, and without mortar. There were no letters or figures of any kind upon the lead, and no coin, bottle, or inscription to afford any information as to the character of the occupant. The body was that of a male; the skull was remarkable for an occipital protuberance, prolonged downwards, into a spinous process; the bones and the points for attachment of the muscles are those of an unusually large and powerful man.

I am, &c. DAVID ROYCE.

*Lower Swell Vicarage, Stow-on-Wold,
Feb. 20, 1864.*

Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland: a Memoir of his Life and Missions. With an Introductory Dissertation on the Early Usages of the Church in Ireland, and its Historical Position from the Establishment of the English Colony to the Present Day. By JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D.D. (Dublin: 8vo., 538 and xii. pp.)—The first half of this volume is occupied by the Introduction, but this is so full of learning and research, and contains so much valuable information which is new to most readers, that few will be disposed to complain of the length to which this introductory matter has extended. The early history of the Church in Ireland is involved in so much obscurity, there are so many apparent contradictions in it, that it is very difficult to arrive at the truth, and we are accordingly thankful to Dr. Todd for having brought his great learning to bear in so practical a manner, and furnished us with so trustworthy and careful a guide through the labyrinth. He clearly proves that the Church of St. Patrick was independent of the Pope, and that the peculiar tenets of the Roman Church were not held by the early Irish Church. It was not until late in the twelfth century that the Pope gave Ireland to King Henry II. of England, and authorized the English invasion in order to bring the Irish Church into subjection to the Papacy. For two or three centuries afterwards there were two distinct Christian Churches in Ireland,—the ancient Irish Church, independent of Rome and partaking more of the Oriental character, and the English Church in Ireland, authorized and sanctioned by the Pope and acknowledging subjection to the see of Rome. It is a singular caprice of history that at a subsequent period the position

of the two branches of the Church in Ireland should have been entirely reversed. The Reformation brought the English Church into the position of the early Church of the time of St. Patrick, and hatred of the English drove the Irish branch into the arms of the Pope.

The second part of Dr. Todd's very valuable and learned work consists of a memoir drawn from the various Lives of St. Patrick, and shews very clearly how much fiction is evidently mixed up with some important real history. As regards the subject of stone churches there is not one word of authentic history in favour of any having been built in the time of St. Patrick, and the negative inferences are all the other way. The Four Masters have recorded their opinion that the churches were of wood. On one occasion a church of earth is mentioned; but in no single instance is a building from cut stone mentioned:—

“He went about the territories of Connaught, through the whole region built churches, and appointed ecclesiastics. At one place, there being neither wood nor stone near, he built a church, (*tantummodo de limo terræ, tum temporis perpulchræ factum schemate*). It has such miraculous qualities, that neither wind, frost, hail, rain, nor any inclemency of weather will hurt it, and it remains till now in its first state.”

This is from Joceline's “Life of Patrick,” written at the end of the twelfth century, but compiled from earlier documents. One of the churches is recorded to have been built north and south instead of east and west, and this with the consent of St. Patrick. The dimensions are also mentioned on more than one occasion, and are always very small: 36 ft. long is mentioned as a large church, and 60 ft. long was the size of

the cathedral, or principal church; 27 ft. is mentioned as the length of the church at Armagh, and it was enclosed within a circular earth-mound, or fort.

The original account of the buildings of this monastery is very curious and interesting:—

“The way in which Patrick made the *Ferte*,” it says, “was this. Seven-score feet in the *Less* [or Fort], and seven-and-twenty feet in the *Tigh-mor* [or Great House], and seventeen feet in the *Cuile* [or Kitchen], and seven feet in the *Aregal* [or Oratory]. And it was thus the houses of the *Congbail* [the churches or monasteries?] were built always.”

Dr. Todd observes:—

“There can be no doubt that this passage is of great antiquity. . . . The small dimensions also assigned to the buildings, and the remark that the houses of the churches were always such, are striking evidences that the writer must have lived before the age when larger edifices were required. The arrangements described consisted of a *Less* or *Liss*, that is to say, an earthen circular fort or enclosure for the protection of the whole settlement; a great house for the residences of the ecclesiastics; the *Cuile* (*Culina*), or kitchen, which was probably also the refectory; and the *Aregal*, a word which has puzzled our philologists, but which is probably the medieval Latin *oraculum*, used in the sense of an oratory, or place of worship. As one dimension only is given, these structures were probably circular.”

This last conclusion of the learned Doctor appears to us rather forced; it is more probable that the length only was given. The puzzling word *aregal*, explained by *oraculum*, seems to be the same as the medieval word *oriel*, which has also puzzled English philologists.

A good deal of stress has been laid by some writers on the mention of bishops at an early period, but very little importance can really be attached to this when the peculiar position of bishops in Ireland is properly understood. The following extracts are so much to the point that we cannot do better than quote them also:—

“During the primitive period, many seeming, and some real irregularities

existed in the Church of Ireland, which, when they came to be known, excited the wonder of the rest of Christendom. Anselm^a, Archbishop of Canterbury, in one of his letters to Muirchetagh, or Murtagh O’Brien, nominal King of Ireland in the beginning of the twelfth century, thus describes these abuses: ‘It is also said that bishops in your country are elected at random, and appointed without any fixed place of episcopal jurisdiction, and that a bishop, like a priest, is ordained by a single bishop.’

“St. Bernard^b also complains (amongst other things) that ‘bishops were changed and multiplied at the pleasure of the metropolitan, a thing unheard of since the beginning of Christianity, without order, without reason, so that one bishopric was not content with a single bishop, but almost every church had its separate bishop.’ . . . It is certain that in this early period, bishops without sees or dioceses were very numerous in Ireland. Except in Armagh, Trim, and one or two other places, no lands or other endowments were set apart for their support.

“It is true that the bishops attached to religious houses were subject to the superior of the monastery, although that superior may have been no more than a priest, or even a layman, but no abbat in any such monasteries, although exercising a certain jurisdiction over his bishop, ever ventured to usurp any of the spiritual functions of the episcopal office.

“From the foregoing facts and anecdotes no doubt can remain in the mind of any unprejudiced reader, that the normal state of episcopacy in Ireland was, as we have described, non-diocesan, each bishop acting independently, without any archiepiscopal jurisdiction, and either entirely independent or subject only to the abbat of his monastery, or, in the spirit of clanship, to the chieftain.

“The consequence of this system was necessarily a great multiplication of bishops. There was no restraint upon their being consecrated. Every man of eminence for piety or learning was advanced to the order of a bishop, as a sort of degree or mark of distinction. Many of them lived as solitaries, or in monasteries; many of them established schools for the practice of the religious life and

^a Epistt., lib. iii. 147.

^b De vita Maladusi, c. x.

the cultivation of sacred learning, having no diocese or fixed episcopal duties; and many of them, inflamed by missionary zeal, went forth to the continent, to Great Britain, or to other then heathen lands, to preach the Gospel of Christ to the Gentiles."

In the legend of St. Columba, "St. Etchen, Bishop of Clonfad, was found ploughing, or superintending the ploughing, of his land. This is evidence that even down to the age of the author of this legend (the eleventh or beginning of the twelfth century) there were bishops in Ireland without any ecclesiastical endowments, who supported themselves by their own labour as private cultivators of the land, or farmers."

It is evident on examining the history that the popular notion of St. Patrick having converted the whole of the Irish nation to Christianity is one of the numerous popular delusions relating to the early history of Ireland. He was an able missionary, and well acquainted with the peculiar character of the Irish people, of which the strong spirit of clanship is one of the most marked features. He therefore aimed at converting the chieftains or heads of clans, well knowing that the rest of the clan would follow as a matter of course, and he succeeded in bringing over a certain number of clans to a nominal Christianity; but he foresaw that this sort of conversion would not long survive his own personal influence, and to guard against the evils of a relapse into Paganism, he endeavoured to induce each of the chieftains to establish a church or a monastic establishment, in which the youthful natives might be educated in the true principles of Christianity. In this manner the seed was sown which eventually bore fruit. But the whole of the Irish people were not converted for centuries after his time; there is even strong reason to believe that some parts were Pagan as late as the sixteenth century. The account of the native Irish given by the French chronicler who accompanied King Richard II. into Ireland, a perfectly impartial witness, describing what he saw with his own eyes, is not at all favourable to their civili-

zation at the end of the fourteenth century.

The spirit shewn by the writers of the legends of St. Patrick in the eleventh and twelfth centuries is not a very Christian spirit. For instance, at the famous place Usneach (in Meath),—

"He pronounced a malediction, which, at the intercession of Secundinus, was diverted from the people to the rocks, and hence none of the stones of that part are fit for building, and if used are said quickly to slip out or perish from the work; they will not strike fire, nor when thrown into water will they make any sound, so that a broken stone in a building is, according to the Irish proverb, '*a stone of Usneach.*'"

(From Joceline's "Life of Patrick;" and mentioned also in the "Tripartite Life," which is compiled from nearly the same authorities, but the exact age of those authorities is very doubtful.) No real Christian would attribute to a Saint the habit of *cursing* everything, animate or inanimate, that thwarted his views. The making the Saint curse a rock and prophesy that it should no longer be fit for building purposes, is a curious proof of the habit of building with stone at the time of the writer of the legend, that is, in the twelfth century; but even then the stone need not have been cut, and if it had been, one was not likely to have slipped out of its place. Yet this legendary anecdote, and the finding a pillar stone with a name inscribed upon it which happens to agree with the name given in one of these legends to a niece of St. Patrick, are about the only historical evidence that has been pretended to be produced of the early use of stone for building purposes in Ireland. Even if the pillar stone had an actual date upon it, this would be no proof that the church near to it was erected at the same time. Cromlechs and pillar stones were used long before stone was used for buildings. The "tradition of the oldest inhabitant of the valley" seems to be the only other evidence that is produced. These legendary Lives of St. Patrick are very valuable as shewing the popular traditions of the

time of their writers, but cannot be admitted as historical evidence of anything further.

In all medieval documents it is very important to ascertain the age when the writer lived; the legends and descriptions or incidents contained in them are represented in language much in the same manner as the drawings or illuminations of the same period. An artist of the thirteenth century would represent Julius Cæsar in the costume not of the Romans but of his own day; and in like manner, if he were describing the events of that period with the pen instead of the pencil, he would describe them according to the ideas of the period at which the writer lived. All the legends of the saints are full of *nieces* of the saints, because the supposed early custom of celibacy, which was only enforced by law in the twelfth century, did not allow of saints having children.

Ten Months in the Fiji Islands. By Mrs. SMYTHE. With an Introduction by Colonel W. J. Smythe, Royal Artillery; late H.M.'s Commissioner to Fiji. (Oxford and London: J. H. and J. Parker).—Even to the mere reader for amusement this lively, well written, and handsomely illustrated work may be recommended, as giving a true picture of a fine race of people at a most interesting period of their history. Agents of Dissenting Missionary Societies have long laboured among the Fijians, with a moderate degree of success, and the knowledge of England thus obtained, recently induced some of the chiefs to make an offer to the Queen of the sovereignty of the islands. Colonel Smythe's mission (on which he was accompanied by his wife) was for the purpose of ascertaining whether it would be advisable to accept the offer. The decision arrived at was in the negative, it being considered that the civilization of the people would be best forwarded by being left to causes and agencies already in operation. Among these, the Melanesian mission, under Bishop Patteson,

is pre-eminently the most important; and the value of the book is greatly enhanced by an Appendix, which contains, among other things, a full account of the present state of the Mission, a letter from the Bishop himself giving all the details that can be desired by those who take an interest in one of the best considered and most promising missionary efforts that modern times have produced.

Lyra Messianica: Hymns and Verses on the Life of Christ, Ancient and Modern; with other Poems. Edited by the Rev. ORBY SHIPLEY, M.A. (Longmans).—This is the companion volume to the *Lyra Eucharistica*, noticed by us some time since^c,—its companion not merely in outward appearance, but in that reverence of tone and beauty of expression which we then earnestly commended. If we knew of terms that would more adequately convey our sense of the value of the work before us, we would employ them. Like its precursor, it is intended for devotional reading at home, and not for public use in the Church. Of the Hymns, some are original, some are translations of hymns never before attempted in English, and some are new versions of those already well known. Many have been taken from Latin and Greek sources, some from the German, and a few from the Italian, Spanish, and Swedish. Speaking generally, the writers are the same as those who contributed to *Lyra Eucharistica*, but we note also some additional authors, who amply justify their selection to bear company with the elder masters of religious song.

The Sussex Chant Book. (London: Wertheim, Mackintosh, and Hunt).—This is a collection of about 170 single and double chants, including those used at the parish church of St. Mary-the-Virgin, Eastbourne, in Sussex, whence

^c GENT. MAG., Sept. 1863, p. 362.

the name. They have been selected by Mr. George E. Chambers, a gentleman well known as the author of "The Sussex Tracts for Churchmen," who has here presented us with most of the old standard chants, so long used and so well known in the English Church, a very acceptable service in itself, but rendered doubly valuable by the tact with which he has avoided the common error of most compilers, who, in their anxiety for an appearance of novelty, displace the good old melodies in favour of comparatively worthless new ones.

Mr. G. G. Scott's paper *On the Conservation of Ancient Architectural Monuments and Remains*, read before the Royal Institute of British Architects some two years ago, and an outline of which shortly after appeared in our pages^d, has, we are glad to observe, been published as a pamphlet by Messrs. Parker of Oxford. We beg to commend it to the attention of all who have any real regard for the works of our forefathers. They may learn from it, that the greatest danger to our ancient edifices often arises from the zeal without knowledge of "destructive restorers," whose practice seems to be to destroy as much and preserve as little as possible. Many painful examples of this are given by Mr. Scott, and the list ought to serve as a warning.

Revue de la Normandie, Vol. III. Part I.—Our correspondent, M. l'Abbé Cochet, continues to conduct his valuable periodical with spirit. The Part now before us (the beginning of a new year) contains an excellent article on the archæological discoveries of 1863 in the department of the Lower Seine, which may be advantageously consulted by English readers. Another feature

is the "Bulletin Bibliographique de la Normandie," which gives a carefully compiled list of works either relating to Normandy, or produced by Norman writers in the past year.

The Reliquary, No. XV. (J.R. Smith), opens with a very interesting paper on the Annals of Lismore, in the county of Waterford, shewing that its able Editor, Mr. Ll. Jewitt, is enlarging the sphere of his labours, though he has still quite enough of local matters to justify his claim on the patronage of his Derbyshire friends. Among these local papers we may notice, the continuation of the Traders' Tokens of Derbyshire (illustrated), a biographical notice of Wright of Derby (with a portrait), extracts from the Parish Registers of Youlgreave, and an original document relating to property in Whitwell, Derbyshire, dated 1594.

The East Anglian, Nos. 35, 36. (Lowestoft: Tymms.)—These Numbers give very full Indexes to the first Volume, which is now complete, and contain beside several papers (as Extracts from the Parish Registers of St. Mary-the-Less, Cambridge, and Coats of Arms in Essex Churches) which give fair ground for hoping that the new volume will at least equal, if not exceed, its predecessor in matters of interest not to East Anglians only, but to numerous readers in all parts of the country.

A handsome 8vo. volume on *The Coins of the Ancient Britons*, arranged and described by Mr. JOHN EVANS, Hon. Sec. of the Numismatic Society, with engravings by Mr. Fairholt, has reached us at too late a period of the month to allow us to do more than merely announce its publication. We hope next month to be able to treat it at the length which its importance demands.

^d GENT. MAG., March, 1862, p. 315.

Monthly Intelligence.

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

IN spite of the attempts made to bring about an accommodation of the long-standing dispute between the German Confederation and Denmark, war has broken out. The Austrians and Prussians, on the 1st of February, invaded the duchy of Schleswig in overwhelming force, and have since advanced even into Jutland, but this latter movement has been explained as a merely temporary measure to secure their military position in the duchy. The Danes, vastly outnumbered, and deprived by the frost of the protection which the marshes and streams would otherwise have afforded, have been obliged to abandon the famous Dannevirke, and retire to Duppel and the island of Alsen, but not without inflicting very severe losses on their pursuers. Indeed, so stubbornly have they fought, that the victors seem inclined to listen to renewed offers of mediation on the part of other Powers.

The outbreak of war so much nearer home has at once deprived the American contest of its interest, but this may be expected to revive when the spring is sufficiently advanced to allow of any important movements being undertaken.

At home, the only event to be noticed is the opening of the Session of Parliament by commission on the 4th of February, when the Royal Message given below was delivered.

FEB. 4.

Opening of Parliament.—The Session of Parliament was opened this day by commission, the commissioners being the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, Earl St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, and Lord Stanley of Alderley. The Lord Chancellor read the Royal Message as follows:—

“MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

“We are commanded to assure you that Her Majesty has great satisfaction in recurring again to the advice and assistance of her Parliament.

“Her Majesty is confident that you will share her feeling of gratitude to Almighty God on account of the Princess of Wales having given birth to a son, an event which has called forth from her faithful people renewed demonstrations of devoted loyalty and attachment to her person and family.

“The state of affairs on the Continent of Europe has been the cause of great anxiety to Her Majesty. The death of the late King of Denmark brought into immediate application the Stipulations of the Treaty of May, 1852, concluded by Her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria,

the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Sweden, and afterwards acceded to by the King of Hanover, the King of Saxony, the King of Württemberg, the King of the Belgians, the King of the Netherlands, the Queen of Spain, the King of Portugal, and the King of Italy.

“That Treaty declared that it is conducive to the preservation of the balance of power, and of the peace of Europe, that the integrity of the Danish Monarchy should be maintained, and that the several territories which have hitherto been under the sway of the King of Denmark should continue so to remain; and for this purpose it was agreed that upon the death of the late King and of his uncle Prince Frederick without issue, his present Majesty King Christian IX. should be acknowledged as succeeding to all the dominions then united under the sceptre of His Majesty the King of Denmark.

“Her Majesty, actuated by the same desire to preserve the peace of Europe which was one of the declared objects of all the Powers who were parties to that Treaty, has been unremitting in her endeavours to bring about a peaceful

settlement of the differences which, on this matter, have arisen between Germany and Denmark, and to ward off the dangers which might follow from a beginning of warfare in the north of Europe, and Her Majesty will continue her efforts in the interests of peace.

"The barbarous murders and cruel assaults committed in Japan upon subjects of Her Majesty rendered it necessary that demands should be made upon the Japanese Government, and upon the Daimio by whose retainers some of those outrages were committed.

"The Government of the Tycoon complied with the demand made upon them by Her Majesty's Government, and full satisfaction having been made, the friendly relations between the two Governments have continued unbroken. But the Daimio Prince of Satsuma refused to comply with the just and moderate demands which were made upon him.

"His refusal rendered measures of coercion necessary, and Her Majesty regrets that while those measures have brought this Daimio to an agreement for compliance, they led incidentally to the destruction of a considerable portion of the town of Kagosima.

"Papers on this subject will be laid before you.

"The insurrection which broke out last year among some portion of the native inhabitants of New Zealand still unfortunately continues, but there is reason to hope that it will, before long, be put down.

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has concluded a Treaty with the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, by which Her Majesty consents to give up the protectorate of the Ionian Islands, and also agrees to the annexation of those Islands to the kingdom of Greece. This Treaty shall be laid before you. Her Majesty is also negotiating a Treaty with the King of the Hellenes for regulating the arrangements connected with the union of the Ionian Islands with the Kingdom of Greece.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"Her Majesty has desired the Estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with every attention to economy, and with a due regard to the efficiency of the public service.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the condition of the country is, on the whole, satisfactory. The revenue has fully realized its expected amount; the commerce of the United Kingdom is increasing; and while the distress in the manufacturing districts has been in some degree lessened, there is reason to look forward to an increased supply of cotton from various countries which have hitherto but scantily furnished our manufacturers with this material for their industry.

"Her Majesty has directed that a Commission shall be issued for the purpose of revising the various forms of subscription and declaration required to be made by the Clergy of the Established Church. A copy of that Commission will be laid before you.

"Various measures of public usefulness will be submitted for your consideration.

"Her Majesty commits, with confidence, the great interests of the country to your wisdom and care; and she fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your deliberations and prosper your councils for the advancement of the welfare and happiness of her loyal and faithful people."

In the House of Lords the following noble lords and right rev. prelates took the oaths and their seats, their lordships having been introduced with the usual formalities:—Lord Annaly, Lord Houghton, the Earl of Charlemont, Lord Chesham, the Marquis of Normanby, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and Lord Sandys. In the House of Commons, twelve new members took the oaths and their seats, and writs were issued for the election of one member each for the cities of Durham and Winchester and the borough of Tewkesbury. The addresses in reply to the Royal Message were moved by the Marquis of Sligo and Lord Robert Grosvenor, and seconded by Lord Abercromby and Mr. Goschen. Lord Derby in the one house and Mr. Disraeli in the other commented in strong terms on the policy of the Ministry, and were replied to by Earl Russell and Viscount Palmerston. Eventually the addresses were adopted without a division.

HIGH SHERIFFS FOR 1864.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 3rd day of February, 1864,
Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED BY HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1864.

ENGLAND (*excepting Cornwall and Lancashire*).

Bedfordshire.—Robert Henry Lindsell, of Biggleswade, Esq.

Berkshire.—Richard Hall Say, of Oakley Court, near Windsor, Esq.

Bucks.—The Hon. Percy Barrington, of Westbury Manor.

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.—George Onslow Newton, of Croxton Park, Esq.

Cheshire.—John Ralph Shaw, of Arrowse Park, Birkenhead, Esq.

Cumberland.—Thomas Brocklebank, of Greenlands, Esq.

Derbyshire.—Sir Henry des Vœux, of Drake-low.

Devonshire.—The Hon. Mark George Kerr Rolle, of Stevenstone.

Dorsetshire.—Charles Wriothely Digby, of Studland, Esq.

Durham.—John Harrison Aylmer, of Walworth Castle, Esq.

Essex.—Edgar Disney, of the Hyde, Ingatestone, Esq.

Gloucestershire.—Goodwin Charles Colquitt Craven, of Brockhampton Park, near Cheltenham, Esq.

Herefordshire.—Colonel Robert Feilden, of Dulas Court.

Hertfordshire.—Sir Astley Paston Cooper, of Gadebridge, Hemel Hempstead.

Kent.—George Field, of Ashurst Park, near Tonbridge Wells, Esq.

Leicestershire.—Edwyn Burnaby, of Baggrave Hall, Leicester, Esq.

Lincolnshire.—William Parker, of Hanthorpe House, Bowen, Esq.

Monmouthshire.—Henry Charles Byrde, of Goytre House, Esq.

Norfolk.—Henry James Lee Warner, of Little Walsingham, Esq.

Northamptonshire.—Alfred Rush, of Farthinghoe, Esq.

Northumberland.—Henry Metcalfe Ames, of Linden, Esq.

Nottinghamshire.—John Chaworth Musters, of Annesley, Esq.

Oxfordshire.—George Glen, of Stratton Audley Park, Esq.

Rutland.—Charles Ormston Eaton, of Tixover, Esq.

Shropshire.—David Francis Atcherley, of Marton Hall, near Shrewsbury, Esq.

Somersetshire.—Sir Edward Strachey, of Sutton Court.

County of Southampton.—James Winter Scott, of Rotherfield Park, Alton, Esq.

Staffordshire.—George Briscoe, of Elmhurst Hall, Lichfield, Esq.

Suffolk.—Sir George Nathaniel Broke Middleton, of Nacton.

Surrey.—Thomas Price, of Heywood, Cobham, Esq.

Sussex.—William Leyland Woods, of Chilgrove, Chichester, Esq.

Warwickshire.—James Beech, of Brandon, Esq.

Westmoreland.—Matthew Thompson, of Kirkby-Stephen, Esq.

Wiltshire.—John Lewis Phipps, of Leighton House, Westbury, Esq.

Worcestershire.—Harman Grisewood, of Dalesford House, Esq.

Yorkshire.—Frederick Charles Trench Gascoigne, of Parlington Park, Aberford, South Milford, Esq.

WALES.

Anglesey.—William Massey, of Cornelyn, Esq.

Breconshire.—Sir Joseph Russell Bailey, of Glanusk Park.

Cardiganshire.—John George Parry Hughes, of Alltllwyd, Esq.

Carmarthenshire.—Henry Lavallin Puxley, of Llwyndrussy, Esq.

Carnarvonshire.—Griffith Humphreys Owen, of Ymwlech, Esq.

Denbighshire.—John Lloyd Wynne, of Coed Coch, Abergele, Esq.

Flintshire.—William Barber Buddicom, of Penbedwhall, Esq.

Glamorganshire.—Robert Francis Lascelles Jenner, of Wenvoe Castle, Esq.

Merionethshire.—Lewis Williams, of Vronwnion, Esq.

Montgomeryshire.—Major-General William George Gold, of Garthmyl Hall.

Pembrokeshire.—Thomas Harcourt Powell, of Hook, Esq.

Radnorshire.—George Augustus Haig, of Llanbadarnfynydd, Esq.

LANCASHIRE AND CORNWALL.

Duchy of Lancaster Office, Feb. 3.—Sir James Philipps Kay-Shuttleworth, of Gawthorpe-hall, Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

Duchy of Cornwall Office, Buckingham-gate, Feb. 8.—Day Perry Le Grice, of Trereife, Penzance, Esq., Sheriff of the County of Cornwall.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Whitehall, Feb. 9. The Queen has been pleased by letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to appoint his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; his Grace the Archbishop of York; his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin; the Right Hon. Philip Henry, Earl Stanhope; the Right Hon. Dudley, Earl of Harrowby, K.G.; the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London; the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester; the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's; the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford; the Right Hon. George William, Baron Lyttelton; the Right Hon. Robert Monsey, Baron Cranworth; the Right Hon. Robert, Baron Ebury; the Right Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie; the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L., Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Admiralty; the Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole; the Right Hon. Joseph Napier; the Right Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, Knt.; Sir William Heathcote, bart.; Charles Buxton, esq.; the Very Rev. Henry Hart Milman, D.D., Dean of Her Majesty's Cathedral Church of St. Paul in London; the Very Rev. Harvey Goodwin, D.D., Dean of Her Majesty's Cathedral Church of Ely; the Ven. John Sandford, B.D., Archdeacon of Coventry; the Rev. William Jacobson, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford; the Rev. James Amiraux Jeremie, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge; the Rev. Henry Venn, B.D.; and the Rev. William Gilson Humphry, B.D.; to be Her Majesty's Commissioners to consider and revise the various forms of Subscription and declaration required to be made by the clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland on ordination, or on appointment, admission, or induction to any ecclesiastical dignity, benefice, curacy, lectureship, or office, and to report their opinion how far they may be altered and simplified consistently with due security for the declared agreement of the clergy with the doctrines of the Church and the conformity to its ritual.

Jan. 26. The Rev. Walter Waddington Shirley, M.A., to have the office and place of Regius Professor in Ecclesiastical History in the University of Oxford, in the room of the Very Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D.D., resigned.

Feb. 5. *Congé d'élire* ordered to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Ely to elect a Bishop

of that see, the same being void by the death of Dr. Thomas Turton, late Bishop thereof; the Rev. Edward Harold Browne, B.D., recommended to the said Dean and Chapter, to be by them elected Bishop of the said see.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

Whitehall, Feb. 3. The Queen has been pleased by letters patent under the Great Seal, to declare her Royal will and pleasure that, besides the children of the Sovereigns of these realms, the children of the sons of any Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland shall have and at all times hold and enjoy, the style, title, or attribute of "Royal Highness" with their titular dignity of Prince or Princess prefixed to their respective Christian names, or with their other titles of honour; and further to declare her will and pleasure that the Earl Marshal of England, or his Deputy for the time being, do cause the said letters patent to be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms to the end that the officers of arms, and all others, may take due notice thereof.

Jan. 29. Walter Henry Medhurst, esq., now Her Majesty's Consul at Tangchow, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Hankow.

Martin Crofton Morrison, esq., now Her Majesty's Consul at Foochow-Foo, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Tangchow.

Francis Gerhard Myburgh, esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Nagasaki.

Mr. Charles Aylwin Creighton approved of as Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia, for His Majesty the King of Prussia.

Mr. Rudolph Ahlers approved of as Consul at Bombay, and Mr. Theodore Armandus Rosenbush as Consul at Sierra Leone, for His Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

Feb. 2. John Gardiner Austin, esq., to be Lieut.-Governor of the colony of British Honduras.

Feb. 5. James Hay Erskine Wemyss, esq., to be Lieut. and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Fife, in the room of the Earl of Elgin, deceased.

Feb. 9. Sir John Liddell, knt., C.B., M.D., late Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Frederick Seymour, esq. (Lieut.-Governor of British Honduras), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the colony of British Columbia and its dependencies.

Col. the Hon. Sir Charles Beaumont Phipps,

K.C.B., to be Secretary, Chamberlain, and Receiver-General and Keeper of the Signet of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as Prince and Steward of Scotland.

2nd Regt. of Dragoons—Lieut.-Gen. J. B. Gough, C.B., to be Col., *vice* Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. K. Clerk-Kennedy, K.C.B., deceased.

13th Regt. of Foot—Lieut.-Gen. P. S. Stanhope to be Col., *vice* Major-Gen. P. M'Pherson, C.B., deceased.

Feb. 12. John Humffreys Parry, serjeant-at-law, to have place and precedence within the Bar next after William Ballantine, serjeant-at-law.

To be Serjeants-at-law—John Simon, esq., of the Middle Temple, London; Alexander Pulling, esq., of the Inner Temple, London; and Henry Tindal Atkinson, esq., of the Middle Temple, London.

Henry Charles Herbert, esq., now Attaché to H.M.'s Embassy at Constantinople, to be a Third Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

Mr. George Pyman approved of as Consul at West Hartlepool for H.M. the King of the Belgians.

Don Alfredo Pascual Colomer approved of as Vice-Consul at Southampton for H.M. the Queen of Spain.

Feb. 16. David Deady Keane, esq., of the Middle Temple, London, John James Johnson,

esq., of the Middle Temple, London, and Wm. Field, esq., of the Inner Temple, London, to be of H.M.'s Counsel learned in the law.

Arthur Birch, esq., to be Colonial Secretary for the colony of British Columbia.

Feb. 23. Major-General Duncan Alexander Cameron, C.B. (having the local rank of Lieut.-Gen. while in command of the troops in New Zealand), to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Joseph William Trutch, esq., to be Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor-Gen. for the colony of British Columbia.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Feb. 12. *City of Durham.*—John Henderson, esq., of Leazes-house, near the said city of Durham, in the room of Sir William Atherton, knt., deceased.

Borough of Tewkesbury.—John Reginald Yorke, esq., of Forthampton-court, Gloucestershire, in the room of the Hon. Frederick Lygon, who has accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of H.M.'s manor of Hempholme.

City of Winchester.—Thomas Willis Fleming, esq., in the room of Sir James Buller East, bart., who has accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of H.M.'s Chiltern Hundreds.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 30, 1863. At Auckland, New Zealand, the wife of Major Oliver Rutherford, 70th Regt., a dau.

Dec. 7. At Bareilly, the wife of Capt. Hockley, 104th Fusiliers, of twins, a boy and girl.

Dec. 8. At Budaon, Rohilund, the wife of Charles P. Carnichael, esq., B.C.S., a dau.

Dec. 10. At Chicacole, the wife of Capt. C. H. Beddek, Madras Staff Corps, a son.

Dec. 15. At Poonah, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Aitken, Assist.-Adjutant-General of Artillery, Bombay, a son.

At Patna, the wife of C. F. Worsley, esq., Bengal C.S., a son.

Dec. 19. At Belgaum, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Faussett, 44th Regt., a dau.

Dec. 21. At Dera Ismael Khan, Punjaub, the wife of the Rev. Robert Bruce, B.A., Church Missionary Society's Missionary to the Afghans, prematurely, a dau.

Dec. 22. At Howrah, Calcutta, the wife of Edward Drummond, esq., B.C.S., a dau.

Dec. 24. At Dum Dum, the wife of Major Dowell, R.A., a son.

Dec. 25. At Madras, the wife of C. G. Plumer, esq., Madras C.S., a dau.

Dec. 26. At Nowshera, the wife of John Hendley, esq., Surgeon 7th Royal Fusiliers, a son.

Dec. 28. At the Parsonage, Shevaroy-hills, Madras Presidency, the wife of the Rev. S. J. Compton, M.A., a son.

At Shahjehanpore, Rohilund, the wife of Lieut.-Col. F. A. Willis, C.B., 38th Regt., a son.

Jan. 2, 1864. At Myrtle Cottage, Barbadoes, the wife of Capt. H. J. Wilkinson, D.A.Q.M.G., a dau.

Jan. 3. At Ootacamund, the wife of Capt. R. H. Beddome, H.M.'s Madras Staff Corps, Officiating Conservator of Forests, a son.

Jan. 4. At Secunderabad, the wife of Capt. Allan N. Scott, R.A., a son.

At Agra, the wife of William Kaye, esq., of the Bengal C.S., a son.

Jan. 9. In Dublin, the wife of Capt. C. N. Martin, R.E., a son.

Jan. 11. At Valetta, Malta, the wife of the Rev. E. R. Colby, R.N., H.M.S. "Cossack," a son.

Jan. 13. At Vittoriosa, Malta, the wife of T. R. Pickthorn, esq., Surgeon of H.M.S. "Hibernia," a son.

Jan. 16. The wife of Robert Burton, esq., of Longner-hall, Salop, a son.

Jan. 20. The wife of the Rev. A. Drummond Wilkins, M.A., Vicar of Sawbridgeworth, a dau.

Jan. 21. At Derry Ormond, Cardiganshire, the Lady Elizabeth Inglis Jones, a son.

At Dallinghoo Rectory, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Henry W. Schreiber, a dau.

At Carlisle, the wife of Capt. E. Renouard James, R.E., a dau.

At Wadenhoe, Northants., the wife of the Rev. Alfred H. Carey, a son.

At the Vicarage, Leeds, Mrs. Atlay, a dau.

At Tichborne, Hants., the wife of the Rev. C. B. Carlon, a son.

Jan. 22. At Camelford-house, the Hon. Mrs. Cecil Duncombe, a dau.

In Kensington-gardens-sq., the wife of John Whichcord, esq., F.S.A., a son.

At Bath, the wife of John Ramsay Brush, esq., M.D., late Royal Scots Greys, a son.

At Bryn Hyfrid, Newport, Monmouthshire, the wife of Charles Lyne, esq., R.N., a dan.

Jan. 23. In Hertford-st., Mayfair, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Egerton, a son.

At Detroit, Guernsey, the wife of Lieut.-Col. R. Gordon, a dau.

At Ramsgate, the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. B. Fuller, R.A., a dau.

At Sutton Rectory, Norwich, the wife of the Rev. George Bond, a dau.

At Bansfield-hall, near Newmarket, the wife of N. Warner Bromley, esq., a dau.

At Boxted, Essex, the wife of the Rev. John Arkell, a son.

At Princes-gate, the wife of Hugh Hammersley, esq., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. W. H. Irvine, M.A., Foxearth, a dau.

At the Rectory, Forncett St. Peter, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. W. G. Wilson, a son.

At Malling Deanery, the wife of Edmund Charles Currey, esq., a son.

At Marton Vicarage, near Rugby, the wife of the Rev. B. Hulbert, a dau.

At Malta, the wife of Captain E. Fitzgerald Pritchard, Royal Marines (Light Infantry), a dau.

At the Parsonage, Cundall, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. S. Gray, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Eltham, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Arthur L. P. Snow, a dau.

Jan. 24. In Chester-square, S.W., the Hon. Mrs. Brodrick, a son.

At Dover, Mrs. Cyril Randolph, a son.

At Mildenhall, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. C. Soames, a dau.

At Hyde-park-house, Albert-gate, the wife of T. Naylor Leyland, esq., a son and heir.

At Colne-Engaine, Essex, the wife of the Rev. Anthony Fenn, a dau.

In Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, the residence of her father, the wife of Capt. Semple, 3rd Battn. II.M.'s 60th Royal Rifles, a son.

At Twickenham, the wife of the Rev. Vere Broughton Smyth, a son.

Jan. 25. At Cliff-ville, Stoke-upon-Trent, Lady Stamer, a son.

At Canterbury, the wife of Capt. J. Cockerell, 10th Hussars, a dau.

At Edenbank, Kelsae, N.B., the wife of the

Rev. Hill Scott, Incumbent of St. Andrew's, a dau.

Jan. 26. At Stepleton-park, Blandford, Dorset, the residence of Sir John Hadley D'Oyly, bart., the wife of Warren Hastings D'Oyly, Esq., Bengal C.S., a son.

At Batley Vicarage, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. Andrew Cassels, a son.

At Hoe-place-house, Plymouth, the wife of Frederic Harvey, esq., Staff-Surgeon R.N., a dau.

Jan. 27. In Belgrave-sq., the Marchioness of Bath, a dau.

At Newbury, the wife of Major-General H. Bower, Retired List Madras Army, a dau.

At Paignton, the wife of W. T. Granville, esq., a son.

At Marble-hill, co. Donegal, the wife of Frederick C. FitzGerald, esq., a dau.

At Christ Church Parsonage, Carlisle, the wife of the Rev. Gilbert S. Karney, M.A., a dau.

At Brooking Parsonage, near Totnes, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Hitchcock, a son.

At the Cloisters, Gordon-sq., the wife of the Rev. Kyrle Ernie Aubrey Money, M.A., a dau.

At Old Charlton, Kent, the wife of Captain Miller, Military Train, a dau.

Jan. 28. In Stanhope-place, Hyde-park, the wife of the Hon. Slingsby Bethell, a son.

In Albemarle-st., the wife of T. Macartney Filgate, esq., Captain 18th Hussars, a son.

Jan. 29. At the Hermitage, Tunbridge, Kent, the wife of Capt. Wm. Raffles Tucker, Royal Engineers (Bengal), a son.

At Morant's-court, near Sevenoaks, the wife of W. J. Tonge, esq., a dau.

In Nottingham-place, W., the wife of Dr. Cameron, Deputy-Inspector-General, a dau.

In Finsbury-circus, the wife of the Rev. F. G. Blomfield, a dau.

Jan. 30. At Penlee, Stoke, Devon, the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. Driscoll Gosset, R.E., a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. John Purchas, M.A., a son.

At Uggeshall Rectory, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Richard Wilde, a dau.

The wife of Edward Blagrave, esq., of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Adelaide-road, Regent's-park, a son.

Jan. 31. At Orton Longueville, the Marchioness of Huntly, a dau.

At the Stable-yard, St. James's, the Lady Anne Elecho, a son.

At Eyke Rectory, the wife of the Rev. T. G. Darling, M.A., a dau.

In Gloucester-rd., Regent's-pk., the wife of Geo. A. Wilkinson, esq., late 76th Regt., a dau.

At the Grammar School, Chard, the wife of the Rev. George Phillips, a son.

Feb. 1. In Dublin, the wife of Major Ellis, 60th Rifles, a dau.

Feb. 2. At Rock Ferry, near Liverpool, the wife of the late Capt. Edw. Scott, R.N., a son.

At the Glen, Peebles, the wife of Chas. Tennant, esq., a dau.

At Debben-hall, Saffron Walden, the wife of

Capt. Douglas Lane, late of the 17th Lancers, a son.

At Colchester, the wife of Major Chas. Cooch, unattached, a son.

At the Rectory, Haughton-le-Skerne, the wife of the Rev. Edw. Cheese, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. B. W. Bucke, M.A., Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Lee, Kent, a son.

Feb. 4. In Clarges-st., Piccadilly, the wife of Col. Inglis, 18th Depôt Battalion, a dau.

The wife of Lieut.-Col. W. C. Master, C.B., a dau.

In Upper Wimpole-st., the wife of the Rev. C. J. P. Eyre, a son.

At Parsonstown, King's County, the wife of Toler R. Garvey, esq., a son.

At the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Vivian Dering Majendie, R.A., a dau.

The wife of Kingsmill Manley Power, esq., of the Hill Court, Herefordshire, a son.

At Clifton, the wife of Commander George Palmer, R.N., of H.M.S. "Aurora," a dau.

At Rowney Abbey, Herts., the wife of Lieut. H. Sampson, late I.C., a dau.

Feb. 5. In Blomfield-rd., the wife of Capt. Morris, 95th Regt., a dau.

At Southsea, the wife of Lieut. C. G. F. Knowles, R.N., commanding the "Investigator," a son.

In Park-sq., Regent's-pk., the wife of Arthur Kekewich, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

At Hawley Parsonage, Hants., the wife of the Rev. John J. P. Wyatt, a son.

At Northcotts, near Teignmouth, the wife of Capt. Henry Bathurst, a son.

Feb. 6. In Southwick-cresc., Hyde-pk., the wife of Col. Beach Hicks, a son.

At Park-hill, Rotherham, the wife of Major St. Leger, a dau.

At Chiddingstone, Kent, Mrs. Streatfeild, a son.

At Preston, Lancashire, the wife of the Rev. Raywood Firth, B.A., a son.

At Sheerness, the wife of Major F. G. Pym, R.M.L.I., of H.M.S. "Formidable," a son.

At Dunsford, near Exeter, the wife of the Rev. R. Strong, a dau.

At Holloway, the wife of C. H. Fynes-Clin-ton, esq., a dau.

At Limerick, the wife of Capt. Grantham, 9th Regt., a dau.

Feb. 7. At Edinburgh, the Lady Mary Scott, a son.

At Seal Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. T. O. Blackall, a son.

In Thornhill-sq., Islington, the wife of R. Pottinger, esq., Staff Surgeon R.N., a dau.

At St. Bees, Cumberland, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Ainger, a son.

At Thorpe, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Harden, R.N., a son.

Feb. 8. At Bournemouth, the wife of Col. R. C. Moody, R.E., a son.

At Rutland-gate, the wife of Lieut.-Col. A. Alison, C.B., a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Alexander Jardine, esq., of Applegirth, a dau.

At Dorchester, the wife of the Rev. T. Alexander Falkner, a son.

At Syward-lodge, near Dorchester, the wife of Edw. Leigh Kindersley, esq., a son.

The wife of the Rev. Andrew Welch, Curate of St. Mary of Cray, a son.

Feb. 9. At Hanbury-hall, Worcestershire, the Lady Georgina Vernon, a dau.

At Isleworth, the wife of the Very Rev. G. P. Pownall, Dean of Perth, West Australia, a son.

At Firby-hall, Yorkshire, the wife of R. H. Bower, esq., a dau.

At Penge, S.E., the wife of the Rev. T. S. Scott, a son.

Feb. 10. At Hyde-park-gate, Lady Webster, a son.

In St. Stephen's-terr., Westbourne-pk., Bayswater, the wife of J. Dalziel, esq., Ceylon C.S., a dau.

At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Newman, R.A., a son.

At Norton-house, near Dartmouth, the wife of Capt. John Horner, 58th Regt., a dau.

Feb. 11. At Princes-gate, Lady Louisa Feilding, a dau.

In Gloucester-terr., Hyde-pk., the wife of Major Kemball, Bombay Staff Corps, a son.

At Court-lodge, Ruckinge, Kent, the wife of F. J. L. Clark, esq., a son.

At St. John's-wood, the wife of Capt. P. H. Scratchley, R.E., a dau.

At Thrybergh, the wife of the Rev. F. Watkins, H.M.'s Inspector of Schools, a dau.

Feb. 12. In Victoria-st., Westminster, the wife of Robert J. Biron, esq., Recorder of Hythe, a son.

At Dringhouses, York, the wife of the Rev. Gilbert H. Phillips, a son.

At Spetisbury Rectory, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. Henry Brougham Vizard, a son.

At St. John's Parsonage, Walthamstow, the wife of the Rev. Mortimer Lloyd Jones, a son.

In Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., the wife of D. Loftus, esq., late Grenadier Guards, a son.

Feb. 13. At Exeter College, the wife of the Rev. J. P. Lightfoot, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, a dau.

At Cambridge Barracks, Portsmouth, the wife of Col. Frederick English, C.B., commanding 53rd Regt., a dau.

At Blackheath, the wife of Capt. William Rae Rolland, R.N., commanding H.M.S. "Cos-sack," a son.

At Hastings, the wife of the Rev. Henry Geldart, a son.

At Drinmacor, co. Longford, the wife of Capt. William Bond, a son and heir.

In Westbourne-pk., the wife of the Rev. Vernon Edlin, a son.

Feb. 14. At Sondes-pl., Dorking, the wife of John E. Bovill, esq., a son.

At Burnham Sutton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. G. G. Hayter, a son.

At the Hall, Manton, Rutland, the wife of the Rev. Robert Nutt, Curate of Knossington, a son.

Feb. 15. At Warbleton Rectory, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. G. E. Haviland, a dau.

At Borley Rectory, Essex, the wife of the Rev. H. D. E. Bull, a dau.

At Godalming, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. W. W. Skeat, a dau.

Feb. 16. At Keddleston, Derbyshire, the Lady Scarsdale, a dau.

In South-st., Mrs. Bingham Mildmay, a son.

Feb. 18. At Upper Rathmines, near Dublin, the wife of Capt. the Hon. Everard Stourton, a dau.

At the Governor's-house, General Hospital, Woolwich, the wife of Major George T. Field, R.A., a son.

At Sandgate Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. J. D'Arcy Preston, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 8, 1863. At Dum Dum, Calcutta, A. Corby-Brett, esq., B.C.S., third son of the late Frederick Harington Brett, esq., H.E.I.C.S., to Frances Eliza, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. E. Wintle, late H.M.'s Indian Army.

Dec. 15. At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Capt. J. G. R. Forlong, F.R.S.E., Madras Staff Corps, Supr. Engr. Agra, son of William Forlong, esq., of Erins, N.B., to Lavinia Reddie, eldest dau. of the late Major Montague Perreau, Madras Army.

At St. Thomas's, Howrah, Calcutta, Charles H. Denham, esq., C.E., eldest son of Capt. H. Mangles Denham, R.N., to Anna Louisa, youngest dau. of the late John Howell, esq., of Howrah.

Dec. 16. At Rondebush Church, near Cape Town, Lord Richard Howe Browne, Major 96th Regt., to Agnes Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph Amesbury, esq., of Brighton.

Dec. 22. At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Capt. Lindsay Russell, R.E., to Henrietta Mary, second dau. of Major-Gen. Ommanney, late Royal Engineers.

Dec. 26. At Madras, Capt. Ewing Grant, 3rd Bombay N.I., and Presidency Military Paymaster at Bombay, to Maria, dau. of Col. Pears, R.A., Madras.

Jan. 5, 1864. At the Fort Church, Calcutta, Capt. Thomas Edward Vander Gucht, H.B.M. Bengal Staff Corps, to Judith Emilia, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Tillotson, esq., barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, and Harewood-sq., London.

At Ruthin, Denbighshire, the Rev. Reginald Hughes, Vicar of Glynn, Denbighshire, to Agnes Felicia, second dau. of the late Rev. Hen. Selby-Hele, of Grays Vicarage, Essex.

At Harrow-on-the-Hill, Louis Geneste, esq., Lieut. in H.M.'s Navy, to Jane Mary, second dau. of the late Rev. Maximilian Geneste, Incumbent of Trinity Church, West Cowes.

Jan. 7. At the Cathedral, Exeter, the Rev. Edward Frederick St. Leger, to Caroline Elizabeth Bishop.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Cortlandt George Macgregor Skinner, esq., 35th Regt., to Caroline Mary Anne, only dau. of the late Edward Wilson, esq., Newcastle, Staffordshire.

At Wantage, Llewellyn Jotcham, esq., to

Catherine Molyneux, third dau. of William Nelson Clarke, esq., D.C.L., formerly of Ardington, Berks.

At St. John's, Clapham-Rise, J. H. Butt, esq., Capt. 75th Regt., only son of the late John Butt, esq., of Westminster, and step-son of W. Lord, esq., of the Hawthorns, Clapham-rd., to Emily, younger dau. of William Webb, esq., of Clapham-Rise.

Jan. 12. At Hyde, Winchester, the Rev. W. G. Searle, late Fellow of Queens' College, Cambridge, Vicar of Oakington, and only son of Frederick Searle, esq., of Calshot-house, Ryde, to Harriet Susan, second dau. of James Theobald, esq., of Hyde Abbey, Winchester.

Jan. 14. At Corfu, Captain Donald Hay McBarnet, of H.M.'s 9th Regt. of Foot, to Constance Barrington, eldest dau. of Edward Barrington de Fonblanque, esq., Assistant-Commissary-General.

At St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Capt. S. R. Lumsdaine, F.M.A., of Lathallan, Fifeshire, to Anna Maria, second dan. of David Briggs, esq., Commander R.N.

Jan. 16. At St. Stephen's, Paddington, Major Grant, 7th Royal Fusiliers, to Sarah Chadwick, dau. of the late J. Graham, esq., M.D., H.E.I.C.S.

Jan. 19. At St. Andrew's, Westland-row, Dublin, John Valentine Cassidy, esq., of Kill-yon, Parsonstown, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Sir Timothy O'Brien, bart.

At St. Stephen's, Bayswater, Sidney Godolphin Alexander Shippard, B.A., of the Inner Temple, elder son of Capt. Shippard, of Turnham-green, and grandson of the late Rear-Admiral Shippard, to Maria Susanna, second dau. of Sir Andries Stockenström, bart., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Cape.

At St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Canada West, Stewart Hervey Bruce, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 91st Regt., to Frances Anna Maria, eldest dau. of Henry C. R. Becher, esq., Q.C., of Thornwood, London, C.W.

At Mitcham, the Rev. Sterling Browne Westthorp, to Henrietta, fourth dau. of the late Henry Shepherd Pearson, esq.

At Lakenham, Norwich, the Rev. Edward Kerslake Blyth, Rector of Burnham Deepdale, eldest son of the late Rev. E. Gwyn Blyth,

Rector of the same parish, and Rural Dean, to Mary Adelaide, second dau. of Dr. Lanchester, of Bracondale.

John Board, esq., of Springfields, West-ham, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. M. Pyne, Rector of Oxted, Surrey.

At Farleigh Hungerford, near Bath, Geo. Lawrence Keir, esq., Lieut. Bengal Army, to Annie, eldest dau. of Wm. Stancomb, esq., of Farleigh Castle, Somerset.

At Selly Oak, Worcestershire, Geo. Lewellin Smith, esq., 107th Regt., son of the late Geo. Hen. Smith, esq., B.C.S., to Jane, dau. of the late Wm. Ogilvie, esq., of Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope.

At Christ Church, Friezland, Yorkshire, Horatio, son of the late Major-Gen. Carlyon, of Tregrehan, Cornwall, to Jane, eldest dau. of the late John Lomas, esq., M.D., Cheetham Hill.

Jan. 20. At Whatley, Somerset, the Rev. S. Bryan Crowther, Chaplain to the British Consulate, Christiania, Norway, to Gertrude Anne Barnardiston, youngest dau. of R. Barnardiston Yates, esq., of Southfield-house, Somerset.

At Stoke d'Abernon, Cobham, Surrey, Rich. Kaye Puckle, esq., Madras Civil Service, to Caroline Victoria, dau. of C. J. F. Combe, esq., of Stoke d'Abernon.

Jan. 21. At Bray, near Maidenhead, Capt. Henry R. Brand, of the Coldstream Guards, eldest son of the Hon. Henry Brand, M.P., to Victoria, eldest dau. of His Excellency Sylvain Van De Weyer, Minister of State and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H.M. the King of the Belgians.

At Barrow Gurney Church, Talbot Ashley Pattison Cox, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 3rd Regt. (the Buffs), to Agnes Darkey, eldest dau. of John Henry Blagrove, esq., of Barrow Court, Somersetshire.

At Halifax, Francis Green, esq., of the Hoo, Buckden, Hunts., second son of Capt. Green, late of H.M.'s 1st Royal Dragoons, to Louisa La-Page, youngest dau. of Charles Norris, esq., of Wood-hall, Yorkshire.

At All Souls', Langham-place, Capt. Charles Hosken France, late of the 77th Regt., to Mary Halsted, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Wm. Halsted Poole, R.A., of Terrick-hall, Shropshire.

At St. Mary's, Balham, Alex. D. McArthur, esq., Paymaster R.N., son of the late Major-Gen. McArthur, to Charlotte Elizabeth, dau. of Richmond Chalcraft, esq., and grand-daughter of the late Capt. H. S. Amiel, 7th Hussars.

At St. Decuman's, Somersetshire, the Rev. N. Davies, Prebendary of St. David's Cathedral, and Rector of West Lexham, Norfolk, to Caroline Mary, eldest dau. of the late J. H. Reynett, Capt. of H.M.'s 45th Regt., of Paignton, Devonshire.

At St. Nicholas', Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Isambard Brunel, esq., M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, and Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of the late Isambard Kingdom Brunel, esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., Civil Engineer, to Georgina

Geils Donald, dau. of the late George Noble, esq., of Greenock.

At St. Nicholas', Worcester, the Rev. W. C. Moore, M.A., Incumbent of SS. Philip and James, Ilfracombe, to Emily, eldest dau. of P. H. Williams, esq., M.D., of Worcester, granddau. of the late Sir J. B. Williams, LL.D., F.S.A., of Wem-hall, Salop.

At St. Martin's, Birmingham, the Rev. Joseph William Marshall, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, Curate of Handsworth, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest child of the Rev. J. C. Miller, D.D., Hon. Canon of Worcester, and Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham.

At St. Saviour's, Paddington, the Rev. F. S. Westbrook, B.A., Worcester College, Oxford, Curate of St. Mary's, Huntingdon, to Emma, eldest dau. of T. Andrewes, esq., of Carlton-road, Maida-vale.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Robert Swan, esq., of the Close, Lincoln, to Lucy, eldest dau. of N. Clayton, esq., of Newland-house, Lincoln.

Jan. 26. At Holy Trinity, Stratford-on-Avon, William de Winton, esq., of Tymawr, Brecknockshire, to Mary Janet Eleanor, only dau. of Rear-Admiral Harding.

At Ewell, Surrey, Charles Thomas Arnold, esq., son of the late Rev. T. Kerchever Arnold, to Annie Jane, elder dau. of Hugh Jackson, esq., of Ewell.

At Ashby Magna, near Lutterworth, the Rev. Frederick Fisher Watson, Vicar of Lancing, Sussex, to Margaret, third dau. of the Rev. E. Gibson, Vicar of Ashby Magna.

At Upminster, Walter E. S. Battiscombe, esq., of the 53rd Regt., to Agnes J., dau. of the late Champion Edward Branfill, esq., of Upminster-hall.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Charles Birch, Rector of Foot's Cray, Kent, to Mimmie Portington, widow of John Harrison, jun., esq., of Westbourne-terrace, and Winescales, Cumberland, and only dau. of L. J. Parry, esq., of St. John's-wood-road.

At Ash, Martock, the Rev. W. Castlehow, Rector of North Cadbury, to Mary Meade, dau. of the late J. W. Eastment, esq., of Wincanton.

Jan. 27. At Erleigh, Reading, Pat Hill Osborne, esq., son of the late H. Osborne, esq., of Marshall Mount, Illawarra, Sydney, to Elizabeth Jane, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. E. H. Atkinson, late of H.M.'s 19th Regiment M.N.I.

At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, William Wells Ridley, esq., of Leamington, eldest son of T. D. Ridley, esq., of the Elms, Chelmsford, Essex, to Emily Mary, youngest dau. of the late Major Christopher Newport, H.M.'s Bombay Army.

At Watford, the Rev. Henry Beaufort Grimaldi, Government Chaplain Western Australia, to Sarah Sophia, dau. of William Rogers, esq., Beechen-grove, Watford.

At Darley, near Matlock, Charles Bathurst, esq., of Lydney, Gloucestershire, to Mary Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Hay, of the 2nd Madras European Infantry.

Jan. 28. At Coln St. Aldwyn's, Gloucestershire, George P. Fuller, esq., only son of John B. Fuller, esq., of Neston-park, Wilts., to Emily Georgina Jane, second dau. of the late Sir Michael Hicks Beach, bart., of William-strip-park.

At Runcorn, the Rev. W. F. Attenborough, M.A., Vicar of Fletching, Sussex, and Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Sheffield, to Sarah, dau. of Philip Whiteway, esq., J.P., of Grove-house, Runcorn, Cheshire.

At Bishopwearmouth, Robert Mather, esq., Captain H.M.'s 14th (King's) Hussars, eldest son of the late Wm. Mather, esq., of Finch-house, near Liverpool, to Maria, younger dau. of John Hay, esq., J.P., of Creswell, co. Durham.

At Kensington, Capt. Henry Bagot Lane, of the Coldstream Guards, eldest son of John Newton Lane, esq., of King's Bromley Manor, Staffordshire, to Susan Anne, eldest dau. of Henry William Vincent, esq., of Thornwood-lodge, Campden-hill, Kensington.

At Great Chart, Kent, John Leslie Toke, esq., Capt. 2nd (Queen's Royal) Regt., eldest son of the Rev. Nicolas Toke, of Godinton, Kent, to Agnes Elletson, youngest dau. of the late Patrick Robertson Reid, esq., of Spring-hall, Lanarkshire.

At Holy Trinity, Clapham, Reginald Southey, esq., M.B., Ch. Ch., Oxford, Radcliffe Travelling Fellow, youngest son of Henry Herbert Southey, M.D., F.R.S., &c., to Frances Marianne, dau. of the late Rev. Watson Thornton, Rector of Llanwarne, Ross, Herefordshire.

At Glasnevin, Robert James Montgomery, Capt. 5th Dragoon Guards, son of John Montgomery, esq., of Benvarren, co. Antrim, D.L., to Elizabeth, dau. of Jas. Robert White, esq., of White-hall, in the same county.

At St. James-the-Less, Westminster, the Rev. John Gibson, Rector of King-Stanley, Gloucestershire, to Caroline, eldest dau. of the late John Bendyshe, esq., of Barrington-hall, Cambridgeshire.

At Banwell, Somerset, Robert Graves, esq., of Charlton-house, Wilts., to Emily Josephine, elder dau. of the Rev. W. H. Turner, Vicar of Banwell.

Jan. 30. At St. Peter's Chapel, Nether Tabley, Baldwyn Leighton, esq., to the Hon. Eleanor Leicester Warren, dau. of Lord De Tabley.

In London, the Rev. Chas. P. McCarthy, to Cecilia, eldest dau. of Dr. Guinness, Reading.

Feb. 2. At Westbury-on-Trym, John Woollcombe Sillifant, esq., eldest son of John Sillifant, esq., of Combe, Devon, to Charlotte Louisa, only dau. of the late Col. Jas. Johnstone Cochrane, Scots Fusilier Guards.

At Powerscourt, Enniskerry, Jas. Murphy, esq., barrister-at-law, to Mary Josephine, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Keogh, Bushy-park.

At St. James's, Plymouth, Wm. Repton Friend Hopkins, esq., Royal Marine L.I., eldest son of Col. Hopkins, C.B., Aide-de-

Camp to Her Majesty, to Clara, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Alfred Davis, formerly of the 11th Dragoons, of Stonehouse, Devon.

At St. James's, Bath, Col. H. D. Griffith, late 45th Regt., to Elizabeth Augusta, only dau. of the late Alexander Carson and Mrs. Carson, recently of Cheltenham.

At Hurstpierpoint, the Rev. C. Hampton Weekes, second son of the late Richd. Weekes, esq., of the Mansion-house, Hurstpierpoint, to Laura, second dau. of Lawrence Smith, esq., of North-house, Hurstpierpoint.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Geo. Courtauld, esq., of Bocking, Essex, to Susannah Elizabeth, eldest dau. of S. W. Savill, esq., of Boleyns, Bocking, in the same county.

At Sunbury, John Brooke Maher Camm, esq., late 12th Royal Lancers, son of the late Alfred Camm, esq., of Well Holme, Brighouse, Yorkshire, to Caroline, dau. of Richard Edward Arden, esq., of Sunbury-pk., Middlesex.

Feb. 3. At Bath, Jas. Bedford, esq., of Fernhill, Laugharne, South Wales, of the Bengal C.S. (Assam), son of Col. Bedford, Bengal Army, to Sarah Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Thos. Perch, esq., J.P., of the Island of Barbadoes.

At Marylebone Church, Commander Thos. Barnardiston, R.N., to Lucy Mary, eldest dau. of Capt. Chas. Wise, R.N., A.D.C.

Feb. 4. At Trinity Church, Paddington, Raymond Percy, second son of Raymond Pelly, esq., of Plashet-house, Essex, to Alice Shaffalitzki, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. George Larkins, Bengal Artillery.

At Clapham, Ernest, youngest son of John Alers Hankey, esq., of Park-cresc., Portland-pl., to Henrietta Maria, eldest dau. of Thomas Southey, esq., of Clarence-house, Clapham-pk.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, John M. Glubb, esq., Assistant Commissioner at Jhansi, to Mary, widow of Major Wriford, of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Loftus Graham, Chaplain H.M.S. "Formidable," to Ann Palmer, of the Hollies, West Malling, Kent.

At Isleworth, Wm. Forbes, esq., of Smyrna, to Eliza Ann, third dau. of Robt. McAndrew, esq., F.R.S., of Isleworth-house.

At St. Stephen-the-Martyr, Regent's-pk., the Rev. John Orlebar Payne, M.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to Alice Ann, youngest dau. of the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, lately Vicar of Leighton Buzzard.

At Preston, Robert McNab, esq., M.D., Surgeon 53rd Regt., third son of the late Capt. J. McNab (Old 94th Regt.), St. Fillan's, N.B., to Ellenor Esther, only dau. of John Humber, esq., Winckley-sq.

Feb. 6. At St. James's, Devonport, Thos. Seccombe, esq., Surgeon H.M.S. "Cambridge," to Julia, third dau. of James B. Wilcocks, esq., of Stoke-cottage, near Plymouth.

At St. Thomas's, Dublin, Nicholas Gyles Carew, esq., A.B., T.C.D., youngest son of Thos. Ponsonby Carew, esq., to Anna Sophia, only dau. of W. B. Butler, esq., K.S.F., Capt.

late British Legion, and granddau. of the late Rev. Wm. Butler, A.M., Rector and Vicar of Ballyhooley, &c., and Prebendary, Cloyne, co. Cork.

At St. Peter's, Walworth, Henry Roebuck Fenton, esq., of Mead-vale, Reigate, Surrey, nephew of Gen. Gordon, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late John Newnham, esq., of Uckfield, and Rotherfield, Sussex.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, the Rev. Chas. D. Nix, M.A., second son of John Nix, esq., of the Hall, Worth, Sussex, to Catharine, second dau. of Wm. Druce, esq., of Cheyne-walk, Chelsea.

At Corfu, Spencer Field, esq., 9th Regt., to Susan Catharine, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Darrach.

Feb. 8. At Thursby, Cumberland, George Hodgson, youngest son of the late John Dixon, esq., of Knells, to Ella, third dau. of Sir Robert Brisco, bart., of Crofton-hall, Cumberland.

At the Roman Catholic Church, Dover, Capt. Lynch Keogh, Military Train, son of William M. Keogh, esq., Clerk of the Crown for the county and city of Kilkenny, to Charlotte Mary, relict of Colquhoun Smith, esq., of Bocage-park, Middlesex.

Feb. 9. At Bearsted, Major W. Miller, late Scots Greys, to Mary, only dau. of the late R. F. Warde, esq., of Roseacre.

At St. Thomas's, Pendleton, Ashley Hibbard, esq., J.P., of Montreal, late Lieut.-Col. commanding 6th Battalion Active Force Canadian Militia, to Anne Sarah, second dau. of the Rev. Ambrose Lane, M.A., Incumbent of Pendleton.

At St. Paul's, Cheltenham, John Edwards Octavius, youngest son of Geo. Birch, esq., formerly of Stony Dale, Windermere, to Clara Mary, eldest dau. of the late John Garland Gregoe, esq., of Trewithian, Cornwall.

At Great Amwell, the Rev. J. Erskine Campbell-Colquhoun, second son of John Campbell-Colquhoun, esq., of Killermont, N.B., to Emily Agnes, eldest dau. of the Rev. D. Barclay Bevan, of Amwellbury, Herts.

At St. John's, Paddington, the Rev. Wm. Saunders, B.A., to Ellen, only dau. of the late Thos. Clough, esq., of East Cliff, Preston, Lancashire.

At Donyatt, Somersetshire, John Marsh Templeman, esq., of Crewkerne, to Mary Ellen, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Hyde, Rector of Donyatt.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. W. Pey-

ton, Madras Army, second surviving son of the late Wynne Peyton, esq., to Ada Matilda Isherwood, youngest dau. of the late Jas. Ramsbottom, esq.

At Alvechurch, the Rev. Andrew G. Gilmore, Incumbent of Carrowdore, co. Down, to Frances Mary, eldest dau. of Jas. Edmund Leslie, esq., J.P., D.L., of Leslie-hill, co. Antrim.

Feb. 11. At Brighton, Arthur Evers, esq., of London, to Mary A. Calvert, only child of R. B. Jackson, esq., of Castelnau, Surrey, late H.M.'s Consul at Foo-chow-Foo, China.

Feb. 13. At Sydenham, Capt. J. J. Dudgeon, 22nd Regt., to Lilla, younger dau. of the late Rev. Geo. Kelly Holdsworth, Vicar of Aldborough, Yorkshire.

Feb. 16. At the Weald, Sevenoaks, Henry Lumsden Battiscombe, esq., Captain and Adjutant Queen's County Rifles, to J. Aurea, fourth dau. of William Lambarde, esq., Beechmont, Sevenoaks, Kent.

Feb. 17. At St. Paneras, Richard, youngest son of William Rudgard, esq., J.P., of Newland-house, Lincoln, to Mary Rachel, third dau. of William Evans, esq., of Gordon-sq.

Feb. 18. At St. Mary's, Islington, the Rev. Daniel B. Hankin, third son of Daniel Hankin, esq., of Wood-end, Kimbolton, to Emily, second dau. of the Rev. D. Wilson, Vicar of Islington.

At Walcot, Bath, Col. William Cockell, late 16th Regt., only son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Cockell, of Sandleford-lodge, Berks., to Mary Georgiana, dau. of George Monkland, esq., of Bath.

At Nuneham-park, Oxon., Captain Edward Bridges Rice, R.N., eldest son of Edw. Rice, esq., of Dane-court, Kent, to Cecilia Caroline, second dau. of the Rev. Wm. Vernon Harcourt, of Nuneham-park.

At St. Thomas's, Portman-sq., Henry Wheler Maynard, esq., eldest son of Henry Maynard, esq., of Oakfield-lodge, Hawkhurst, Kent, to Gertrude, youngest dau. of the Rev. S. H. Langston, of Southborough, Tunbridge Wells.

At Holy Trinity, Westminster, the Rev. John Knox Barklie, B.A., second son of George Barklie, esq., of Portrush, co. Antrim, to Lizzie, only dau. of Alfred Smythe, esq., of Bessborough-street, Westminster.

At Leicester, W. R. Morris, esq., of North Luffenham, to Mary, younger dau. of James Hudson, esq., J.P., Southfields, Leicester.

Obituary.

[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

THE DUKE OF ATHOLE.

Jan. 16. At Blair Castle, aged 49, the Duke of Athole, K.T.

The deceased, George Augustus Frederick John Murray, Duke of Athole, Marquis of Tullibardine and Athole, Earl of Tullibardine, Athole, Strathray, and Strathardle, Viscount of Balquhidar, Viscount Glenalmond and Glenlyon, Baron Murray of Tullibardine, Balvenie, and Gask, in the peerage of Scotland; Earl Strange, Baron Strange and Murray, and Baron Glenlyon, county Perth, in the peerage of Great Britain, was the elder of the two sons of General Lord James Murray (created Lord Glenlyon, July 9, 1821), second son of John, fourth Duke of Athole, by Lady Emily Percy, fifth daughter of Hugh, second Duke of Northumberland. He was born in Great Cumberland-place, London, September 20, 1814, and the Prince Regent honoured his parents by becoming his godfather. He served for some time in the 2nd Dragoon Guards, from which he retired in 1840. On the death of his father, in 1837, he took his seat in the House of Lords as Baron Glenlyon, and succeeded to the Dukedom on the demise of his uncle John, fifth Duke of Athole, in September, 1846. In this year he was appointed Deputy-Lieutenant of Perthshire, of which, as Duke of Athole, he was hereditary Sheriff; in 1852 he received the Order of the Thistle from Lord Derby, and in 1861 he accepted the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Perthshire Rifles. He married, October 29, 1839, Anne, only daughter of Henry Home Drummond, Esq., of Blair Drummond, Perthshire, by whom he leaves an only son, John James Hugh Henry, Marquis of Tullibardine, born

on the 6th of August, 1840, who is a Lieutenant in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and only returned from serving with his battalion in Canada last autumn. He married, on the 29th of October last, Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas and Lady Louisa Moncreiffe, of Moncreiffe, Perthshire.

The late Duke was an Episcopalian and a Conservative, but he rarely took part in the debates of the House of Lords. Whilst Lord Glenlyon, he took part in the magnificent and costly chivalric pageant in August, 1839, known as the Eglinton Tournament, where he was one of the knights, and was attended to the field of the tourney by above one hundred armed Athole men from his family home in Perthshire. The Emperor Napoleon III. and the Earl Craven are among the few knights now alive who participated in that romantic *fête*.

When Her Majesty first visited Scotland in September, 1842, Lord Glenlyon, as heir-presumptive to the honours of the family, gave a splendid reception to the Queen and her late illustrious Consort at Dunkeld, on the Royal progress from Scone Palace to Taymouth Castle, and from January to July, 1846, he held the office of a Lord in Waiting. His Duchess was Mistress of the Robes to the Queen from February to December, 1852, and was appointed a Lady of the Bedchamber in 1854. His Grace, however, has principally resided in Scotland, where he held high offices that frequently brought him before the public there. In 1843 he was appointed Grand Master Mason of Scotland, in succession to the late Lord Frederick Fitzclarence. His long period of office was distinguished by the foundation and inau-

guration of many public buildings and monuments throughout Scotland. At the inauguration of the Scott Monument on the 15th of August, 1846, he made one of his earliest appearances; in 1852 he was called upon to inaugurate the Wellington Statue at Edinburgh; and in 1858, at the head of a great masonic procession, he laid the foundation of the new Freemasons' Hall in the same city. For four years—from Jan. 1858 to Jan. 1862—the Duke filled the office of President of the Highland and Agricultural Society, which, while generally reserved for ducal rank, was fittingly bestowed on him as an enthusiastic promoter of the Society's objects. His Grace's herds were among the finest in the country, and they always took a number of the highest premiums at the general shows. But his Grace, not content to regard the Society merely as an agricultural institution, kept in mind also its original title as a Highland Society; and those who were present at the Glasgow, Perth, and other shows, remember the stately retinue with which the Duke appeared in the field, and the admiration elicited by the picturesque and patriotic display.

We copy from the "Edinburgh Courant" the following estimate of one who was not so well known in England as he deserved to be:—

"The Duke of Athole was a most popular nobleman wherever he was personally known; and he possessed the esteem and affection of every one on his estates. No one could travel in Athole without feeling that; for his Grace was not only an excellent landlord, but he added to the manners of the old country gentleman something of the romance of the Highland chief. He was the earnest promoter of all public improvements in his district; and to the Inverness and Perth Railway, which passes through his property for about thirty miles, he gave cordial support. He laid the foundation-stone of the suspension bridge at Dowally, near Dunkeld, in October, 1862, on which occasion he was presented with a stone cup and bowl by the labourers employed, and his happy and appropriate speech in thanking the navvies for their gift afforded a good il-

lustration of his kindly manner towards even the humblest classes of the community.

"This excellent nobleman was stricken in the very prime of life with a malady that defied the highest surgical skill and the best medical advice, and he has been taken away in the midst of a career alike useful to his country and honourable to himself. The cheerfulness with which he submitted to the inroads of the disease, the manliness with which he sustained acute bodily pain, and the tranquillity with which he resigned himself to the slow advance of death, won the admiration of all who approached him during his lingering illness. His conduct throughout that period was an example of high moral courage, supported by that which can best support it—an earnest faith and the Christian's hope. Early last summer it became known to the Duke's immediate friends that he was suffering from a cancer in the neck, of a most painful and dangerous kind, but the serious and necessarily fatal character of the malady did not become generally known till about the period of the Highland and Agricultural Society's cattle show at Kelso in August last. By this time, the skilful surgeons consulted had signified the hopeless character of the malady, and had almost calculated his constitutional powers to resist it as giving him a prospect of only four or five months' life. The noble Duke, already much shaken by the attack, accepted the warning cheerfully; but, while his strength rendered it possible, he continued his devotion to those pursuits in which he had so long taken an interest. He attended the Highland Society's show, and took, we might almost say, an active share in its business—shewing all the more interest in its success that, as he told his friends, he was there for the last time. He spoke with equanimity and freedom of the arrangements he had made for the exhibition of the Athole stock when he should be no more, and though himself the subject of a melancholy interest to the crowded showyard, he appeared as happy and frank as though he had been enjoying the best of health. For about a month after this date he continued to go about, taking occasionally a short run from Blair Castle, whither he had gone to reside. But in progress of time his malady rendered impossible all such expedients to sustain his bodily health, and at the period of the visit made to him by his Sovereign

the noble Duke began to be more closely confined. Our readers will recollect that on the Queen's last visit to Balmoral, her Majesty, on arriving at Perth on the morning of the 15th September, retarded the railway arrangements for her journey northwards, and with a few attendants proceeded to Blair Castle to pay a visit to the suffering nobleman. Her Majesty was received at Blair-Athole station by the Duchess and by the Marquis of Tullibardine, whom she accompanied to the Castle. The Queen's unexpected visit excited a deep interest in the district, all classes of the community being touched with this mark of her gracious regard for the Duke and his family. After spending nearly an hour in the Castle, her Majesty returned to the station, whither she was accompanied by the noble Duke. Having accidentally, when setting out on a Highland tour, reached Blair-Athole as the royal train was about to leave, we happened to witness the affecting farewell scene which took place at the platform. Rivetted as the attention of all present was upon her Majesty, there was still more effort made by the crowded groups to get another sight of the 'poor Duke,' as, in the kindly sympathy of the moment, he was called. For the last time the Duke kissed the royal hand, and her Majesty took a sorrowful adieu, the parting being witnessed by all in deep sadness, and by many in tears."

His Grace survived this touching scene for about four months. At his own desire his remains were interred in the ruined church of Blair, which stands in the grounds of Blair Castle, the English burial service being read by the Rev. Court D'Ewes-Granville, hon. canon of Durham, who is his Grace's brother-in-law, having married, June 10, 1847, Lady Charlotte Augusta Leopoldina Murray, the Duke's only sister.

The late Duke of Athole was the sixth holder of that title, which was created in 1703, in the person of the second Marquis; the marquissate was granted in 1676, the earldom in 1629 (Athole) and 1606 (Tullibardine), and the barony (Murray) in 1604. The family is of very ancient lineage, and among the peerages is the old English barony of Strange, of date 1299, claimed in 1736 by James, second Duke, as ma-

ternal great-grandson of the seventh Earl of Derby. In 1786, John, fourth Duke, was created a peer of Great Britain in the dignities of Baron Murray of Stanley and Earl Strange. The sovereignty of the Isle of Man remained for many years as an appanage of the dukedom, but it was surrendered to the Crown in the course of last century.

THE DUKE OF CLEVELAND, K.G.

Jan. 18. At Raby Castle, aged 75, the Duke of Cleveland, K.G.

His Grace, Henry Vane, Duke and Marquis of Cleveland, K.G., Earl of Darlington, Viscount and Baron Barnard of Barnardcastle, and Baron Raby of Raby Castle, was the eldest son of William Henry, first Duke, by Lady Katherine Margaret Powlett, second daughter and coheir of Harry, last Duke of Bolton, and was born in London, Aug. 16, 1788. He was educated at Oxford, but did not take a degree. As Viscount Barnard, he obtained a seat in Parliament in 1812, but he entered the army July 9, 1815, and rose to the grade of lieutenant-colonel in 1826, when he was placed on half-pay; he, however, received the rank of colonel, June 28, 1838; major-general, Nov. 11, 1851; lieutenant-general, Sept. 8, 1857; and general, Oct. 28, 1863. His military career did not interfere with his parliamentary one, and he was a member of the House of Commons, successively, for the county of Durham, the boroughs of Tregony, Totnes, and Saltash, prior to the passing of the Reform Act, and subsequently to it for South Shropshire, for which constituency he sat in the ten following years, until on the death of his father he succeeded to the dukedom, Jan. 29, 1842.

In politics his Grace was a Conservative, and he opposed the first Reform Bill. At no period of his life, however, did he take a conspicuous part in politics; directing his attention to the affairs of the army rather than the senate. The latest period at which his name was prominently before the public was in

1854, when a correspondence that attracted a considerable share of attention took place between him and Colonel Garrett, respecting certain proceedings of a court-martial in the 46th Regiment. Of late, however, his Grace could scarcely be said to have stepped much out of the sphere of rural pursuits. Devoted at one period of his life to field sports, failing health obliged him in recent years to refrain from engaging in them. Much of his attention was directed to agriculture, to which he brought a practical as well as a theoretical knowledge, and he encouraged his tenantry to make use of all the latest improvements in connection with farming. His death was very sudden. He had a party of friends in his house, and appeared in good health and spirits, but being left alone for a few minutes, he was found lifeless in his chair.

The deceased married, Nov. 16, 1809, Lady Sophia Poulett, eldest daughter of John, fourth Earl Poulett, but her ladyship having died without issue, Jan. 9, 1859, he succeeded in his titles and estates by his brother, Lord William John Frederick Powlett, born in London April 3, 1792, and who married, July 3, 1815, Caroline, fourth daughter of William, first Earl of Lonsdale, K.G., and some years ago assumed the name of Powlett, in lieu of his patronymic, Vane.

THE EARL OF CHARLEMONT, K.S.P.

Dec. 26, 1863. At Clontarf, aged 88, the Right Hon. Francis William Caulfeild, Earl of Charlemont.

The deceased peer, Earl and Viscount of Charlemont, and Baron Caulfeild, was the eldest son of James, the first Earl (of Irish Parliamentary celebrity), by Mary, daughter of Thomas Hickman, Esq., of Clare, was born Jan. 3, 1775, was educated under the immediate care of his father, who was an accomplished scholar, and he became no mean proficient in learning. In 1797 he became a member of the Irish Parliament for the county of Armagh, but on the 4th of August, 1799, he succeeded his father

as Earl of Charlemont. After the Union, of which he had been a strenuous opponent, he was elected one of the representative peers for Ireland, and he steadily voted with the Whig party in their struggles for Catholic emancipation and Parliamentary reform, though he very seldom spoke, and took little active part in the conduct of affairs. On the contrary, he led a very quiet life, unostentatious, benevolent, and willing to lend his name and influence for the promotion of philanthropic and patriotic objects. For a long time he had been very little seen in public. He resided at his beautiful mansion near Clontarf in comparative seclusion from the world, the profound stillness that reigned over the place being seldom broken by visitors. Though thus for years superannuated, he was cheerful, humorous, and witty to the last, and by no means wanting in hospitality to his friends or kindly interest in what was going on in the busy world around him. He was in the ordinary state of health until about eight or ten days before his death; his chest then became affected, and it was soon apparent that his end was approaching, but he retained all his faculties until a few minutes before he calmly expired.

In 1802 he married Anne, youngest daughter and co-heiress of William Birmingham, Esq., of Ross-hill, co. Galway, by whom he had two sons and two daughters, all of whom he survived. His eldest son, William, Viscount Caulfeild, died in 1823; the second, William Francis, in 1807. Both the daughters died unmarried, in 1827 and 1829. He succeeded in his titles and estates by his nephew, Colonel James Molyneux Caulfeild, of Hockley, co. Armagh, of which he is Lieutenant, and which he represented for some time in Parliament. He is married to the only child by his first marriage of Sir William Somerville, now Lord Athlumney.

A Dublin paper, the "Freeman," contains some reminiscences of the deceased which deserve preservation:—

"When only in his fifth year he well

remembered the first rising of the Irish Volunteers. Like the Prince Imperial, who is now the hope of France, the Irish nation regarded the eldest son of the Earl of Charlemont. Some of our readers may have seen an old engraving of a review of the Volunteers in College-green, commanded by the Duke of Leinster and the Earl of Charlemont. The young Viscount was present, riding at his father's side. He recollected distinctly all the illustrious names of Irish history from 1782. At the reunions which took place at Leinster House and Charlemont House, at that period the centres of all the intellect, beauty, and fashion of the metropolis, his Lordship mixed with the great characters of that memorable epoch. With Grattan he was, of course, perfectly familiar. Flood he less distinctly remembered, but he still retained sufficient to give us a more perfect idea of that remarkable man than history has transmitted to us. His Lordship was accustomed to say that his father admired Flood more than any of the men of that day, so fertile in great statesmen and orators. He told anecdotes of Grattan, Avonmore, Bowes, Daly, Forbes, Gardiner, together with a long catalogue of other celebrities, when his memory was more active than it had been in the decline of his life. He also had a distinct, though less clear, recollection of other figures who played no unimportant part in the literary and political history of England. He remembered when a boy having been introduced by his father at several meetings of the famous Literary Club. Burke he knew and remembered well. A short time before his death the Earl and his son visited him at Beaconsfield, and he remembered well one of the first questions Burke asked his father was, what he thought about the progress of events in France. . . . Lord Charlemont, not without some reluctance, took his seat in the English House of Lords, to which, however, he was soon reconciled. He took an active part in the Moore testimonial, which was one of the last of his public acts. He gave up Charlemont House to the committee, and at the public meeting over which he presided spoke with feeling and grace of the national poet, with whom he was long and intimately acquainted. His last appearance in public was at the opening of the Irish Exhibition of 1853, when he appeared as the senior of the Knights of St. Patrick, his father having been one of the first creations of the order."

THE EARL OF CLARE.

Jan. 10. At his residence, Kensington Palace-gardens, aged 70, the Rt. Hon. Richard Hobart Fitz-Gibbon, Earl of Clare.

The deceased peer, Earl of Clare, Viscount Fitz-Gibbon of Limerick, and Baron Fitz-Gibbon of Lower Connello, co. Limerick, in the peerage of Ireland; also Baron Fitz-Gibbon, of Sidbury, co. Devon, in Great Britain, was the second son of John, first earl, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, by Anne, second daughter of Richard Chapel Whaley, Esq., of Whaley Abbey, co. Wicklow, and was born October 2, 1793. He entered the army, in the Grenadier Guards, and severed on the staff in the Peninsula; was present at Oporto, Talavera, and also took part in the battle of Busaco, for which he had received the war medal and clasp. Previously to his accession to the family honours, he represented the county of Limerick in eight Parliaments. In 1818 he was appointed Colonel of the Royal Limerick County Militia, and he was Honorary Colonel of that regiment up to his death. He was also Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Limerick, and Lieutenant of the city of Limerick.

The deceased nobleman succeeded to the earldom and family estates on the death of his brother John, second earl, in August, 1851. He belonged to the Whig party, but he seldom appeared in Parliament. He married, July 11, 1825, Diana, eldest daughter of Charles Brydges Woodcock, Esq., whose former marriage with Maurice Crosbie Moore, Esq., was dissolved in the early part of that year. By his marriage he leaves surviving issue, three daughters—Lady Florence, married to Lord Wodehouse; Lady Louisa, married to the Hon. Gerald Normanby Dillon; and Lady Elinor, married to Francis William Henry Cavendish. The only son of the late Earl, John Charles Henry, Viscount Fitz-Gibbon, a lieutenant in the 8th Hussars, born in May, 1829, was killed in the battle of Balaklava in October,

1854. In default of male issue the title has become extinct. The first holder of the earldom was John Fitz-Gibbon, the last Lord Chancellor of Ireland previous to the Union; the second was for many years Governor of Bombay.

VISCOUNT VALENTIA.

Dec. 30, 1863. At Bletchington-park, Oxfordshire, aged 78, the Rt. Hon. Viscount Valentia.

The deceased, Sir Arthur Annesley, Viscount Valentia, in the county of Kerry, Baron Mountnorris, of Mountnorris Castle, in the county of Armagh, and Premier Baronet of Ireland, was the eldest son (by his wife, Catherine, daughter and heiress of Admiral Sir Charles Hardy) of Arthur Annesley, of Bletchington-park, Oxfordshire, fourth in descent from the Hon. Francis, sixth son of Francis, first Viscount Valentia. He was born at Bletchington, Nov. 30, 1785, and on the death of his kinsman George, second Earl of Mountnorris and Viscount Valentia, July 23, 1844, he succeeded him (the earldom becoming extinct) in the Irish viscountcy of Valentia and the barony of Mountnorris. He married, August 12, 1808, Eleanor, youngest daughter of Mr. Henry Stafford O'Brien, of Blatherwycke-park, Northamptonshire, and by her (who died June 10, 1843) has had issue three sons and ten daughters. All the sons and two of the daughters are deceased; the eldest son, Arthur, born September 14, 1809, married in 1836, Flora Mary, daughter of Lieut.-Col. James Macdonald, of Clanronald, and died Oct. 27, 1844, leaving issue a son and two daughters. One of the late Viscount's daughters, the Hon. Nea-Arthur-Ada-Rose d'Amour Annesley, married, in 1846, Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Hong Kong. The deceased Lord is succeeded in his title as eleventh Viscount by his grandson Arthur, born at Inveresk, Edinburgh, Aug. 25, 1843.

This family came from the lordship of Annesley, Nottinghamshire, where Richard de Annesley was seated at the

time of the general survey. This Richard's descendant, Sir Francis Annesley, whose father had settled in Ireland, was created a baronet in 1620, and raised to the peerage of Ireland as Viscount Valentia in 1621; various other titles have been obtained by him and his descendants. In this family occurred the Anglesey ejectment case brought successfully by the unfortunate James Annesley, as the rightful and legitimate heir, against his uncle, the Earl of Anglesey.

THE BISHOP OF ELY.

Jan. 7. At Ely House, Dover-street, London, aged 85, the Right Rev. Thomas Turton, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ely.

The late prelate was the son of Thomas Turton, Esq., of Hatfield, Yorkshire, by Ann, daughter of Francis Harn, Esq., of Denby, and was born Feb. 25th, 1780. In 1801 he became a pensioner of Queens' College, Cambridge. Two years afterwards he migrated to St. Catherine's College, then known as Catherine Hall, from which house in 1805 he proceeded B.A., being Senior Wrangler; but, as regards the Smith's Prize, he and Samuel Hunter Christie, of Trinity College, were declared equal. In 1806 he was elected a Fellow of his college, and in the following year succeeded to the office of Tutor, in the room of the late Thomas Starkie, Esq. In 1808 he took the degree of M.A., and served the office of Moderator for the years 1810, 1811, and 1812. In 1816 he took the degree of B.D., and in the same year he unsuccessfully contended for the office of Registrar of the University; but Mr. Hustler, of Jesus College, was elected by a majority of fifty-five votes. In 1822 he was appointed Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, and in 1826 he accepted the college living of Gimingham-cum-Trunch, Norfolk, but was recalled to the University in the following year, by his election to the office of Regius Professor of Divinity, on the resignation of Bishop Kaye, being soon afterwards created D.D. by royal

mandate. In 1830 he obtained the Deanery of Peterborough, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Monk to the see of Gloucester. Dr. Turton filled this office until the year 1842, when he was appointed Dean of Westminster. In 1845 he was raised to the see of Ely, vacant by the death of Dr. Allen. Dr. Turton's increasing infirmities had for some years past precluded him from the active discharge of his episcopal functions.

The following is a list of his Lordship's works:—

"A Letter to Edward Copleston, D.D., Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, &c., &c., occasioned by his Inquiry into the Doctrine of Necessity and Predestination, by Philalethes Cantabrigiensis." London, 8vo., 1822.

"Remarks upon Dr. Copleston's Answer to the Objections of Philalethes Cantabrigiensis." 8vo.

"A Vindication of the Literary Character of the late Professor Porson, from the Animadversions of Dr. Burgess, Lord Bishop of Salisbury, in various publications on John i. 7, by Crito Cantabrigiensis." 8vo., 1827.

"The Text of the English Bible as now printed by the Universities with reference to a Report by a Sub-Committee of Dissenting Ministers." Cambridge, 8vo., 1833. (Second Edition.)

"A Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, at St. Mary's Church, 11th Dec., 1834, being the day appointed for the funeral of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, late Chancellor of the University." Cambridge, 4to., 1835.

"Thoughts on the Admission of Persons, without regard to their Religious Opinions, to certain Degrees in the Universities of England." Cambridge, 8vo., 1835.

"Mansions in Heaven for the Disciples of Christ. Sermon on John xiv. 2." (In *Original Family Sermons*, 1835, v. 467.)

"Natural Theology considered with reference to Lord Brougham's Discourse on that subject." Cambridge, 8vo., 1836. (Second Edition.)

"The Roman Catholic Doctrine of the Eucharist considered, in reply to Dr. Wiseman's Argument from Scripture." London, 8vo., 1837.

"Observations on the Rev. Dr. Wiseman's Reply to Dr. Turton's Roman Catholic Doctrine of the Eucharist considered." London, 8vo., 1839.

"A Letter to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, on the intended Alterations in the Interior of Westminster Abbey." London, 8vo., 1844.

In addition to the above works, Bishop Turton edited, for the Syndics of the University Press, Dr. John Hey's "*Lectures on Divinity*."

As a controversialist Bishop Turton has been rarely exceeded, being generally allowed to have obtained victories over Bishop Burgess, Lord Brougham, and Cardinal Wiseman on the various questions that he debated with them.

His Lordship, who was never married, was a Conservative, but he did not take an active part in the deliberations of the House of Lords; indeed, his habits were remarkably shy and retiring. He was a man of exquisite taste in the fine arts, had accumulated a fine collection of pictures at Ely House, and was the composer of several excellent pieces of Church music; but he had much stronger claims on the regard of all who knew him in his mild and amiable temper, and his unostentatious yet liberal charity. By his will, after providing for his servants and leaving one or two legacies, he bequeathed the whole of his remaining property to public charities and societies. Among those enumerated are the Christian Knowledge Society, the Gospel Propagation Society, the National Society, the Curates' Aid Society, and others of a like nature; the Charing-Cross Hospital, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds' Infirmary, and the Bedford Infirmary.

ADMIRAL SIR W. H. GAGE, G.C.B.,
G.C.H.

Jan. 4. At Thurston, Suffolk, aged 86, Admiral Sir Wm. Hall Gage, Admiral of the Fleet.

The deceased, who was the third son of the Hon. General Thomas Gage (second son of the first Viscount Gage, and Commander-in-Chief at Boston when the American war broke out), by the daughter of Peter Kemble, Esq., President of the Council of New Jersey, was born in

Park-place, St. James's, in 1777, and in his twelfth year he entered the navy as first-class volunteer, Nov. 21, 1789, on board the "*Bellona*," 74, guardship at Portsmouth, Capt. Fras. John Hartwell. Until Jan. 19, 1796, he next served on the *Home*, West India, and Mediterranean Stations; and in the "*Princess Royal*," 98, flag-ship (he was present in the actions of March 14 and July 13, 1795), of Vice-Adm. Samuel Cranston Goodall. He next served in the "*Victory*," 100, flag-ship of Sir John Jervis. On leaving the "*Victory*," Mr. Gage (whose confirmation took place March 11, 1796) was appointed acting-lieut. of the "*Minerve*," of 42 guns, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Nelson, by whom he was awarded praise for his conduct, on Dec. 20, 1796, at the capture, in face of the Spanish fleet, of the "*Sabina*," 40, and the defeat of the "*Matilda*," 34 guns—the former of which did not surrender to the "*Minerve*" (whose loss altogether amounted to seven men killed and forty-four wounded) until after a combat of three hours and a loss of fourteen killed and forty-four wounded. In the next year he was at the battle of St. Vincent, was made captain July 6, 1797, and he was actively employed until the close of the war. In 1801, whilst in command of the "*Uranie*," on the Channel station, he greatly distinguished himself by cutting out the "*Chevette*," of 20 guns and 350 men, from under the batteries of Camaret, near Brest, which was justly regarded as one of the most brilliant exploits of the kind ever performed.

In the subsequent war he commanded, first, the "*Thetis*," 38, and afterwards the "*Indus*," 74, in which he shared in the partial action with the French fleet off Toulon, Feb. 13, 1814. He attained the rank of rear-admiral July 19, 1821, was Commander-in-chief in the East Indies from 1825 to 1830, and on the Lisbon station from 1834 to 1837. From 1842 to 1846 he was a Lord of the Admiralty, and from 1848 to 1851 Commander-in-chief at Devonport, which was his last appointment. He was made

G.C.H. in 1834, and G.C.B. in 1860; became vice-admiral in 1837, and admiral in 1846; held in succession the posts of Rear-Admiral and Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, and was appointed Admiral of the Fleet in 1860.

The late Admiral had for several years been a resident at Thurston, and he gave a large share of time and attention to the restoration of the parish church, as well as liberal donations of money; beside which he was remarkable for his kindly interest in and charity to his poor neighbours.

SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, K.C.T.S.

Dec. 19, 1863. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, aged 84, Sir John Campbell, K.C.T.S.

The deceased, who was the son of William Campbell, Esq., Commissioner of the Navy Board, by the daughter of Major Pitcairn, of the Royal Marines (killed at Bunker's Hill), was born at his father's official residence, Chatham Dockyard, in 1780, and was educated at Harrow. He entered the army in 1800, and served as brigade-major to General Craufurd's division at the attack on Buenos Ayres in 1807. In the next year he was sent to the Peninsula, where he took part in the cavalry actions of Sahagun and Benevente. In 1809 he was transferred to the Portuguese cavalry, with which he served until the conclusion of the war, and greatly distinguished himself by his talents and intrepidity. At the peace of 1814 he accepted an offer to remain in the service of Portugal, married a lady of the country, and diligently employed himself in organizing the military force. He continued thus employed until 1820, when he had attained the rank of major-general, was also colonel of the 4th Cavalry, and deputy quartermaster-general, but when the agitation for constitutional government commenced he quitted the service and returned to England; where he received the command of the 75th Regiment, which he held until 1824, in which year he retired by the sale of his commission.

Sir John, though absent from Portugal, kept up his communications with the Absolute party in that country, and when Dom Miguel seized on the throne, he was summoned to his aid, and invested with the rank of lieutenant-general. Sir John worked as zealously for his patron as Admiral Napier did for Doña Maria da Gloria, but not with equal success. His attempt to raise a naval force in England was defeated, though the opposite party had been allowed to infringe the Foreign Enlistment Act with impunity; and though he went into actual service against the Constitutionalists before Oporto, he was not able to effect anything worthy of his ancient reputation as a dashing cavalry officer. After the withdrawal of Dom Miguel from the contest, Sir John took no further part in public affairs, and he had lived quietly in London, all but forgotten, for many years before his death.

He married first, in 1816, Doña Maria Brigida de Faria and Lacerda of Lisbon; secondly, in 1842, Harriet Maria, widow of Major-Gen. Sir A. Dickson, K.C.B.

SIR WILLIAM ATHERTON.

Jan. 22. In Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 57, the Rt. Hon. Sir William Atherton, lately Attorney-General.

The deceased, who was the son of the late Rev. William Atherton, a Wesleyan minister, and Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Walter Moriston, of the Established Church of Scotland, was born at Glasgow in the year 1806, and having been educated in England for the law, he practised for several years from and after 1832 as a special pleader below the bar. In 1839 he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple. He chose the Northern Circuit, on which he was not long in securing a high reputation. In 1852 he came forward as a candidate for the city of Durham in the Liberal interest, and was returned in conjunction with Mr. Granger. In 1857 he was elected at the head of the poll, having for his colleague the

Rt. Hon. J. R. Mowbray. On being appointed Solicitor-General in succession to Sir H. Keating in 1860, (when he was knighted,) he was re-elected without opposition. In 1861, on the then Attorney-General, Sir Richard Bethell (now Lord Westbury), being elevated to the Chancellorship, Sir William Atherton succeeded to the post vacated by him, but he was obliged to relinquish it in the year 1863 in consequence of impaired health. While in Parliament he supported the ballot, comprehensive legal reforms, and a large extension of the franchise; he also took an active interest in all legislative measures which affected the interests of the Nonconformist body.

Sir William married, in 1843, Agnes Mary, daughter of Thomas J. Hall, Esq., late chief magistrate at Bow-street.

ADMIRAL AYSCOUGH.

Dec. 2, 1863. At Norwood, aged 88, Admiral John Ayscough.

The deceased was born on board the "Swan" in 1775, during a desperate action fought by that vessel while on her passage from North America, under the command of his father, the late Capt. John Ayscough, and who lost a leg on the occasion; he was also grand-nephew of the late Rev. Francis Ayscough, D.D., Dean of Bristol and preceptor to King George III.; and cousin of the late Admiral Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B. He entered the navy (under the auspices of the late Admiral Sir J. Wallace) Aug. 12, 1787, on board the "Goliath," 74, Capts. A. Dickson and Sir A. S. Douglas. We afterwards find him serving as midshipman and master's mate on board the "Juno" and the "Hebe" frigates, and the "Hector," the "Alcide," and the "Monarch," 74's, and employed in the first of those vessels under Capt. S. Hood. On Nov. 6, 1793, the deceased obtained a lieutenantancy in the "Monarch," flagship, on the Newfoundland station. Being appointed, July 6, 1799, to the "Blanche," troopship, Capt. Ayscough took part in the

expedition to Holland that year, where he served as a volunteer at the time of the debarkation near the Helder, and was in one of the first boats that effected a landing. In command of the "Inconstant" he shared in the expeditions to Quiberon and Cadiz, on each of which occasions he volunteered his services on shore, and was selected to command a party of seamen. He similarly joined in the Egyptian campaign of 1801, and for his exertions was presented with the Turkish gold medal. After various important services in the West Indies, the Arctic seas, and the Mediterranean, Capt. Ayscough, with two frigates and several sloops under his orders, was assigned the deeply responsible duty of protecting Sicily against the threatened invasion of Joachim Murat, whose attempts, although in command of 40,000 troops and of about 200 gunboats, to gain a footing on the island, he succeeded in frustrating. He was next employed, with seven men-of-war at his disposal, in reconnoitring the line of coast between Naples and Civita Vecchia. He afterwards, from April, 1822, until the spring of 1825, superintended the Ordinary at Plymouth, and for the ability he subsequently displayed, as Commissioner of the Dockyards at Jamaica and Bermuda, he was honoured with the thanks of the Board of Admiralty. He became rear-admiral Nov. 23, 1841; a vice-admiral Dec. 24, 1849; and an admiral Oct. 3, 1855. When the practice of awarding good-service pensions was instituted, Admiral Ayscough was one of the first captains to whom the boon was extended. He had received a medal for his services on the coast of Egypt in 1801.

He married Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late Commodore Thomas Parr, R.N., of Langdown House, Hants., a descendant of the first Earl Godolphin, and has left issue a son, Hawkins Godolphin, a lieutenant R.N., and two daughters.

REV. JOSIAH FORSHALL, M.A., F.R.S.

Dec. 18, 1863. At his residence, Woburn-place, aged 67, the Rev. J. Forshall, M.A., F.R.S., sometime Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford, and subsequently Keeper of MSS., and also Secretary, of the British Museum.

The deceased entered Exeter College, Oxford, as a commoner in 1814, and graduated as B.A. in 1818, when he obtained a first class in Mathematics and a second in Lit. Hum. In 1821 he proceeded M.A. He was for some years Fellow and Tutor of his College, during which time he was admitted to deacon's and priest's orders by the Bishop of Oxford. In 1824 Mr. Forshall was nominated Assistant-Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum by Archbishop Howley, and he afterwards became Keeper of the Manuscripts and Secretary. The former of these two offices, owing to the arduous nature of his duties, he resigned, a step much to be regretted, for had he followed pursuits congenial to his literary tastes, it cannot be doubted that his pen would have contributed important additions to our knowledge of Biblical manuscripts. Most of his leisure time during seventeen years was employed in editing, in conjunction with Sir Frederick Madden, the Wycliffite versions of the Holy Bible, a work valuable as preserving to us the pure and idiomatic expressions of the early English language. During the last few years he has edited the Gospels of St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John, arranged in paragraphs, with marginal and chronological references. The Gospel of St. Mark, which has already become a text-book for candidates for holy orders, is preceded by an introduction, containing, besides much valuable matter, cautions against what the editor considered the sceptical tendencies of modern Biblical criticism. At the time of his death Mr. Forshall was engaged upon a critical examination of the received text of the Greek Testament, "exposing the errors of modern editors, and maintaining the general integrity of Scripture as read in the Church of

England." It was his intention to have published this in parts, and some chapters of the first part had been printed at the Clarendon Press. Mr. Forshall was also author of the following works:—"Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury on Church Reform," 1833, 8vo.; "Catalogue of MSS. in the British Museum," three parts, 1834—1840, folio; *Catalogus Codicum, MSS., Orientalium qui in Mus. Brit. asservantur*, Part I.; *Codices Syriacos et Carshunicos amplexens*, folio, 1838; "Description of Greek Papyri in the British Museum," Part I., 1839, 4to.; "Remonstrance of 1395 (18th Richard II.) against Romish Corruptions in the Church," 1853, 12mo., besides various sermons, &c.

Mr. Forshall was for thirty-four years Chaplain to the Foundling Hospital. The weak state of his health had of late years prevented him from taking an active part in society, but he was esteemed by a large circle of friends, who appreciated the great and varied powers of his intellect no less than the unassuming kindness of his disposition.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN, ESQ.

Dec. 18, 1863. At Edinburgh, aged 82, William Buchanan, Esq., advocate, solicitor of tithes in Scotland, and her Majesty's advocate and solicitor in the Court of Teinds.

The deceased, who was born in 1781, was a native of Montrose, where his father was for many years a printer and publisher, at a time when the press of that provincial town had the rare credit of issuing editions of numerous classical and historical works. After studying at Edinburgh University, he entered with great promise and enthusiasm upon that branch of the legal profession which from early years he had chosen for himself. At the outset of his career he associated himself with the Whig school, at the best period of its history, but he sought no personal advantages from political connections, and for many years before his death he had ceased to take any interest in party struggles. In 1813

he published "Reports of certain remarkable Cases in the Court of Session, and Trials in the High Court of Justiciary." The sole merit he attributed to these reports was "the fulness and accuracy which the habit of writing short-hand afforded." But besides their value as a faithful record of important cases, these reports are worthy of study for their purity of diction and methodical arrangement. It was, however, nearly fifty years before he again appeared before the public as an author. Engaged in the long interval in an arduous practice, and unaided, until almost the close of his life, by official emolument, he had not the necessary leisure to add to the literature of his profession. In 1856, on the death of Sir William Hamilton, Mr. Buchanan was appointed Queen's Advocate and Solicitor of Teinds—an office for which, though prescriptively assigned to the oldest practitioner at the Bar, he was peculiarly fitted by the antiquarian bent of his mind, and by his special acquaintance with teind law. To the duties of this office Mr. Buchanan henceforth devoted almost his entire remaining energies, and the happy fruit of his appointment was shewn by the publication in November, 1862, of his "Treatise on the Law of Scotland on the subject of Teinds or Tithes." This work, which is inscribed to the present Lord President of the Court of Session, was immediately recognised by the whole profession as a standard authority on the subject.

Mr. Buchanan was one of the most venerable as well as most accomplished members of the Scottish bar, he having been called to it in 1806. He was at one time in the enjoyment of a very extensive practice, being not only an able pleader but an eminent chamber counsel. In the latter department his papers were justly esteemed as models of forensic composition. The terseness, vigour, and clearness of his style, the great extent and variety of his legal and general knowledge, his power of application, and his mathematical precision and logical order of statement,

rendered him a master of the art of written pleading. Of late years, from his advanced age and bodily infirmity, he almost ceased to take any part in the business of the Court except such as his official duties required, but up to the close of the last summer session he paid an almost daily visit to the Parliament House. In autumn his health began to give way, and at length he expired, after a lingering illness.

In private life Mr. Buchanan was very highly esteemed. For the last forty years he was one of the elders of the Glasite Church. Mr. Buchanan married, early in life, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. James Gregory, Minister of the parish of Banchory (and is survived by her), by whom he had a numerous family. He was the younger brother of the late Mr. David Buchanan, who edited the "*Edinburgh Courant*" for twenty-one years, and who died in 1848, having left many valuable contributions to periodical and permanent literature, and, in particular, an annotated and supplemented edition of the "*Wealth of Nations*," published by Murray in 1814.—*From the Edinburgh Courant.*

JOSEPH WOODS, ESQ., OF SOUTHOVER.

Jan. 9. At his residence, Lewes, aged 87, Joseph Woods, Esq., F.S.A., &c.

The deceased, who was born at Stoke Newington, August 24, 1776, was the second son of Mr. Joseph Woods and Margaret his wife, daughter of Mr. Samuel Hoare, whose son Samuel became the senior partner in the banking-house of Hoare, Barnett, and Co., Lombard-street. His father, although successfully engaged in commercial pursuits, was a gentleman of high classical and antiquarian attainments, and a frequent gratuitous contributor to the pages of the "*Monthly Ledger*," a short-lived periodical, the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, and other literary publications, both in Latin and English, prose and verse. This son, as well as his elder brother, Mr. Samuel Woods, who died in 1853, aged 80, inherited the tastes

and talents of his father. In the days of his childhood, to use his own words, "there was a great deficiency of good schools among the society of Friends to which my parents belonged, and one year passed in attendance on a day-school in London, kept by a Mr. Lord, was the only efficient schooling I had." He was therefore in great measure a self-educated man. He entered upon a business-life as a pupil of Mr. Alexander, an eminent architect of that day. About three years after he commenced the practice of this profession on his own account. He was one of the first instructors, if not the first president, of the London Architectural Society, founded in 1806, and contributed valuable papers and essays on kindred subjects to the meetings of this Society. His health proving insufficient for the drudgery of his profession, and being possessed of means which enabled him to act independently, he indulged his artistic taste and talent by a residence of some years abroad. Of this period it has been recently said by Professor Donaldson (who survives him),—

"It is charming to see my old friend, Joseph Woods, seated in his study finishing up some of his Grecian studies made above forty years ago, and discoursing of arts and artists with grace and vivacity, and of reminiscences when we were together at Rome, and were meeting Canova, Camucini, Thorwaldsen, and like men of mark there, with John Soane, jun., Basevi, Bond, Saunders, George Rennie the sculptor, and other such, now passed away. Hardwick and myself used to go to his rooms, and we read Goldoni and Alfieri together, and battled it out on many questions of taste regarding Greek and Roman architecture."

The results of Mr. Woods' foreign labours were given to the public in that text-book well known as "*Letters of an Architect from France, Italy, and Greece*," 2 vols., 4to., 1828, as well as in the editorship of the third volume of Stuart's "*Athens*."

Mr. Woods was himself an artist of no mean pretensions, though perhaps more to be valued as a faithful and ac-

curate delineator than as exhibiting an imaginative mind. His style of colouring may be considered generally as too cold, but he was occasionally warmed up by his subject, and especially so in later years. A large water-colour sketch of a Grecian temple, made some forty years ago, and finished only two years since, in his 86th year, has been regarded as one of his happiest efforts. Indeed, it had been one of his amusements of late years to finish off, and present to his friends, his sketches of olden date.

Mr. Woods was an old member of the Geological, Antiquarian, and Linnæan Societies, and was best known, perhaps, to the members of the last-named Society as a botanist of, we may say, European reputation. His tenacious memory, persevering habits, and fondness for country rambles, qualified him for his favourite pursuit—botany. His scattered contributions and numerous discoveries in this branch of science are of high value. His “*Tourist’s Flora*,” published in 1850, has proved an almost indispensable companion to every European botanist, and his name will be perpetuated to posterity by the very rare and beautiful little ferns, *Woodsia hyperborea* and *ilvensis*, a very distinct genus named by Mr. Robert Brown, many years President of the Linnæan Society, London. Mr. Woods, up to the day of his decease, was steadily engaged in the preparation of a second and enlarged edition of this work, and had made considerable progress therein. His pencil sketches of specimens of the Genus *Rubus*, his last occupation in that way, are executed with the greatest taste and skill. His manuscripts were always the *ne plus ultra* of neatness and precision, up to the latest moment. His favourite recreation during life was the game of chess, of which, a few years ago, he would have been classed a first-rate player.

Although during his long life a bachelor, his domestic qualities were highly appreciated by both old and young who had the privilege of his intimacy. Possessed of a sound judgment and a large

stock of common sense, he was a constant friend and valuable adviser, but his character, partly no doubt from his feeble state of health, was too unobtrusive and retiring to bring him into that contact with the literary and scientific world to which his talents entitled him. He required in company to be drawn out by congenial minds, and then his flow of information upon almost every topic was extracted from his tenacious stores of memory in copious streams. In popular education for the middle and lower classes he always took a deep and active interest, publishing in 1841 his notes on schools for the labouring classes in Ireland, the result of a journey undertaken to investigate the condition of that country in regard to its educational progress under the system of the Government Board established in 1831; the principle of which obtained his approval, though he experienced disappointment in its working, attributing this to a want of a better understanding of the monitorial system and of a higher class of masters, rather than to any defect in the constitution of the board itself. To his younger relatives and friends he was ever liberal and discriminative in doing all he could to foster and encourage any special tastes or talents they displayed, and to enforce on them the importance of those habits of order, arrangement, and punctuality, which were so remarkably his own. Of the charities of Lewes, where he had resided for thirty-four years, he had been always a liberal and steady supporter. Suffering almost constantly from a heart complaint, it may in the providence of God be said that his life was so long preserved by that placid amiability and evenness of temper, which made him a friend to all and an enemy to none. His end, as he was seated in the easy chair of his study, was as calm and placid as his life.

CAPT. J. J. B. E. FRERE, R.N.

Jan. 20. At Hove, Brighton, aged 51, Captain John James Bartholomew Edward Frere, R.N.

Captain Frere was a grandson of John Frere, Esq., F.R.S., of Roydon Hall, Norfolk, formerly M.P. for Norwich; a nephew of the late Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, a Privy Councillor, and M.P. for West Looe; and elder brother to Sir Bartle Frere, now Governor of Bombay. He was the fourth son of Edward Frere, Esq., by Mary Anne, daughter of James Greene, Esq., of Turton Tower and Clayton Hall, Lancashire, M.P. for Arundel, and was born Sept. 28, 1812.

He entered the Royal Navy at the age of thirteen, and was for nearly twenty years constantly engaged in active service, and always with credit, whether against pirates in the Mediterranean, or in boat-service throughout the operations on the coast of Syria (at the siege of Acre, &c.), or in the Pacific in the "*Carysfort*" in 1844, with Lord George Paulet (then Commissioner for the Government of the Sandwich Islands while held temporarily under the British flag,) a service of considerable difficulty, for which he was highly commended.

In 1846 the "*Carysfort*" being re-commissioned by Captain Seymour, Lieutenant Frere was re-appointed to her as First Lieutenant, and on occasion of his promotion to the rank of Commander at the end of the same year he received from the Commander-in-Chief, Sir G. F. Seymour, the most gratifying testimonials as to "the state and order of the ship, and the confidence and general good feeling and good humour with which she was governed."

In 1854 Captain Frere served as Commander of the "*Bellerophon*" (Lord George Paulet), throughout the operations in the Black Sea, and in the beginning of that campaign was entrusted with the entire charge of landing the English and French troops at Varna, the successful execution of which service elicited the warmest expressions of approbation from Lord Raglan, the English and French Naval Commanders-in-Chief, Lord Lyons, and Sir George Brown.

In conveying to him the thanks of the Army through the Admiral, Sir David Dundas, Lord Raglan wrote:—

"Indeed the conduct of this officer was so remarkable that, if I could do so with propriety, I should be glad to be permitted to request that it should be brought under the special notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with the expression of the grateful sense the army I have the honour to command will ever retain of his exertions on that occasion. When it is remembered that the numbers disembarked consisted of many thousands, besides artillery, horses, baggage, ammunition, and stores of every description, and that the troops landed were not exclusively English, but French also; that no accident occurred, and no difference arose either between the two professions or the two nations, it can occasion no surprise that I view the service rendered as in the highest degree important and effective."

In November, 1854, Captain Frere shared the general promotion for the action against the sea-batteries of Sebastopol, and returned home, his health very much shattered by the arduous and anxious duties he had undergone. Although senior Commander he was, however, excluded with three others from the Companionship of the Bath, bestowed on Captains and Commanders present in the action, on account of not having a separate command.

In 1859 Captain Frere commissioned the "*Impérieuse*" at Portsmouth, but in a few days his appointment was changed to the "*Orion*," then in the Mediterranean, where he remained until an alarming recurrence of the illness he had contracted in the Crimea obliged him to return home a short time before the expiration of the ship's commission.

Believing himself to be sufficiently recovered to be capable of active service, he was engaged in earnestly seeking employment until the time when his career was unexpectedly brought to a close and his country was deprived of his services.

Captain Frere was a bright example of the British sailor; his life was regulated by a constant sense of duty, which he discharged with faithfulness, cheer-

fulness, and courage, derived from a firm belief in the truth of Christianity, which brought him, after a short and painful illness, to a peaceful end.

He married, in Feb. 1846, his cousin-german Anne, third daughter of George Frere, Esq., of Bedford-square, and Twyford House, Hertfordshire, but had no children.

MISS AIKIN.

Jan. 29. At Hampstead, in the house of her niece, the wife of Philip Hemery Le Breton, Esq., Lucy, only daughter and last surviving child of the late John Aikin, M.D., by Martha, daughter of John Jennings, Esq., of Harlington, Bedfordshire.

She was born at Warrington, where her father then resided, on the 6th of November, 1781. Her grandfather, the Rev. John Aikin, D.D., had been first Classical, and afterwards (as successor to Dr. John Taylor, the learned author of the Hebrew Concordance) Divinity Tutor in the Academy established there in 1757. Through his marriage with Miss Jennings, the daughter of the Rev. John Jennings, (who was also Miss Aikin's maternal grandfather, her parents being first cousins,) she was descended from Sir Francis Wingate, who married the Lady Ann Annesley, daughter of the first Earl of Anglesey. Perhaps no provincial town in the kingdom, certainly none of its size, possessed so refined and cultivated a society as Warrington while it was the seat of the Academy. Miss Aikin, however, was too young to benefit by it, as she was only three years old when her father removed to Yarmouth, where he practised medicine for several years. In 1792 he removed to London, and without wholly renouncing the medical profession, which had never been very congenial to his taste, devoted the remainder of his life to literature. Of the many elaborate and useful works which he published, none has had so wide a circulation as the "*Evenings at Home*," written by him in conjunction with his

gifted sister, Anna Lætitia Barbauld. It still keeps its place in the juvenile library, notwithstanding the profusion of books which have since been written for the purpose of rendering knowledge attractive to the young. Dr. Aikin on leaving London established himself at Stoke Newington, and here Miss Aikin lived with her parents till the death of her father in December, 1822. He had carefully cultivated the talent which she early displayed, and her literary attainments far exceeded those which at that period usually fell to the lot of her sex. The best French and Italian authors were familiar to her, and she read the Latin Classics with facility. Her father's studies were literary, historical, and biographical, and this naturally guided the course of his daughter's reading. In 1818 she produced her first historical work, "*Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth*." The subject was happily chosen; a female reign was fitly illustrated by a female pen. The plan comprehended the private life of the Queen, and the domestic history of the period; biographies and anecdotes of the principal families who formed her brilliant court; and notices of the manners, opinions, and literature of the age. The author had prepared herself for the work by careful research into the ample materials which the memoirs of that time furnish; they were skilfully condensed and combined so as to form an animated picture of England in a reign which Englishmen have always contemplated with pride. The public received it very favourably, and it was particularly gratifying to Miss Aikin to have gained the approbation of men so well qualified to judge as Professor Smythe and Mr. Hallam. Through life she continued to enjoy their friendship. Two similar works on the Reigns of James I. and Charles I. followed, but they did not increase the reputation which the *Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth* had procured for the author. The characters of the first two kings of the Stuart line are less attractive than the last of the Tudors, and the reign of Charles I. pre-

sents to an historian perhaps the most difficult problem of any in our annals. Miss Aikin published biographical memoirs of her father, and of his sister Mrs. Barbauld. Both may be regarded as works of filial piety: for her aunt shared with her father in the reverence and affection with which she regarded the union of virtue and talent. The cast of her own mind fitted her better for sympathizing with the strong practical sense, the liberal views, and the literary diligence of her father, than with the sensibility and poetical elegance of her aunt. Her own principal poetical work, "Epistles on Women," is a specimen of that moral and didactic poetry of which Pope had given the model,—terse and compact in language and smooth in versification, but not aiming at the higher qualities of imagination or invention. With a taste formed in this school, and that of ancient literature, it is not wonderful if she had little relish for the works of those who have been called the Lake poets or the elaborate diction and deep-drawn sentiments of Tennyson. Her smaller poetical pieces, some of which appeared in the "Athenæum," edited by her father, are marked by elegance and fancy. She addressed a consolatory poem to Montgomery, who had been deeply wounded by the ridicule thrown upon his "Wanderer of Switzerland" by the "Edinburgh Review." The death of Gilbert Wakefield called forth a poetical tribute from her pen, in which justice is rendered to his uncompromising integrity and public spirit. His daughter was her most intimate friend, and afterwards became the wife of her brother, the "Charles" of Mrs. Barbauld's "Early Lessons."

Miss Aikin possessed in a remarkable degree the art of conversation—an art which seems in some danger of being lost in the crowds which modern fashion brings together. It was not, however, an art cultivated for display; whether in intercourse with a single friend, in a small circle, or an assemblage of persons of intellectual attainments equal to her

own, there was the same flow of anecdote, quotation, and allusion, furnished by a most retentive memory, and enlivened by wit and humour. She loved discussion, and was not always tolerant of opposition to her opinions, which sometimes, especially in later life, had stiffened into prejudices. Her temper was quick, and her resentment strongly expressed when she thought injustice was done towards those whom she loved and revered, but her affections were also warm, her friendships steady, and she discharged in an exemplary manner the painful duties which devolved upon her in the last years of her parents' lives.

After the death of her father, Miss Aikin removed to Hampstead, where the remainder of her life was chiefly spent. Besides family connexions she enjoyed here the society of several valued friends, among whom were Mrs. Joanna Baillie and Mr. Mallet, an accomplished scholar, the son of the celebrated political writer, Mallet du Pan. The vicinity of Hampstead to the Metropolis afforded her at the same time the opportunity of intercourse with a more varied society. She continued to reside there after her mother's death, but in 1845 she joined the family of her niece, Mrs. Le Breton, with whom, first at Wimbledon, and afterwards at Hampstead, the last eighteen years of her life were tranquilly and happily past.

Miss Aikin's principal works are,—*"Epistles on Women,"* published 1810; *"Lorimer, a Tale,"* 1814; *"Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth,"* 1818; *"Memoirs of James I.,"* 1822; *"Memoirs of Dr. Aikin,"* 1823; *"Memoirs of Mrs. Barbauld,"* 1825; *"Memoirs of Charles I.,"* 1833; *"Memoirs of Addison,"* 1843.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Dec. 19, 1863. The Rev. *John Gibson* (p. 260) was formerly Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.D. in 1836; when or how he acquired the degree of D.D. we are not informed. He was author of *"Testimony of the Church to the Nature and Effects of Holy Baptism,"* London, 8vo.; *"Manual of Prayers;"* University Sermons, and Tracts on the lists of the S.P.C.K.

Dec. 24. The Rev. *Richard Sankey* (p. 261), who was of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, published *Sermons*, London, 8vo., 1841, and "An English Churchman's Reason for his Hope," London, 12mo., 1851.

Jan. 3, 1864. The Rev. *Joshua* (not Joseph) *Rowley* (p. 261) was a younger son of Admiral Sir Joshua Rowley, bart., and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1791, M.A. 1794. It is said that as Chaplain of Lancaster Castle he attended the execution of no less than 170 criminals. He was presented to the Perpetual Curacy of Stalmine, Lancashire, in 1799, and held the same at the time of his death.

Jan. 5. The Very Rev. *Horace Townsend Newman*, M.A. (p. 261), was author of "A Brief View of Ecclesiastical History from the Earliest Periods to the Present Time," 18mo., 1844 and 1856.

Jan. 12. At Guilsborough, Northampton, aged 59, the Rev. *John David Watson*, Vicar.

Jan. 19. Aged 73, the Rev. *John Osborne Kinns*, of Great Totham, Essex.

Jan. 21. Suddenly (at the residence of Mr. J. Robinson, of Drypool), aged 80, the Rev. *John Blezard*, many years Chaplain of Hull Borough Gaol.

Jan. 25. At Clifton, near Bristol, aged 72, the Rev. *Ellis Williams*, Rector of Pinxton, Derbyshire.

The Rev. *W. M. Chettle*, Curate of St. Mary's, Nottingham, and Chaplain to the Union.

Jan. 26. At Lyne-house, Surrey, aged 65, the Rev. *John Broadwood*.

Jan. 27. At Dawlish, after a short illness, the Rev. *Charles Strong*, late Rector of Broughton Gifford, Wilts.

Jan. 28. At Godalming, Surrey, aged 83, the Rev. *George Abbot*, of Southwick, Hants.

At Strasburg, aged 63, the Rev. *Henry Samuel Joseph*, sometime a Jewish Rabbi at Bedford, afterwards Travelling Secretary to the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, and from 1847 to 1856 Chaplain of Chester Castle. He published "Reasons for Embracing Christianity," 1834, and "Memoirs of Prisoners in Chester Castle," 1833.

At Colwell, Lindfield, aged 64, the Rev. *George Dixon*, Incumbent of Wivelsfield.

Jan. 29. Aged 77 (thirty-nine hours after the death of his wife, aged 75), the Rev. *Wm. Pitman Jones*, M.A., Incumbent of St. Thomas's, Preston.

Jan. 30. At Bradshot, aged 54, the Rev. *Robert Tindall*, Vicar of Empshot, Hampshire, after two days' illness, caused by a fall.

Jan. 31. At Palgrave Rectory, Suffolk, aged 75, the Rev. *Charles Martyn*, M.A., of Oriol College, Oxford, and Rector of Palgrave.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 83, the Rev. *Henry George Keene*, M.A., formerly Fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge, and Professor of Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani Literature at Haileybury College. He published "Persian Fables for Young and Old," London, 12mo., 1833, and "Persian Tales," London, 12mo., 1835.

Feb. 1. In Euston-square, the Rev. *Ralph Cumine Morton*, Incumbent of Chipperfield, King's Langley, Herts.

The Rev. *James Hearn*, Rector of Hatford, Berks. He was a native of Cornwall, and migrated from St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1810. He was author of *Sermons*, and of various letters and papers in periodicals.

Feb. 2. At the Rectory, Bethnal-green, aged 71, the Rev. *T. Gibson*, D.D., for many years senior Curate and Afternoon Lecturer at St. Matthew's, Bethnal-green, and formerly Lecturer of Allhallows, Lombard-street. He was not educated at any University, but after being many years in Holy Orders he obtained the senior curacy of St. Matthew's, Bethnal-green, at a time when few of the district churches which now exist there were built. The Rector was the Rev. Joshua King, who held the family living of Woodchurch, Cheshire, and seldom visited Bethnal-green. On the death of Mr. King, in 1862, the Bishop of London gave Mr. Gibson the vacant rectory, and the Archbishop of Canterbury conferred on him the degree of D.D. He published "Reasons for Attachment and Conformity to the Church of England," 8vo., 1834; "Practical Sermons on the Festivals for Family Reading," 8vo., 1840; "Lectures on the History of Joseph," 8vo., 1849; "The Intermediate State" (a sermon), 1858.

Feb. 3. At Bounds-park, Tunbridge Wells, aged 83, the Rev. Sir *Charles Hardinge*, bart., eldest brother of the late Viscount Hardinge. The rev. baronet was educated at University College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1801. Three years afterwards he was presented to the rectory of Crowhurst, near Battle, Sussex, and in 1809 he was instituted to the vicarage of Tunbridge, Kent. The latter benefice he held until the day of his death. He married, in 1816, Emily Bradford, second dau. of Kenneth Callender, esq., of Craigforth, co. Stirling, and is succeeded in the baronetcy by his son Henry Charles, who was born in 1830. The baronetcy was conferred, in 1801, on Richard Hardinge, esq., with remainder in default of issue to the heirs male of his father. His brother, Captain George Nicholas Hardinge, a distinguished naval officer, fell in command of His Majesty's ship "Fiorenzo," after capturing the "Piedmontaise" frigate, and was voted a public monument in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Feb. 4. At Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, suddenly, aged 34, the Rev. *William Woodis Harvey*, Master of Alleyne's Grammar School, second son of the Rev. W. W. Harvey, Prebendary of Exeter.

Feb. 5. At Bromfield-house, Camphill, Birmingham, the residence of his brother, aged 42, the Rev. *Thos. Crichley*, M.A., late Curate of St. Matthias', Bethnal-green.

Feb. 6. At Seaford, Sussex, aged 69, the Rev. *James Carnegie*, M.A., Vicar of Seaford. He was instituted to the living in 1824. The beautiful church of Seaford, the restoration of

which was due, in a great measure, to the energy of the rev. gentleman, will be his best monument.

Feb. 7. At Hastings, aged 52, the Rev. *W. A. Newman*, D.D., F.S.A., formerly Dean of Cape Town, a clergyman well known to and highly esteemed by a large circle of Churchmen. He was a laborious and efficient parish priest, and a very attractive preacher. Since his return home he had been subject to much ill health, and had been prostrated by the death of his wife, on which subject he had very shortly before his own decease published a little book called "Verses on Lent and Easter Tide: or, The Suffering and the Glory which shall Follow." He published in 1847 "The Martyr's Dreams and other Poems," "The Gospel of Christ" (1848), and "Memoir of John Montagu; or, A Sketch of Cape Affairs" (1843-53). He was also editor of the "South African Magazine" from 1850 to 1852.

Feb. 8. Suddenly, at Henbant, Llandissil, Cardiganshire, aged 70, the Rev. *David Davies*, formerly Incumbent of Long Sutton, Hants.

Feb. 11. At Sidbury, Devon, aged 90, the Rev. *H. Fellowes*, fifty-one years Vicar of that place, and formerly Chaplain to King George IV.

At Deddington, of paralysis, aged 58, the Rev. *James Brogden*, M.A., Vicar of that parish. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1830, M.A. 1833), and was author of "Illustrations of the Liturgy and Ritual," London, 3 vols., 8vo., 1842; "Catholic Safeguards against the Errors, Novelties, and Corruptions of the Church of Rome," London, 3 vols., 8vo., 1846; and occasional sermons and pamphlets. He also contributed articles on ecclesiastical law to Dr. Hook's "Church Dictionary."

Feb. 12. At Burgess-hill, the Rev. *Robert Smith*, late Rector of Little Bealings, Suffolk.

Feb. 13. After a few days' illness (at the residence of his son, J. C. Whitty, esq., Cotham-park, near Bristol), aged 84, the Ven. the *Archdeacon of Kilfenora*, co. Clare. He was for forty years Archdeacon, and upwards of sixty Rector in the diocese of Killaloe.

At Paddington, aged 64, the Rev. *John Giles Powell*, Vicar of Hilmorton, Warwickshire. He was of St. Peter's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1826), and published "A Narrative of a Voyage to Western Australia, and an Account of that Colony," London, 8vo., 1832.

Feb. 15. At Hanworth, Norfolk, aged 75, the Rev. *Charles Heath*, M.A., Incumbent of the united parishes of Hanworth, Suffield, and Gunton. He was formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and gained one of the Members' prizes in that University in 1813. There are verses by this accomplished classical scholar in *Musæ Etonenses*, ed. Okes.

At the Vicarage, Bushbury, near Wolverhampton, the Rev. *William Lister*.

Feb. 16. At Combs Rectory, Suffolk, very suddenly, aged 64, the Rev. *Richard Daniel*, Rector of Combs.

Feb. 17. Aged 39, the Rev. *R. A. Tuckniss*, Incumbent of St. James's, Oldham.

At the Vicarage, Braintree, Essex, the Rev. *John Denis Browne*, Vicar of Braintree, eldest son of the late George Townshend Browne, esq., of Hampton, near Bath, and great-grandson of the first Earl of Altamont.

At Tockington, near Bristol, aged 88, the Rev. *James Jarvis Peach*.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Sept. 16, 1863. Wm. Mordey, esq. (p. 251). In conjunction with Wm. Haslewood, M.D., he published "History and Medical Treatment of Cholera as it appeared in Sunderland, 1831," London, 8vo., 1832.

Nov. 10. At Auckland, New Zealand, Annette, wife of Major Paul, H.M.'s 65th Regt., Auckland, and eldest dau. of the late Dr. McKellar, of Battersea, Surrey.

Nov. 25. At the Queen's Redoubt, Pokeno, New Zealand, aged 38, Capt. Henry Mercer, R.A., of wounds received in action at the attack upon Rangariri.

Nov. 26. In New Windsor, New York, aged 76, Lucy Channing, widow of William W. Russel, esq., formerly of New York, the last surviving sister of the late William Ellery Channing.

Dec. 2. At Andover, America, aged 57, Jane M., wife of ex-President Pierce, and dau. of the Rev. Dr. Appleton, the second President of Bowdoin College.

At Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, Elizabeth, wife of Major George Longmore, late of the Royal Staff Corps.

Dec. 5. Aged 25, Sarah Nesfield, wife of John George Dunn, esq., of Shanghae, and dau. of the Rev. Charles Cookson, Vicar of Maxey, Northamptonshire.

Dec. 7. Frederick Thomas Sergeant, esq., M.A. (p. 262), published "Aids for Students of Conveyancing," London, 8vo., 1847.

At the Queen's Redoubt, New Zealand, Lieut.-Col. Austen, 2nd battalion 14th Regt., of a wound received in action Nov. 20.

Dec. 10. At Sumbulpore, Georgina, wife of Major H. B. Impey, Bengal Staff Corps.

At Bograh, aged 36, Thomas Pascal Larkins, esq., Bengal C.S., Magistrate and Collector at Bograh, youngest son of the late John Pascal Larkins, esq., B.C.S.

Dec. 11. At Kishnaghur (at the house of her son-in-law, H. L. Harrison, esq., Bengal C.S.), aged 46, Mary Anne, widow of Gilbert Abbot & Beckett, esq., Metropolitan Police Magistrate, and wife of George Jones, esq., of the Inner Temple.

Dec. 14. At Chandah, Susan Harriet, wife of Lieut. Edward Cave, 7th M.N.I.

Dec. 15. Major H. B. Impey, Deputy Commissioner, Sumbulpore.

Dec. 17. At Saugor, Central India, M. McNeill Rind, esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Saugor Circle.

Dec. 20. At Midnapore, aged 42, Richard Henry Russell, esq., Bengal C.S., eldest surviving son of the late George Edward Russell, esq., formerly of the H.E.I.C.S., and of Hyde-park-st.

Dec. 22. At Singapore, Thomas Moncreiff, esq., of Shanghai, China, fifth son of the late Sir James Wellwood Moncreiff, bart.

Dec. 23. At Dinnington-hall, Yorkshire, aged 53, Mary, wife of J. C. Athorpe, esq.

Dec. 24. George Leapingwell, esq., LL.D. (p. 264), published "A Manual of the Roman Civil Law, arranged according to the Syllabus of Dr. Hallifax. Designed for the Use of Students in the Universities and Inns of Court." Cambridge, 8vo.

Dec. 25. Francis Boott, esq., M.D. (p. 264), was author of "Memoirs of the Life and Medical Opinions of John Armstrong, M.D.; to which is added, An Enquiry into the Facts connected with those Forms of Fever attributed to Malaria," London, 8vo., 1833.

Dec. 28. At Brighton, aged 57, Barbara Currie, relict of the late Rev. Henry John Cooper.

Dec. 31. Suddenly, in the officers' hospital at Calcutta, Lieut. Walter Landor Dickens, of the 26th Native Infantry Regt., and doing duty with the 42nd Highlanders, second son of Charles Dickens, esq., of Gad's-hill, Kent.

Lately. At Preston, aged 100, Mrs. F. Coffin, one of the hundred poor women who are in the annual receipt of "Rigby's charity," a portion of the Mayor's dole. She was a native of Dublin, and at the age of twenty-five married an English soldier named Manning, and accompanied him in the early part of the Peninsular war until the retreat of Sir John Moore, at Corunna, in 1809, where her husband was wounded and taken prisoner; she never saw him afterwards, as he died in the prison of Vincennes, France. She remained with the regiment, however, which was afterwards engaged in the American war under General Drummond, and she officiated as nurse in one of the hospitals of Quebec, where she lost the sight of her right eye from inflammation. She came to Preston in 1815, became a factory worker, and married a native of that town, named Coffin, who left her a widow in 1845.

Drowned in the wreck of the "John Howell," in the Gulf of Mexico, aged 25, Wm. Chambers Dixon, esq., third son of the late Rev. Isaac Dixon, Vicar of Garton in Holderness, and grandson of the late Sir Wm. C. Bagshawe, bart., of the Oaks, Derbyshire.

Jan. 3, 1864. By falling into the sea, on his passage to India, aged 19, Lewis de Crespigny Buckle, fourth son of the Rev. M. H. G. Buckle, Vicar of Edlingham.

Jan. 6. At Dundee, Dr. Osborne, a well-known physician of that town. "Dr. Osborne, who was a native of Ayrshire, settled in Dundee about twenty-five years ago, and gradually acquired an extensive practice. He was naturally of a most benevolent disposition, and his attention to the poor was remarkable. He was known

in many cases not only to give them the benefit of his skill and medicines, but also food and clothing. He was an enthusiastic botanist, and loved nothing better than to steal away for a day or two from the cares of his practice in Dundee to the wilds of Clova to collect the Alpine specimens to be found in that region. On one of his visits to Clova he discovered by accident in a shepherd's cottage poor Isabel Mackenzie, who was born without legs or arms, and who, when he first saw her, was in a very sickly state, from which, under his kind attention, she speedily recovered; and it was a great delight to him afterwards to receive letters from her, written by a pen which she held in her mouth. His love of botany not unnaturally attached him to the late Wm. Gardiner, the poet botanist of Dundee, whom he attended in his last illness. Next to his botanical zeal was his admiration for the works of Burns, being able to recite almost any passage that might be suggested to him. Nor was his acquaintance with literature confined to Burns, but had an extensive range. Some eight or nine years ago a number of his patients in Dundee and neighbourhood, as a mark of their esteem, presented him with a handsome carriage and set of harness. At this time he was in an excellent professional position, but not long after, unhappily, he was seized with a mental malady, which chiefly exhibited itself in the loss of memory. He was quite conscious of the altered condition of his mind, and resolved, about three years ago, to remove to Montrose, with the idea that a change of place might benefit his health. On that occasion he received another mark of his patients' esteem, in the present of a purse containing one hundred sovereigns. Unfortunately, his removal to Montrose was not attended with the beneficial results he expected. He returned to Dundee, and so late as last summer went out with a party of gentlemen to the Levant. His health, however, was too much impaired to receive any lasting benefit; still he continued to give all the attention in his power to his remaining patients, some of whom he visited so late as the day before his death. He was seized in the morning with an attack so alarming that the fears of his friends were realized by his expiring in the evening."—*Dundee Advertiser*.

Jan. 7. Aged 86, Grace, relict of Capt. James Keen, R.N.

Jan. 10. At St. Alphege Rectory, Canterbury, aged 85, Mrs. Elizabeth Hutchesson. She was the eldest dau. of the Rev. Thos. Hutchesson, M.A., Rector of Elmstone, and Vicar of Northbourne, in Kent, by his second wife, Elizabeth Beale, daughter of the Rev. John Pery. She was born at Northbourne in 1779, but removed to Canterbury with her widowed mother and family at the age of ten years. During more than fifty years she had resided in the rectory-house of St. Alphege parish. Imitating the example of her lately deceased and lamented brother, the Rev. H. J. Hutch-

esson (see Obituary for Dec. 1863, p. 783), and actuated by a like spirit of Christian benevolence, this pious lady (who was a loyal daughter of the Church of England, and during her lifetime "full of good works and alms-deeds which she" unostentatiously and quietly "did,") has bequeathed the following legacies to various charitable institutions; viz. to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £1,000 New 3 per cents.; to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £1,000 Consols; to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, £500 Consols; to the Clergy-Orphan Corporation, £500 Consols; to the Society for Supplying Additional Curates, £500 Consols; to the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, £300 Consols; to the Destitute Sailors' Asylum, £100 3 per cents. Reduced; to the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, £200 3 per cents. Reduced; to St. John's Foundation School, £200 New 3 per cents.; to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, £250 Consols; to the Canterbury Dispensary, £250 Consols; to the Asylum for Idiots at Earlswood, £300 Consols.

Jan. 12. At Norwich, Mr. George Fisher, formerly a member of the Norfolk and Suffolk company of comedians, afterwards conductor of a school at Swaffham in Norfolk, and subsequently a resident at Lynn, where he was for many years known as a most useful member of the band of the Musical Union. He was author of "A Companion and Key to the History of England," London, 8vo., 1832.

Jan. 14. Aged 87, Mr. Frederick Huth, the founder of the house of Huth and Co., and one of the most eminent merchants of the city of London.

Jan. 15. At Elwickbank, Shapinshay, aged 65, James T. Calder, esq., author of the "History of Caithness," &c.

Jan. 16. In Portugal-st., Mayfair, aged 90, Mrs. Ann Skinner, of Hampton Court Palace, widow of Lieut.-Gen. John Skinner.

Jan. 17. At Choisi, Guernsey, aged 66, Maj.-Gen. Robert Thorpe, H.M.'s Indian Army.

At Hereford, aged 76, John Bleech Lye, esq., M.D.

At Isleworth, aged 78, John Farnell, esq., head of the firm of Farnell and Watson, brewers. He closed a life of active benevolence by leaving bequests amounting to £22,000 to various charitable institutions.

Jan. 18. At Camden-town, aged 75, Eliza Parker, widow of the Hon. Jabez Henry, First Supreme Judge of the Ionian Isles. She was the only dau. of the late Nathaniel Parker Forth, esq., Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to France in 1789.

At the Parsonage, Newnham-on-Severn, aged 64, Sarah, wife of the Rev. E. C. Brice.

Jan. 19. At Edinburgh, Emilia, widow of Major Power, 29th Regt., eldest dau. of Sir George Sinclair, bart., of Ulbster, Caithness-shire, formerly wife of Henry Bertie, son of the late Hon. Charles Tollemache.

Jan. 20. Aged 77, Lieut.-Col. Alexander

Barton, K.H., of Ballaird and Alticane. He entered the army in the year 1806, as cornet in the 12th Light Dragoons (now Lancers), served in the expedition to Walcheren; in the Peninsula from April, 1812, to the end of the war, including the Cavalry affairs at Castrajon, Quintana de Puente, and Monastro; the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, and the siege of San Sebastian. He served also at Waterloo. He retired from the service in Jan. 1837.

At Hove, Brighton, aged 51, Capt. John J. B. Frere, R.N. See OBITUARY.

Aged 73, John Groom, esq., J.P., of Northampton.

At Suez, Egypt, Phæbe, wife of the Right Rev. W. J. Boone, D.D., Bishop of the American Episcopal Mission at Shanghai, China. She was a native of South Carolina.

At Southsea, aged 82, Mrs. Mary Sophy Myall, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Richard Gregory, formerly Rector of Hundon, Suffolk, and niece of the late Admiral Gregory.

Jan. 21. At Westerham, Kent, aged 82, Jane Deborah, only dau. of the late Edward Green, esq., of Wilden Shrubbery, Bedfordshire, and sister of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Andrew Pellett Green, K.C.H.

At Cossington, Leicestershire, aged 86, Frances, relict of Lieut.-Col. Hulse.

At Ospringe, Kent, aged 84, Miss Mary Murton.

Jan. 22. At his residence, Ballysteen, co. Limerick, aged 86, Edmond Westroop, esq., J.P.

At Peterborough-house, Fulham, aged 89, William Terry, esq., formerly Capt. Royal Horse Guards (Blue).

At Southampton, aged 71, William Henry Woodin, esq., retired Commander R.N.

At Rochester, aged 69, Comm. George Ley, R.N.

Mary Anne, widow of Frederick Lowry Barnwell, esq., of Heath-house, Twickenham.

Aged 29, John H. Haycock, esq., M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, youngest son of Edward Haycock, esq., the Priory, Shrewsbury.

At Menaipon, Anglesey, aged 24, Sarah Elizabeth Wynn, youngest dau. of the Rev. W. Williams, Rector of Llangeinwen.

At Twyford, Berks., aged 69, Emily, widow of Charles Edward Armstrong, esq.

At Nice, aged 77, Mrs. Taylor, relict of Edw. Taylor, esq., formerly of Bifrons, Kent.

At her residence, Great Western-terr., Westbourne-park, aged 70, Elizabeth, relict of Col. Alexander Baillie, H.E.I.C.S.

At Brighton, Mary Jane, second surviving dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Scott, of Gawcott, Bucks., and subsequently Rector of Wapenham, Northants., and granddau. of the late Rev. Thomas Scott, Rector of Aston Sandford, Bucks.

At Malta, aged 20, Albert Grant Dunn, esq., Ensign 100th Regt., youngest son of the late Hon. John Henry Dunn, of Chester-sq., and formerly Receiver-Gen. of Canada.

At Crickhowell, Breconshire, aged 72, Richd. Davies, esq., late of H.M.'s 74th Regt. He served in the Third Division, under the command of Sir Thomas Picton, and had received the Peninsular medal with seven clasps.

Jan. 23. At St. Leonard's, near Windsor, Lady Brinckman, of Sundorne Castle. She was Annabella, dau. of the late John Corbet, esq., of Sundorne Castle, and succeeded to the estate on the decease of her brother, Dryden Robert Corbet, esq., who died a bachelor in 1859. She married, as his second wife, in 1841 Sir Theodore Henry Lavington Brinckman, who resumed that name in lieu of that of Broadhead in 1842, by royal licence, his grandfather having previously taken the latter instead of the former under Act of Parliament.

At Duffield-bank, near Derby, aged 70, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Philip Gell.

At Wareside Parsonage, aged 78, Mary Amelia, widow of William Higgins, esq.

At Rother-hill, near Midhurst, aged 83, Anna Maria, widow of the Rev. G. F. Heming.

At Hastings, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of Daniel Butler Dawes, esq., formerly of Winchelsea, Sussex.

At Torquay, Jemima, widow of Nathaniel Harden, esq., and dau. of the late Rt. Rev. Wm. Newcome, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh.

Jan. 24. At his residence, Camberwell-grove, aged 76, Thomas Waugh, esq., eldest son of the late Rev. Alexander Waugh, D.D.

In Upper Leeson-st., Dublin, Caroline Sophia, relict of the Rev. Samuel Gerrard Fairtlough, of Ahinagh, co. Cork.

At Henley-park, Henley-on-Thames, aged 88, John William Newell Birch, esq.

At Bath, aged 80, Anne Susannah, dau. of the late Rev. Pryce Maurice, of Lloran, Denbighshire.

At Raucby Vicarage, near Sleaford, aged 90, Elizabeth, widow of Robert Scott, esq., of Bootham, York.

Jan. 25. At Springfield, Warwickshire, Louisa Anne, widow of Sir Wolstan Dixie, bart., of Bosworth-park, Leicestershire. She was the youngest dau. of Lieut.-General Sir Evan Lloyd, K.C.H., of Ferney-hall, Shropshire, by the Dowager Lady Trimlestown. She married, March 16, 1841, Sir Willoughby W. Dixie, eighth Baronet, of Bosworth-park, Leicestershire, by whom she had issue three daus.

In Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, the Dowager Lady Meredyth, relict of the late Sir Joshua Collis Meredyth, bart.

At the Hawthorns, Twyford, Berks., aged 74, the Hon. Mrs. Law. She married, on the 22nd of May, 1811, the Hon. Charles Ewan Law, Q.C., M.P. for Cambridge University, and Recorder of London, son of Lord Chief-Justice Ellenborough, the next brother to the present Earl of Ellenborough. By him the deceased lady leaves issue one son and three daus. The eldest dau. is married to Lord Kilmaine, and the second is a nun, Superior of a Franciscan convent at Gorey, Wexford. Her only son,

Charles Edmund, heir-presumptive to the barony, is a colonel in the Army.

At Chilliswood, near Taunton, aged 75, Jas. Vibart, esq., Commander R.N.

At Bloxham, aged 91, Mary, relict of the Rev. J. Hyde, formerly Rector of St. Martin's, Oxford, and for many years Curate of Witney, Oxon.

At Manby-hall, Louth, Lincolnshire, aged 77, William Teale Welfitt, esq., J.P.

At Rochester, aged 63, Rebekah, wife of John Foord, esq., J.P., Kent.

Jan. 26. At Munich, aged 79, Herr Leo von Klenze, the architect of the Walhalla, the Glyptothek, and other public edifices of that capital.

At his residence, Marylebone-road, aged 84, Michael Lambton Este, M.D., late of the 1st Life Guards.

At Avening Court, Gloucestershire, aged 73, Mary Spencer, wife of Robert Onebye Walker, esq.

At Percy-house, Cheltenham, aged 77, Eleanor, widow of George Bennett, esq., Q.C.

At his residence, St. John's-villa, Clifton, aged 66, Thomas Blood, esq., barrister-at-law, the last Recorder of Youghal, co. Cork.

At her residence, Richmond, aged 44, Rose Ann, wife of Major H. Skinner.

At the Vicarage, Aldworth, Berkshire, aged 29, Jessy, wife of the Rev. F. Ll. Lloyd, B.D.

At Eastholme, Torquay, aged 16, Mary Maxwell, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Roughton Hogg.

Jan. 27. At Valetta, Malta, Major Robert Dillon, late 32nd Regt., youngest son of the late Sir John Dillon, bart., of Lismullen, co. Meath. The "Malta Observer" says of the deceased, that during his long residence in that island the gallant old officer had gained general esteem and affection. Major Dillon served with the 32nd Regt. at Copenhagen in 1807; the campaign of 1808-9 in Spain, including the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, retreat to, and battle of Corunna; in 1809 the Walcheren expedition, and siege and capture of Flushing; in 1812 was in support of the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, and in the covering army at the siege and capture of Badajoz. He retired from the service in Nov. 1818, and had resided principally at Malta ever since. For his services he had received the war medal with three clasps.

In Hyde-park-gardens, aged 67, Mary Anne, wife of Vice-Chancellor Sir R. T. Kindersley.

At Ramsgate, Ann, widow of the Rev. Jas. Crowther.

In Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., suddenly, from the effects of an accident, aged 63, Richard Leigh Trafford, esq., late of Oughtrington-hall, Cheshire.

At West Lulworth, aged 68, Walter Kendall, esq., of the Lawn, Budleigh Salterton, Devon.

At Godalming, Surrey, aged 76, Mary, the wife of Thomas Mellersh, esq., banker.

In Montague-street, Portman-sq., aged 79, Maria, widow of Edward Hodge, esq., Major

7th Hussars, and youngest dau. of the late Sir Edmund Bacon, Premier Baronet, Raveningham-hall, Norfolk.

Jan. 28. At Rosiere, Lyndhurst, Hants., aged 77, Harriet, Countess Dowager of Erroll. Her ladyship was the third dau. of the Hon. Hugh Somerville, by his second wife, who was the eldest dau. of the Hon. Wriothesley Digby. She was born in 1786, and married in 1816, as his third wife, the fifteenth Earl of Erroll (grandfather of the present Earl), who died in 1819. There was issue of this marriage a son and two daus.:—the Hon. and Rev. Somerville Hay; Fanny, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Cartwright, Aynhoe, Northants., and Margaret Julia, married to F. A. Lushington, esq.

At Woodside-lodge, Amersham, Annabella Adeane, wife of Major-General Warde, R.A.

At Hanger-hill, aged 70, George Wood, esq., of Hanger-hill, Middlesex, and Culmington, Shropshire.

At Warwick-gardens, Kensington, aged 22, James Henry Pulman, late H.M.'s Indian Navy, second son of John Pulman, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister.

At Leamington, Louisa, widow of T. M. Lawrence, esq., of Dunslly-hall, Lincolnshire.

Jan. 29. At Stour Provost, Dorset, Julia Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Charles Maitland.

In Percy-pl., Clapham-road, aged 61, Hester, widow of Capt. Benjamin Soper.

At Milford-house, Hampstead, aged 82, Lucy, dau. of the late J. Aikin, M.D. See OBITUARY.

At Boltons, S.W., Miss Anne Vincent Stevens, late of Hermitage-lodge, North-end, Fulham, second dau. of the late Rev. William Stevens, M.A., of Sedbergh, Yorkshire.

Jan. 30. In Oxford-terr., Hyde-park, aged 81, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alexander Kennedy Clerk-Kennedy, K.C.B., K.H., of Knockgray, Kirkcubrightshire, Colonel of the Scots Greys. See OBITUARY.

Aged 88, Adm. John Thompson, R.N., of Longparish, Hants.

In Albion-street, Hyde-park, aged 82, Major Abbey.

At Bognor, Sussex, Eliza, wife of the Rev. James Edwards, Rector of Barningham and Coney Weston, Suffolk.

At Bayswater, aged 82, Pamela, relict of Dr. W. S. Andrews, of Richmond, Surrey, and formerly of H.M.'s 19th Regiment.

At Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham, aged 78, Lucy, dau. of the late Rev. Anthony Freston, Rector of Edgeworth, Gloucestershire.

At Clifton, Bristol, Lucy Elizabeth Bullock, eldest dau. of the late William Bullock, esq., formerly Secretary of the Island of Jamaica.

Jan. 31. At Huntly-lodge, Aberdeenshire, aged 69, the Duchess of Gordon. She was Elizabeth, dau. of Alexander Brodie, esq., of Arnhall, by the only dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Wm. Wemyss, and was born in 1794. In 1813 she married George, 5th Duke of Gordon, who dying without issue in 1836, the title became extinct. The Duchess has for some years past lived in a very retired manner at Huntly-

lodge, doing a great deal of good among the poor, promoting education, and otherwise working for the good of the district. She was also the main founder and a great supporter of the out-door religious meetings, known as "revivals," that have taken place during the last few years in Huntly.

At Peckham, aged 41, Capt. John W. Medhurst, late of H.M.'s 99th Regt., and Town-Major of Hongkong.

At Abingdon, aged 77, Edward Cowcher, esq., surgeon, and one of the Coroners for the county of Berks.

At Woolwich, of scarlet fever, Ellen Webster, wife of Capt. T. Bent, Royal Marines Light Infantry.

At Ynispenllwch-house, near Swansea, aged 88, Mrs. Freeman.

At the Green, King's Caple, Herefordshire, aged 75, Mary, relict of John Cooke, esq., formerly of Caple-court, King's Caple.

At Walton Rectory, near Clevedon, aged 33, Eleanor Jane, second dau. of Edmund Hardy, esq., late Col. H.E.I.C.S.

At his brother's, Greenford-place, near Harrow, aged 74, J. P. Clark, esq., M.A., late of Sackville-street, and Fingask, Inverness-shire.

Lately. Alexander Black, D.D., late Professor of Exegetical Theology in New College, Edinburgh. Dr. Black was a native of Aberdeen, where he received his education, first at the Grammar School, and afterwards at Marischal College. After passing through the Divinity Hall, he was appointed assistant to Dr. Ross, East Church, Aberdeen, and he was subsequently presented to the Parish Church of Tarves, as successor to Dr. Mearns, by the Earl of Aberdeen. Upon the death of Principal Brown, Dr. Black in 1831 became his successor in the Professorship of Divinity in Marischal College. His knowledge of Hebrew and the cognate tongues procured him, in 1839, a place in a deputation sent by the General Assembly to Palestine. At the disruption, Dr. Black attached himself to the Free Church, and in 1844 was appointed to the chair of Exegetical Theology in the New College, Edinburgh, from which he retired in 1856. He has left two sons and two daughters.

At Copenhagen, aged 81, Mrs. Hagé, last surviving dau. of the first Chevalier Ruspini. She had resided in that capital for upwards of fifty years.

Feb. 1. At Venice, aged 44, H.R.H. the Duchess of Parma. See OBITUARY.

At Bellevue, near Bray, aged 76, the Hon. Mrs. Foster Vesey Fitzgerald, sister of the late Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci. See was Letitia, dau. of Catherine, first Baroness Fitzgerald and Vesci, by the Rt. Hon. James Fitzgerald, M.P., King's Prime Serjeant-at-law, who sacrificed all his offices and retired into private life from his indignation at the Union. She married, in 1814, the Rt. Hon. John Leslie Foster, M.P., Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, afterwards a Baron of the Court of Exchequer, but was left a widow in 1842.

At St. John's-wood, aged 63, Mary, widow of Capt. Samuel Remington, of the H.E.I.C.M. Service.

Feb. 2. Aged 79, Catherine, Dowager Lady Cholmeley, relict of Sir Montague Cholmeley, bart., Easton-hall.

At Florence, the Hon. Rosalie, Countess D'Alton, relict of Peter, Count D'Alton, of Grenanstown, co. Tipperary, and dau. of the late Nicholas, Lord Trimleston.

At Clifton, York, aged 73, Major-Gen. P. McPherson, C.B., Col. of the 13th Light Infantry. See OBITUARY.

At Paris, aged 58, Elizabeth, wife of the Comte de Prébois, Lieut.-Col. d'Etat Major in the French Army, and only dau. of the late James Law, esq., of the Bengal C.S.

At Lyme Regis, Dorset, Alicia, wife of John Carey, esq., M.D., of Lyme Regis, and dau. of the late Alan Bellingham, esq., of Castle Bellingham, Ireland.

In Weymouth-street, Portland-place, Adelaide Anne, eldest dau. of Bryan Waller Procter, esq., better known under his literary pseudonym of "Barry Cornwall." Miss Procter, who was born in the year 1835, first attracted notice about five years since by the publication of two volumes of poems, entitled "Lyrics and Legends" (1858, 1861), which was followed by "A Chaplet of Verse" (1862), and she has also been somewhat prominently before the public as a contributor to the monthly magazines. She was one of the writers in the "Victoria Regia," a volume containing a collection of poems from living authors, issued from the Victoria Press.

At Hollywood-house, Glenealy, co. Wicklow, aged 79, George Tombe, esq., Q.C.

Feb. 3. At Burleigh, Hanley Castle, Worcestershire, aged 87, Esther, relict of the Rev. William Booty, M.A., late Vicar of Chaddleworth, Berks., and Domestic Chaplain to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

Feb. 4. At Edinburgh, aged 71, Maj.-Gen. Victor, R.E. He entered the service in June, 1810, and became first-lieut. May, 1811. He served in the Peninsula from Dec. 1812, to the end of the war, including the battles of the Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse (for which he received the war medal with three clasps); became captain, June, 1821; major, Jan., 1837; lieut.-col., April, 1846; col., June, 1854; and was promoted to his late rank in Dec., 1854.

At Beverley, aged 72, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Hutton, late of the 4th Dragoon Guards.

At Oaklands, Hants. (the residence of her sister, Lady Napier), Miss Philipps, dau. of the late Wm. Philipps, esq., of Court Henry, Carmarthenshire.

At Clifton, aged 60, Harriet Anne, widow of David Robert Ross, esq., of Eastrevor, Ireland, and dau. of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Edmond Knox, Bishop of Limerick.

In Bryanston-st., Portman-sq., aged 57, Eliza, widow of Comm. William Henvey, R.N., of Guernsey.

At Great Finborough, Frances Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. William V. Kitching, Vicar of Great Finborough, and dau. of the late Robert Bevan, esq., of Rougham Rookery, Suffolk.

At the Rectory, Shillingstone, Dorset, aged 20, Edward Arthur Dayman, of Exeter College, Oxford, eldest son of the Rev. E. A. Dayman, B.D., Rector of Shillingstone, and Prebendary of Salisbury.

At the residence of her father, Frances, wife of the Rev. J. H. J. Handcock, Incumbent of Woodlands, near Sevenoaks, Kent, and eldest dau. of the Rev. N. Devereux, D.D., of Ballyrankin-house, Ferns, co. Wexford, Rector and Prebendary of Kiltrush, and Rural Dean.

At Cambridge, Mary, wife of Francis H. Ramsbotham, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Feb. 5. In Upper Brook-st., the Lady Louisa Lygon.

At Clifton, Georgiana Theophila, relict of the Rev. T. Scott Smythe, of St. Austell, Cornwall, dau. of the first Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, bart., of Fernhill, Berks., and sister of the late Lord Metcalfe.

Jane, wife of John Charrington, esq., of Upper Clapton, Middlesex, and dau. of the Rev. T. Simpson Evans, Vicar of Shoreditch.

At Thorne Coffin, Yeovil, Somersetshire, aged 75, Comm. Charles Pearson, R.N.

Feb. 6. At Tunbridge, aged 67, Thomas Hallows, esq., Lieut. R.N.

In Hill-st., Berkeley-sq., aged 30, Amy Louisa, youngest dau. of Brampton Gurdon, esq., M.P.

Feb. 7. At his residence, Stoke, Devonport, aged 83, Adm. William Bowen Mends.

At Loudwater, Rickmansworth, aged 74, Catherine Emelia, widow of John Shawe Manley, esq., of Manley-hall, Staffordshire.

At Betton Vicarage, Gloucestershire, Willmott Henry Wemyss, son of the Rev. Henry Nicholson Ellacombe.

At Naples, aged 85, William Eppes Routh, esq., second son of the late Hon. Richard Routh, Chief Justice of Newfoundland.

Aged 72, Bridget Mary, widow of Philip Lynch Athy, esq., of Renville, co. Galway.

At Grove-house, Battersea, aged 74, Thomas Henry Stirling, esq., barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple.

Feb. 8. At Hethersett, Norfolk, aged 58, Lieut.-Col. Charles Norgate, late of the 18th Bengal Native Infantry.

At Sydney Mount, Douglas, Senhouse Wilson, esq., High Bailiff of Douglas, eldest son of the late Capt. D. Fleming Wilson, R.N., of Farm-hill and Spring-valley, Isle of Man.

In London, Mary Ann Powell, wife of the Rev. Vernon Page, Rector of St. Tudy, Cornwall.

At his residence, Ledbury-road, Bayswater, aged 70, Matthew Bentley, esq., late of the Admiralty, Somerset-house.

Aged 49, Helena Frances, dau. of the Rev. R. Boys, Incumbent of Loose, Kent.

At Edinburgh, John Gunn, esq., Surgeon R.N.

At West-hill, Wandsworth, Lucinda Maria, second dau. of the late Rev. John Robert Hopper, Rector of Wells, Norfolk.

At Charlton-house, Somerton, Somerset, aged 59, Polyxena Ann, wife of the Rev. Wm. Pyne.

At Norfolk-house, Clevedon, aged 87, Elizabeth Anna, wife of the Rev. P. Guillebaud.

At his residence, St. Alban's, Herts., Edward Rouse, esq., late of Finchley, and formerly of the H.E.I.C.S.

At Plastirion, aged 71, John Rowlands, esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Carnarvon.

Aged 22, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Cecil B. Carlon, of Tichborne Parsonage, Hants., and Greville-place, Kilburn.

At her residence, Hammersmith, Amy Elizabeth, relict of Stephen Lanigan, esq., Surgeon R.N.

Feb. 9. At Tredillion-park, Monmouthshire, aged 26, Melville Gore, youngest son of the late Sir Thomas Turton, bart.

At Trafalgar-lawn, near Barnstaple, aged 81, Mary, wife of Admiral Hole.

At Hawstead Rectory, Suffolk, Mary Cecil Augusta, wife of the Rev. William Collett.

At Windsor-villa, Barnes, Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Dr. Robert Bisset, LL.D., the author of "The Reign of George the Third," "Life of Burke," and "Sketch of Democracy."

At Dunsford, near Exeter, aged 25, Frances, wife of the Rev. R. Strong.

At St. John's-wood, aged 86, Capt. John Willim, formerly of the H.E.I.C.S.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Ella Sophia, second dau. of the Rev. Charles Forster, Rector of Stisted, Essex.

At the Rectory, Rugby, aged 58, Harriet Margaret, wife of the Rev. John Moultrie, Rector of Rugby.

At the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, Eliza Louisa, relict of Major J. P. Sweny, King's Dragoon Guards.

Mrs. Elizabeth Waterland, of Burton-upon-Stather, late of Thealby, Lincolnshire.

Feb. 10. At Hastings, aged 77, Gen. William Douglas, R.E. He entered the service on the 1st of July, 1801, and became lieutenant on the 12th of October following. He obtained the rank of captain July 1, 1806; major, Aug. 12, 1819; lieutenant-colonel, March 23, 1825; colonel, June 28, 1838; major-general, Nov. 11, 1851; lieutenant-general, Nov. 23, 1858; and general, April 3, 1862. He served throughout the Peninsular war, but had been many years on the retired full-pay list.

At Hastings, aged 15, Charlotte Elizabeth, only dau. of Lieut. G. C. Kerr, R.N., and grand-dau. of the late Sir William Drysdale, of Petteuchan, N.B.

At her residence, Headington-hill, near Oxford, Alicia Harriet, relict of James Morrell, esq., and dau. of the late Rev. William Everett, B.D., Vicar of Romford, Essex, and formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford.

At Weardale-villa, Kensington, aged 61, Henry Curling, esq., late Capt. 91st Regt. He

was a frequent contributor to periodicals, and the author of "King John" and some other novels.

At Newberry-house, Somerset, aged 67, Dorothy, widow of Robert John Peel, esq., of Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire, and seventh dau. of the late Jonathan Peel, esq., of Accrington-house, Lancashire.

At his residence, Stoke Newington, aged 78, John Ferraby, esq., late of the Bank of England, eldest son of the late Rev. John Ferraby, Vicar of Welford, Northamptonshire.

In Stanhope-st., Hampstead-road, aged 74, W. H. Hunt, esq., Member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, and of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Amsterdam. Mr. Hunt had exhibited in the gallery of the Society of Painters in Water Colours since 1824, and his works have latterly formed one of the chief attractions of their annual exhibitions.

Feb. 11. In Melville-cresc., Col. James Stewart, E.I.C.S., late of the 7th Madras N.I., eldest surviving son of the late Capt. Chas. Stewart, of the "Airlie Castle," East Indianman.

At Cheltenham, Penelope Skipp, widow of Joseph Lloyd, esq., of Abbenhall-house, Gloucestershire, and youngest dau. of the late Geo. Skipp, esq., of Flaxley Grange, in the same county, and grand-niece of the late John Skipp, esq., of the Upper-hall, Ledbury.

At his father's residence, the Precincts, Norwich, Reginald Octavius Day, esq., of the Military Store Staff, son of the Rev. Geo. Day, of that city.

At Hornsea, aged 85, Elizabeth, relict of Thos. Bainton, esq., Arram-hall, Yorkshire.

At Park-cresc., Brighton, aged 70, Jane, widow of Wm. Gregory Walker, esq., of Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

At Glanhonddu, near Brecon, the residence of his brother, aged 66, Francis Hodder Malet, esq., of Cork.

At his residence, Horbury-cresc., Nottingham, aged 57, Joseph Ambrose Lawson, esq., M.D., Deputy-Inspector-Gen. of Army Hospitals.

Feb. 12. At Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, Clara, wife of John Gordon, esq., of Cluny, and dau. of the late Rev. Jas. White, of Bonchurch.

At Marseilles, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. J. B. Hawkins, B.A., British Chaplain of that place.

Feb. 13. At Plymouth, aged 68, Rear-Adm. Nicholas Cory. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Nicholas Cory, Surgeon, of St. Mawes, by the sister of the late Capt. Edw. Reynolds Sibly, R.N., and was born in July, 1796. He entered the Navy in 1807, and served under his uncle, Capt. Sibly, on board the "Hermes" sloop, on the Río de la Plata station. He became lieutenant in 1815, commander in 1836, and post-captain in 1840. His last appointment was in August, 1848, to the "Southampton," 50, as flag-captain to his cousin, the late Sir Barrington Reynolds, on the Cape of Good Hope and South-east Coast of America stations. He was created a rear-admiral on the reserved list on

the 24th of November, 1858. Admiral Cory married, on the 8th of June, 1854, Mary, youngest dau. of the late Mr. Joseph Edwards, of Truro, Cornwall, who died on Christmas Day last.

At Freeland, Perthsh., aged 69, the Baroness Ruthven. She was Mary Elizabeth Thornton Hore-Ruthven, dau. of James, fifth Baron, by Lady Mary Elizabeth Leslie, second dau. of David, eighth Earl of Leven and Melville, and was born in 1784. On the extinction of the male line by the death of her brother James, sixth Lord Ruthven, in 1853, the barony devolved on her Ladyship, his only sister. She married, in 1806, Walter Hore, esq., of Harperstown, co. Wexford, who assumed the additional surname of Ruthven, by whom she had a family of six sons and six daus. Her eldest son, William, having died in 1847, the barony devolves on Walter James (grandson of the deceased Baroness), an officer in the Rifle Brigade.

Feb. 14. At his residence, Lota, Blackrock, co. Dublin, aged 68, Major-Gen. Joseph Ellison Portlock, R.E., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., &c. He entered the corps of Royal Engineers as second lieut. July 20, 1813, and was at once sent to Canada, where he was actively engaged in the siege of Fort Erie, and in other operations. He was made capt. June 22, 1830; major, Nov. 9, 1846; lieut.-col., Dec. 13, 1847; col., Nov. 21, 1854; and became major-gen. Nov. 25, 1857. The gallant officer was a man of high literary and scientific acquirements. He contributed several articles on military subjects to the last edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. In 1856 and 1857 he presided over the Geological Society, and until his health began to give way he was actively employed as a member of the Council of Military Education, having previously acted as inspector of studies of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. On his return from Canada in 1824 he was attached to the Ordnance Trigonometrical Survey, and was chief-assistant of the director, Colonel (afterwards General) Colby. In the execution of that survey, particularly in Ireland, he made through a series of years such strenuous and successful exertions, that his associate, Major-Gen. Larcom, K.C.B., now Under Secretary for Ireland, has said of him that "no man, perhaps, ever in his own person performed so great an amount of labour, both of observation and calculation."

At Stanford-court, Worcestershire, Joanna, dau. of the late Sir Thomas Winnington, bart., M.P.

Aged 81, Mrs. Shelley, third dau. of the late Capt. Boyman.

At Streatham, Surrey, aged 57, Wm. Dyce, esq., R.A. See OBITUARY.

Feb. 15. In Seamore-pl., Mayfair, aged 77, the Hon. Philip Sydney Pierpont, of Evenley-hall, Northamptonshire. The deceased, who

was youngest son of the first Earl Manvers, and uncle to the present peer, was born in June, 1786, and married, in 1810, Georgina, only dau. of Herbert Gwynne Browne, esq., of Evenley-hall, and widow of Pryce Edwards, esq., of Talgarth, Merionethshire.

At Pennsylvania-pk., Exeter, aged 69, Col. John Morgan Ley, late Madras Horse Artillery.

In Princes-gardens, aged 42, Gertrude Mari-
anne, wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Keating.

At Maida-hill, aged 35, Capt. Chas. Edw. Mainwaring, R.A., Professor of Artillery, Staff College, Sandhurst, eldest son of Rear-Adm. Mainwaring.

At Yeovilton-house, near Lymington, Hants., Lucinde, wife of Adm. Thos. Edw. Symonds.

In Blackheath-rd., aged 67, Laura, wife of Commander John Sanders, R.N.

Feb. 16. Aged 89, Sir William Windham Dalling, bart., of Earsham-hall, Norfolk.

James R. Ballantyne, esq., LL.D., an eminent Orientalist, late Principal of the Benares College, India.

At her residence, Chepstow-villas, Bayswater, aged 82, Mary, relict of John Wingfield, D.D., Canon of Worcester Cathedral, and formerly Head Master of Westminster School. She was the eldest dau. of the late Thos. James, D.D., Canon of the same Cathedral, and formerly Head Master of Rugby School.

At Hardingham Rectory, Norfolk, Emma, dau. of the late Rev. Geo. Paroissien, Rector of West Hackney.

At Elie-lodge, Fife, aged 33, John Alexander Chrystie, late Capt. in the 1st Royal Regt., only son of Capt. Alexr. Chrystie, H.E.I.C.S.

Feb. 17. In Queen's-gardens, Hyde-pk., aged 75, Harriet, widow of Philip Saltmarshe, esq., of Saltmarshe, Yorkshire.

At Sandgate, Kent, aged 20, Margaret Jane Lauga, wife of J. M. Taylor, esq., Assistant-Surgeon R.A., and dau. of J. W. Robilliard, esq., of Alderney.

Aged 40, Joseph Gostling Egginton, esq., late Capt. in H.M.'s 41st Regt., eldest son of the late Joseph Smyth Egginton, esq., of Kirk Ella-house, East Riding of Yorkshire.

At New Charlton, Kent, aged 83, Sarah Martha, dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Williams, Vicar of Maldon, Essex.

Feb. 18. At Craven-hill, Hyde-pk., Catharine Jane, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Duncan Sim, R.E.

At Exeter, aged 75, Lieut.-Col. Robert Pouget, R.E., Indian Army.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 86, T. E. Headlam, esq., M.D.

At St. John's Parsonage, Walthamstow, aged 23, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Mortimer Lloyd Jones.

Feb. 19. At Rookwood, Chorley, aged 32, Frederic Chas. Smethurst, esq., M.A.

Feb. 20. In Kensington Palace-gardens, Jane Esther, widow of the Ven. Julius Chas. Hare, Archdeacon of Lewes, and Rector of Herstmonceux.

* GENT. MAG., April, 1861, p. 447.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)
DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,			
			Jan. 23, 1864.	Jan. 30, 1864.	Feb. 6, 1864.	Feb. 13, 1864.
Mean Temperature			44.5	39.6	37.8	34.6
London	78029	2803989	2180	1749	1655	1647
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463388	400	278	240	285
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618210	527	407	408	362
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	281	214	201	217
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571158	380	316	386	344
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773175	592	534	420	439

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Jan. 23 .	771	294	418	565	125	2180	1063	1013	2076
„ 30 .	744	205	279	380	106	1749	1044	1063	2107
Feb. 6 .	704	218	301	333	94	1655	1055	1023	2078
„ 13 .	663	219	315	344	87	1647	1009	996	2005

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, Feb. 16, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	3,762	44	4	Oats ...	855	21	8	Beans ...	595	31	11
Barley ...	616	34	11	Rye ...	—	0	0	Peas ...	110	34	4

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat.....	40	8	Oats.....	18	10	Beans	33	8
Barley.....	32	0	Rye	29	2	Peas.....	36	3

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, FEB. 18.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 6*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 2*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.* — Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef	4 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>	to 5 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, FEB. 18.	
Mutton.....	5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	to 6 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	790
Veal	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	to 5 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep	3,380
Pork	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	to 4 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i>	Calves	240
Lamb	0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	to 0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Pigs	80

COAL-MARKET, FEB. 19.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 18*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 0*d.* Other sorts, 13*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From Jan. 24 to Feb. 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.		Weather.		Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.		Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.						8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			
Jan.	°	°	°	in.	pts.			Feb.	°	°	°	in.	pts.	
24	39	47	41	30.	24	fair		9	29	37	32	29.	50	foggy
25	43	47	45	30.	32	do.		10	28	38	35	29.	37	do. snow
26	41	45	42	30.	13	do.		11	34	38	37	29.	69	gloomy
27	51	53	47	29.	94	do.		12	42	51	46	29.	21	heavy rain
28	42	50	44	29.	84	heavy rain		13	50	54	45	29.	61	cldy. sl. rain
29	37	40	34	30.	36	fair		14	42	51	44	30.	17	fair
30	34	40	34	30.	39	do.		15	44	51	44	29.	80	cloudy
31	35	42	35	30.	27	do.		16	49	50	39	29.	67	hvy. rain, cly.
F.1	36	46	42	30.	16	do.		17	39	42	38	29.	96	hy. rn. fr. rn. sn.
2	44	49	50	30.	9	do. cldy. rain		18	34	38	32	30.	14	sl. snow, fair
3	46	51	38	29.	99	rain, cly. rain		19	32	34	30	30.	20	sn. fr. hvy. sn.
4	35	42	37	30.	10	fair, snow		20	29	32	29	29.	90	snow
5	32	38	33	30.	9	do. do.		21	31	33	32	29.	61	sl. snow, fair
6	31	37	31	30.	8	fair, sl. snow		22	31	35	33	29.	78	fog, snow, fair
7	28	32	29	29.	84	fair		23	31	37	31	29.	84	hvy. sn. glmy.
8	31	35	31	29.	66	snow								

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Jan. and Feb.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
25	90 $\frac{5}{8}$	90 $\frac{5}{8}$	90 $\frac{5}{8}$	235 7	10. 4 dis.		par.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5
26	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	237	4 dis.		5 dis.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5
27	90 $\frac{5}{8}$	90 $\frac{5}{8}$	90 $\frac{5}{8}$	236 7	4 dis.	213 17		104 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
28	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$		4 dis.		2 dis.	104 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
29	90 $\frac{3}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$		4 dis.		2 dis. par.	104 $\frac{5}{8}$
30	90 $\frac{3}{2}$	90 $\frac{3}{2}$	90 $\frac{3}{2}$		4 dis.		par.	104 $\frac{3}{8}$
F.1	90	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{9}{8}$	237	4 dis.			104 $\frac{3}{8}$
2	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	235 7	10. 4 dis.	215	2 dis.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
3	90	90	90	235 7	4 dis.	213 15		103 $\frac{3}{8}$ 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	235 7	4 dis.	215		103 $\frac{3}{8}$ 4
5	90 $\frac{5}{8}$	90 $\frac{5}{8}$	90 $\frac{5}{8}$	235 7	4 dis.	213		103 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	90 $\frac{5}{8}$	90 $\frac{5}{8}$	90 $\frac{5}{8}$	235 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 dis.	215 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 dis.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4
8	90 $\frac{5}{8}$	90 $\frac{5}{8}$	90 $\frac{5}{8}$	236 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 dis.	213 16		103 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4
9	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	235	4 dis.	217		103 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4
10	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	237	9. 3 dis.			103 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4
11	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	237	9. 3 dis.			103 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
12	90 $\frac{7}{8}$	90 $\frac{7}{8}$	90 $\frac{7}{8}$	236 $\frac{1}{4}$ 8	3 dis.		par.	103 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4
13	91	91	91	237 9	9. 3 dis.			103 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4
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17	91	91	91	237 9	8. 3 dis.	217 18	8. 1 dis.	104 $\frac{1}{4}$
18	91	91	91	239	7. 3 dis.		10 dis.	103 $\frac{5}{8}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
19	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	237	7. 2 dis.	219		104 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	90 $\frac{9}{16}$	90 $\frac{9}{16}$	90 $\frac{9}{16}$		5. 2 dis.	216 $\frac{1}{2}$		104 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
22	91	91	91		6. 2 dis.			104 $\frac{3}{8}$
23	91	91	91	239	4 dis.	218 20		104 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine
 AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

APRIL, 1864.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN *requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.*

PARENTS OF HUBERT WALTER, ABP. OF CANTERBURY.

SIR,—The Rev. Mr. Graves, I regret to find, is not acquainted with Dr. Hook's "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," or at p. 585 of vol. i. in that work he would have found references to Dugdale's "Baronage," the prime authority in the matter, and to Hoveden the historian, and all the facts now ascertainable with respect to the parentage of Archbishop Hubert. The Dean of Chichester, I know, bestowed especial labour on the memoir of this primate, drawing it up from original sources, and so anticipated the information which Mr. Graves now cites from Carte, and might have found also in Foss's "Judges," ii. 128. Mr. Brewer merely (although not with his usual and widely appreciated accuracy) says, "No record has been preserved of his parents," but proceeds to mention Theobald Walter, the Primate's brother.

I am, &c.

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

HUBERT, FOUNDER OF WEST DEREHAM ABBEY.

SIR,—As every exact writer is desirous that the least speck in the eye of chronology should be cleared, Mr. Brewer will pardon me for adverting to a blemish of this nature in his *Giraldi Cambrensis Opp.*, vol. iii. xxi. It is there stated that "Hubert, when Dean of York (A.D. 1169), founded a Premonstratene [Præmonstratensian?] house at West Dereham." From the foundation charter in Dugdale (*Monast.*, vi. 899) it appears that he did so when Dean of York; but this he did not become till 1186 (Le Neve's *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, iii. 120). This foundation must have therefore occurred between 1186 and 1189, as in the latter year Hubert was consecrated Bishop of Salisbury. Tanner

(*Notit. Monast.*, Norfolk, xxi., *sub voc.* West Dereham) assigns 1188 as the date of the foundation of the abbey. And Blomefield, "as an old MS. says, on the feast of the assumption of the Blessed Virgin in 1188." (*Norfolk*, vii. 331.)

Ralph de Glanville signs the charter as witness, but without the addition of Justiciar, which he became in 1189. (Foss's *Judges*, i. 381.)—I am, &c.

F. H. ARNOLD, M.A.

Appledram, March 12, 1864.

WELSH GENEALOGICAL QUERIES.

SIR,—I shall be glad if any of your Cambrian readers will favour me with replies to any of the following queries:—

1. What relation was Rhys ab Madoc ab David, Prince of Glamorgan A.D. 1150, to Jestyn ab Gwrgant, King of Glamorgan A.D. 1091? What were his arms? (Jestyn bore, Gules, three chevronells argent.) Any particulars of his genealogy will oblige.

2. What is the tradition connected with the very peculiar arms borne by the family of Davies of the Marsh, Shropshire, descended from Celwynn, Lord of Llydiarth in Powys, viz., Sable, on a mount vert a goat argent, attired or, guttée de larmes standing on a child proper, swaddled gules, and feeding on a tree vert?

3. Who was Sir John Davies, Marshal of Connaught *temp.* Eliz.? He possessed large grants of land in that province, and is believed to have been a Shropshire man. What were his arms? He was *not* the celebrated Attorney-General of that name and period.

CYRWM.

In the Obituary notice of Capt. Frere, R.N., (p. 396,) it is erroneously stated that he left no issue. The sentence should read "and left three children, a son and two daughters."

Several Reports, Reviews and Obituaries, which are in type, are unavoidably postponed.

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

NOTES ON THE ARCHITECTURE OF IRELAND.—IV.

AGHADOE.

THE ruins of Aghadoe, which consist of a church, a round tower, and a castle, stand on a bleak hill exposed to every wind that blows, but which, sloping gradually down to the borders of the lake, commands a magnificent view of Killarney, with its mountains, its lakes, and its islands, among which



Round Tower, Aghadoe.

is "sweet Innisfallen." Standing in this desolate churchyard, with the shattered trunk of the round tower on one side, the

ivy-covered ruins of the church on the other, the boulder-built castle in front, and the mountains of Killarney, on which the clouds rest, in the background, it is almost impossible to conceive anything finer or more impressive.

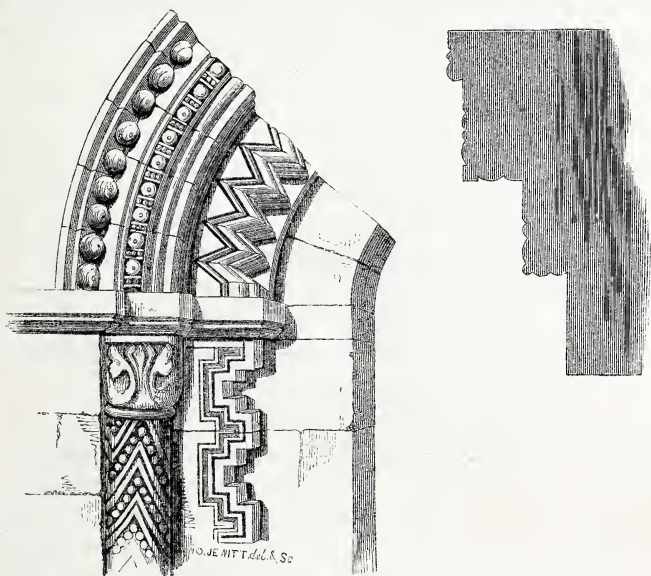
The first object of interest is the round tower, which stands on the extreme edge of the cemetery and partly on the outside. Only a small portion of the tower remains, but it is sufficient to shew its construction. It is built of large pieces of sandstone in irregular courses, but accurately fitted together, with the joints sometimes perpendicular and sometimes oblique, without regard to regular courses or parallel beds, the usual characteristics of the earlier examples of the round towers. It is faced with thin irregular ashlar, inside as well as outside. The material is the same as that of the earlier part of the west end of the church, to which it was probably the belfry.



West End of Church, or Cathedral, Aghadoe.

The church, as is in general the case in Ireland, is of two or more dates, the nave being the earliest and the choir built on to it. The nave appears to have been originally of smaller dimensions, and to have been afterwards enlarged. A portion of the original masonry, which consisted of large blocks of stones with oblique joints and not regularly squared, similar to that of the round tower, still remains on the northern portion of the west end, and is continued on the north side. The enlargement took place in the twelfth century, as is evident

from the details of the doorway, but as much as possible of the old church was allowed to remain. The west end of the church has been lately repaired, to preserve the beautiful west doorway, which is probably of 1158, the "finishing" spoken of by Lanigan (see p. 416). A great part of this west front seems to have been destroyed, and all the northern portion consists of modern repairs, made up of fragments of the Norman work with common masonry intermixed. The gable has not been completed, but the new work has been carried up to meet the old gable, giving it a very awkward and uneasy appearance at the end.



Details of West Doorway of Cathedral, Aghadoe.

The west doorway is very fine, and equal in detail to English work of the same period. It consisted of a semicircular arch of four "orders," the inner of which is quite plain. The jambs are perfect, but the external order of the arch has been destroyed; this order projected before the wall, and was probably finished above the door by a gablet or canopy. In the modern repairs some fragments of the enrichment of this outer arch have been preserved: there is a chevron and a large chamfer having balls or pellets, with much the effect of the ball-flower. Very nearly the same ornament occurs at Iffley, Ox-

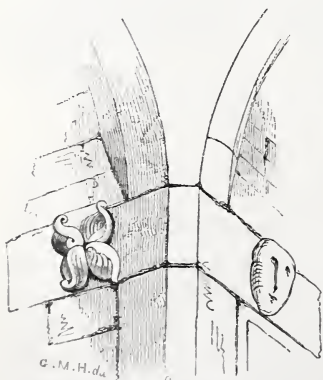
fordshire, and other places at about 1150 to 1160. The whole character of this doorway is very much like that in the nave of Kirkstall Abbey, which is rather late Norman work, built between 1152 and 1182. The second order has a rich ornament, consisting of pellets with bands of bead-work between, with enriched jamb-shafts and carved capitals, all which will be best understood by the annexed figure (see p. 413). The third order has a rich and bold zigzag or chevron. On the jamb of this arch the ornament is changed into the double embattled ornament mentioned before at Glendalough. It is very singular, and seems to be almost peculiarly Irish, though some specimens very similar occur among the fragments of the Norman buildings at Windsor Castle.



Plan of Cathedral and Round Tower, Aghadoe.

Scale, 50 feet to an inch.

The church is about 90 ft. long, a simple parallelogram, but the eastern part is constructed of smaller stones than the western, and of different workmanship, which shews that the church has been lengthened. The architectural features confirm this, for the western part has two side windows, not more than three or four inches wide outside, well splayed inwards, with semicircular heads and inclined jambs, all in cut stone, and probably of the end of the eleventh or early part of the twelfth century; but the east



Ornaments on the East Window, Cathedral, Aghadoe.

end has a pair of lancet windows 9 ft. 6 in. high, about 6 in. wide

outside, widely splayed inside, and the jambs upright. These windows are of the thirteenth century. The door and all the windows are in sandstone, but the walls, which are of rubble-work, are of limestone and other hard rock. Nearly half the church in its western part has been divided off by a cross wall constructed of sandstone in rude rubble-work. This wall contains a small rude window looking into the eastern part, with a semicircular head on the outer side, cut in one stone, and probably transferred from another wall to this position; and a door which opened also into the eastern part. The cross wall does not bond to the other work, and may have been erected when at some time a residence for the priest was needed.

Very many Irish churches of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and perhaps earlier, have distinct traces of residences within them at the west end, a practice countenanced by the arrangements at Cashel, where the castellated residence of the archbishop forms a western tower to the cathedral, and had free communication with the nave. The observations of Camden and Keating shew that this practice continued at the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, though neither of them appear to have known how far this mode of residence was justified by long usage. Keating, who wrote in the reign of Charles I., was a learned and conscientious priest, suffering from his opposition to the Protestant *régime*. He regarded with horror the intrusion described by Camden of the families of clergymen into the sacred edifices, and declared that the authorities were opposed to the custom; and with good cause, for the details shew that it was then accompanied with circumstances of gross immorality.

The original small church or oratory, consisting of the present nave only, is of early date, probably of the eleventh century, but it may possibly be earlier, with the west end rebuilt in the twelfth, and the chancel added in the thirteenth. It was dedicated to St. Finian.

Outside of the churchyard wall, and a little way down the hill to the south of the church, are the ruins of another round building of rough stones, which has evidently been a regular castle or tower-house; it has a staircase in the thickness of the wall, and the marks of two floors, but no vault. It is built of boulder stones (water-worn fragments collected on the sur-

face of the ground or on the borders of the lake below) wedged together, and, as far as the mere construction only is to guide us, might be of any age, for there is no architectural feature about it, but the plan of the building is that of a circular Norman keep of the twelfth century. In all probability the castle was one of those built by the English, and destroyed



Castle, Aghadoe.

in 1196. It is 21 ft. diameter inside, and the walls about 6 ft. thick. The appearance of this castle is older than that of the round tower, and the construction is ruder, but in such very rough work as both these buildings there is really nothing to serve as a guide to the date.

The earliest mention we have met with of this place shews the existence of a church in A.D. 1009, when the death of an ecclesiastic belonging to it is recorded. A similar record belongs to the year 1044. Of the nature of the building we are informed by another record of 1061, when a chieftain of the district was taken from the Daimhliag of Aghadoe. We have before seen that we are to understand by this word Daimhliag 'stone church.' In 1158, says Dr. Lanigan, "the great church of Aghadoe, in the county of Kerry, was finished by Anliffe Mor, of the territory of na Cuimsionach, and son of Angus O'Donohue." Dr. Lanigan refers to the Annals of Innisfallen as his authority for this statement, but the best copy, in fact the original of those Annals, has an hiatus from 1114 to 1159: it is the Bodleian copy published in O'Connor, *Rer. Hib. Scrip.* Some other copies

reduce the hiatus, but do not, so far as we have seen, supply this entry for 1158. It may be that the Dublin copy does, but this is a very inferior authority, being only extracts from the Innisfallen Annals, with some events added from other sources, and compiled in 1765 by Dr. John Conry. It seems probable that Lanigan's reference is a mistake, yet he is so conscientious a writer, and here had no architectural purpose to serve, and no motive but to shew what little was known of an obscure bishopric, that his statement may be taken. In 1177, McCarthy, who a few years before had submitted to Henry II., attempted resistance to that sovereign, who, in consequence, gave his territory to those two famous knights, Miles Cogan and Fitzstephen. They having established themselves at Cork, soon after made an expedition as far as Aghadoe, where they remained two days and nights. In 1231, Aodh, son of Anliffe Mor O'Donohue, i.e. son of the chieftain who had finished the church, as Lanigan says, died and was buried in the church of Aghadoe.

We have no record of any bishop of Aghadoe, nor is the see mentioned at either of the synods which shortly before the English invasion extinguished some of the sees and settled the rest. It is known as a bishop's see only in union with the see of Ardfert. The bishops of that place after the twelfth century were styled bishops of Ardfert and Aghadoe until the union of Ardfert with Limerick in 1663, after which the bishops were styled after all three places.

"In the county of Kerry there were two episcopal sees, which have been annexed to the bishopric of Limerick since the year 1660: these are Ardfert and Aghadoe; the former comprehending the northern part of the county called Kerry, and the latter the ancient county of Desmond. The ancient cathedral of Aghadoe has been in ruins time out of mind; the only dignity now belonging to it is the archdeaconry, to which the Bishop of Limerick presents.

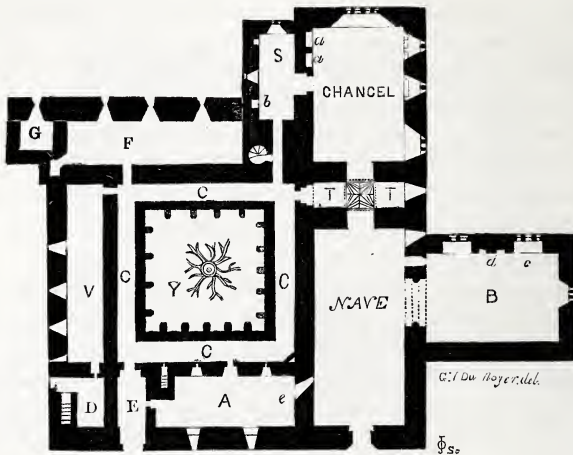
"In the year 1172 Dermot Mac-Carthy, King of Desmond, swore fealty and subjected his country to Henry II., and gave hostages as a security to pay him a yearly tribute^a."

"In 1196 Donald Mac-Carthy revolted and destroyed several castles of the English^b."

^a Giraldus Cambrensis.

^b Smith's History of Kerry.

PLAN OF MUCKRUSS ABBEY, KILLARNEY, co. KERRY.



Scale, 50 feet to an inch.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| A. House of the Abbot or Prior. | T. Tower. |
| B. South Transept, or Chapel. | V. Vaulted Apartment under the Refectory. |
| C. Cloisters. | Y. Yew-tree. |
| D. Vaulted Cellar under the Kitchen. | a. Recesses for Tombs. |
| E. Principal entrance to the Cloister, &c. | b. Fireplace. |
| F. Vaulted Cellar under the Dormitory. | c. Altar. |
| G. Pit of Garderobe, commonly called the | d. Confessionals* (?). |
| Prison (see p. 425). | e. Oblique opening, or Squint, from the Abbot's |
| S. Sacristy. | Chamber into the Church. |

* It is not without considerable hesitation that we attach this name to these recesses in the wall, with grooves for wooden partitions between them. We are well aware how frequently this name is abused and is given to places which never could have been used for that purpose, and if this church had been an early one, we should have rejected this name at once as a mere fancy, for in early times confessions were ordered to be made to the priest at his seat in the open church. A confessional is a modern piece of furniture in the Roman Catholic churches. But as the date of the last restoration of this church is so late as 1627, it is quite possible that these arrangements may have been for confessionals, which agrees with popular tradition, though too much weight must not be attached to tradition on the subject, for it is a well-known observation, that "every odd hole and corner about a church, which ignorant people do not know what else to call, they always call a confessional." Some think these were merely niches for images.

MUCKRUSS.

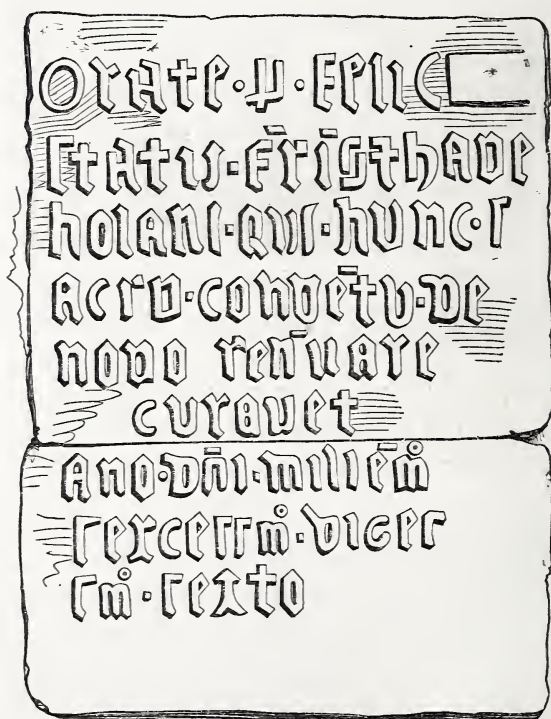
IN the gardens of Muckruss House, the seat of Edward Herbert, Esq., are the ruins of an ancient priory called Irrelagh, that is, 'on the lake,' founded by Donald, son of Thady Mac-Carthy, in the year 1440, for Minorites or Conventual Franciscans, and repaired by him in 1468, the year of his death. It was again re-edified in 1602, but soon after suffered to go to ruin. The walks are surrounded by a venerable grove of ash trees, which are very tall, and in some places grow spontaneously from the ruins of the abbey. The choir, nave, and steeple still remain entire, in which are several decayed tombs. The cloisters are likewise entire, and consist of several Gothic arches of solid marble, which enclose a small square, in the centre of which stands one of the tallest yew trees we have ever seen: its spreading branches, like a great umbrella, overshadow the arches of the whole cloister, forming a more solemn and awful kind of covering to it than originally belonged to the place. The steeple was small and capable of containing only a single bell, and it is supported by a Gothic arch or vault. The bell was, not many years ago, found in the adjacent lough, and by the inscription was known to have belonged to the priory, which from the time of its foundation has been the cemetery of the Mac-Carthy-Mores and other families. Upon the dissolution of religious houses, the revenues and rents of this abbey were granted to Captain Robert Collam, who assigned them to Bishop Crosbie^c.

The ruins of the Friary of Irrelagh are situated on the eastern side of the lower lake of Killarney, in the grounds of Muckruss House, and therefore commonly called Muckruss Abbey. They are exceedingly picturesque, and interesting to the student of medieval architecture as a good example of those Friary churches which abound in Ireland and are always miscalled Abbeys, and which have several very distinct national peculiarities. They belong to what may fairly be called the Irish style of the fifteenth century^d; this style is evidently made out of the French, English, and Italian styles of the two previous centuries, but worked out in so singular a manner, with mouldings and details peculiar to Ireland, that it is

^c Smith's History of Kerry, 8vo., 1756, p. 143.

^d The buildings of this date in Ireland are much plainer than those in England at the same period; they have fewer mouldings and ornaments, and the mouldings are shallower and frequently much more clumsy than ours, but this is greatly owing to the material they had to work upon.

quite entitled to rank as the national Irish style. The ruins before us would at first sight be set down by any English antiquary to the fourteenth century, with alterations of the fifteenth; but as this Friary was only founded in 1440, it is clear that the parts which look like work of the fourteenth century are only imitations; and the same may be observed in nearly all the churches of this class. There are considerable portions of the domestic buildings as well as of the church here remaining. The church is on the usual Franciscan plan, a rather long and narrow church without aisles, with a large south transept, and none on the north. In the place where in the churches of other orders and in cathedrals we should find the north



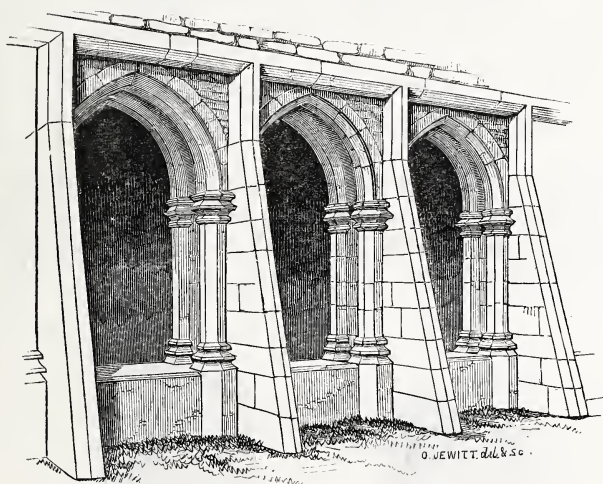
G.V. Du Noyer

Inscription on the north side of the Choir, Muckruss Abbey.

"Orate pro felicitate fratris Thade Nolani qui hunc sacrum conventum de novo renovare curavit anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo vicesimo sexto."

transept, in the buildings of this order is the cloister surrounded by the domestic buildings. The chancel is in imitation of the style of the end of the thirteenth century, the nave and

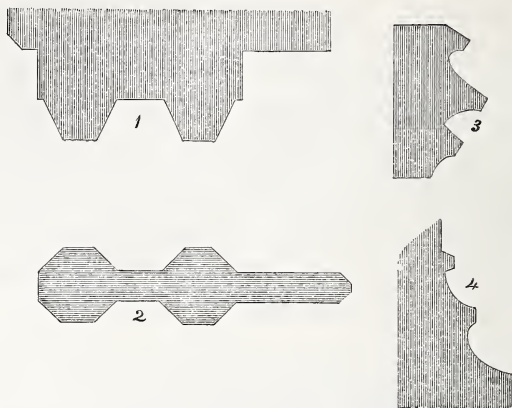
transept in that of the fourteenth, and the central tower in that of the fifteenth, although the whole is in fact of the latter part of the fifteenth. At the end of the transept is a window, with tracery which would anywhere else belong to the Decorated style of the fourteenth century, but is here, as we have said, late in the fifteenth, with very singular tracery, not at all resembling the English tracery of the Perpendicular style of the same period. In the north wall of the chancel is an inscription in raised letters (see opposite page), recording the date of the restoration in 1626. The singular manner in which the words are divided at the ends of the lines shews a very rude state of scholarship for that period.



The Cloister, Muckruss Abbey.

The cloister is perfect, and, as usual in Ireland, very low and vaulted with plain groined vaults without ribs; the arches on two sides are round, on the other two pointed, and are carried on twin shafts connected by a piece of plain wall. This kind of shaft is very frequent in the cloisters of this period in Ireland. Very similar ones occur in the Friary Church at Adare, and at Askeaton, but these latter are more richly moulded. The buttresses are carried from the ground to the wall in a sloping line, without set-offs or uprights, and the same form is found at Adare. They seem like a rude clumsy imitation of some of the Italian cloisters, but have a very peculiar and picturesque character of their own.

Muckruss also presents another peculiarity which is very common in these buildings, namely, that the inner arch is



Details of Cloister, Muckruss Abbey.

1. Arches.

2. Shafts and Buttresses.

3. Capitals.

4. Bases.

carried on a corbel instead of a shaft or jamb down to the floor. These corbels are frequently carried down to a point sometimes of considerable length. This arrangement will be best understood from the annexed woodcut.



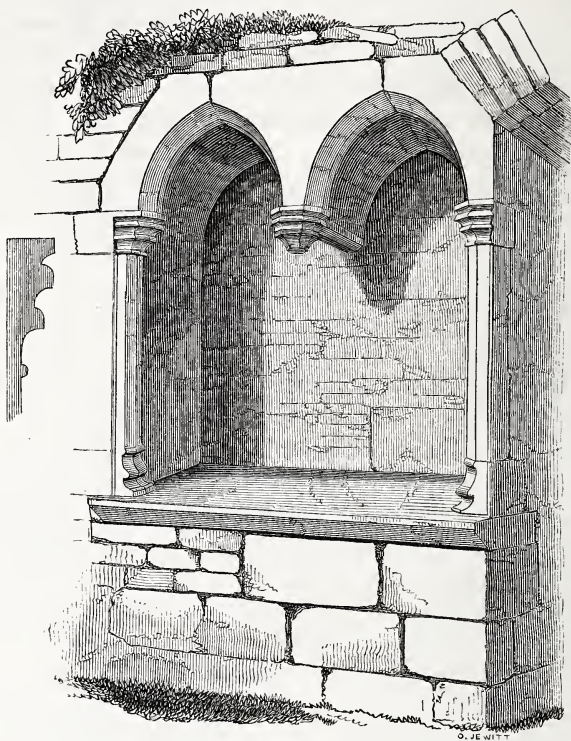
Tower-arch and Entrance to South Transept, Muckruss Abbey.

Behind the outer wall of the cloister is a series of vaulted

substructures, the vaults of the plain pointed barrel form, without ribs, and of rough stone. This kind of vaulting is common in Ireland at all periods, from the latter part of the twelfth century to the seventeenth; the earlier vaults are semicircular instead of pointed. Very similar vaulting is common in Wales, especially in Pembrokeshire, in many parts of France, and in nearly all the churches of Jersey and Guernsey. It begins in the eleventh century over aisles or narrow spaces only, is carried over wider spaces in the latter half of the twelfth, and continued to be used in some districts throughout the middle ages, as might be expected from its great convenience, and the ease with which it can be built where stone is abundant. These vaulted substructures are also common in all monastic establishments at all periods; they had the great recommendation of being economical, very durable, and that they could not be burned,—the repeated fires of the earlier periods having shewn the necessity of adopting this device to prevent them. Above the vaulted chambers on the side opposite to the church is the refectory, with a large fireplace at one end and an arched recess for a sideboard about the middle of the wall opposite the windows (see next page). A stone sideboard in a dining hall is not a common feature, and is therefore a valuable and interesting relic of medieval customs: a sideboard in a nobleman's castle or a gentleman's house of the same period would be very much of the same character. There is one tolerably perfect in Dirleton Castle, Scotland, and remains of them may occasionally be met with, but rarely so perfect as this.

At the end of the refectory, behind the fireplace, is the kitchen, which is above the vaults and on a level with the hall itself. It is a small square room, the walls of which are perfect, with the corbels for the roof, and a large fireplace standing out in it; but this fireplace is modern, though so rudely built as to give it the appearance of considerable antiquity. Nearly opposite to the fireplace, in the corner of the room over a staircase, is a deep recess with a single lancet-window at the end; this appears to have been the kitchen dresser. Opposite to the door from the refectory another door opens upon a platform, from which there are two staircases, one narrow and straight down to the cloister for the use of the servants, the other winding, but wide, and evidently the principal staircase, the entrance to the refectory having been through the kitchen.

On this square landing-place, or platform, there is a window of two lancet-lights, with a square lintel over them; also in the angle, between the two staircases, is a doorway to a garderobe, now destroyed; another doorway from the same square landing-



Sideboard in the Refectory, Muckruss Abbey.

place opens to a chamber in the prior's house, so that it is probable that the same kitchen and the same staircase served both for the refectory of the Friars and the Prior's house.

At the opposite end of the refectory and forming the east side of the cloister-court is the dormitory, with a staircase down from it at the south end into the church; at this end also is the tower, which has three stories above the lower vault, the upper one being the belfry; the vault under the tower in the church is of rich fan-tracery.

At the north-west corner of the dormitory, being the farthest from the church, is the garderobe-turret, with a large square pit below, and no opening into it; above is a single square

chamber, with loops on three sides and the doorway on the fourth; a very perfect example, the wooden floor and roof being the only things wanting; the entrance to it is through the jamb of the end windows, by a short passage, with a door to the left hand.

The large pit under this garderobe, forming in fact the ground-floor of this tower, is commonly called the Prison; and the same mistake is very common in other places in Ireland, and in other countries also. Those who are acquainted with the garderobe of New College, Oxford, built in the fourteenth century, and still in use, or with the remains of that of the Monastery of Christ Church at Canterbury, or Beaumaris Castle, or indeed many other examples when the real clue to the apparent mystery has once been obtained, will have no doubt whatever on the subject. The same mistake is common to one half of the medieval habitations, whether monasteries, castles, or houses. It was the usual custom to have the garderobe upstairs, and to occupy the ground-floor as the pit to it, and this pit is continually mistaken for the prison.

The windows looking into the cloister court are small, single-light, square-headed, little more than wide loops; these run round three sides of the court; on the fourth side the windows are larger, and of two lights, opening into the refectory. There is a singular, long, narrow, horizontal opening from the cloister through the wall into the vaulted chamber under the refectory, splayed within, evidently to pass something through, but it is difficult to say what; the length of the opening is 2 ft. 5 in., and the width 5 in.; the most probable conjecture seems to be that it was connected with the lavatory, usually situated in the cloister.

The vaulted chamber under the dormitory has a fireplace in one corner, and a garderobe in the opposite corner, perfect. The windows are those of a habitable chamber, but only single lights, and very narrow, square-headed, and widely splayed: the one next the fireplace is smaller, and has a very oblique opening, like what is commonly called a Squint; the others are large enough to admit of seats. This long narrow chamber was probably divided, by wooden partitions, into two or three small ones; it is now very dark, but this is partly caused by the trees which have overgrown the whole of these buildings.

It seems necessary to point out the following *errata* in the previous papers of this series:—

Page 9, line 24, *dele* “at that time.”

It should be explained that the tradition mentioned on page 9 is found in the manuscript known as “The Black Book of Christ Church,” and is as follows:—

“The vaults or crypts of the church were erected by the Danes before St. Patrick came to Ireland, the church not being then built or constructed as at the present day; wherefore St. Patrick celebrated mass in one of the crypts or vaults, which is still called ‘the Crypt or Vault of St. Patrick.’ And the Saint, observing the great miracles which God performed in his behalf, prophesied and said, that after many years here shall be founded a church, in which God shall be praised beyond all the churches in Ireland.”—*From Gilbert's History of Dublin.*

This, as is well known, is contrary to history, and is here merely given as a tradition. St. Patrick is said to have commenced his mission in Ireland about the year 432, and to have died in the latter half of the same century, though the exact date seems uncertain; while the Danes, or Ostmen, did not make their first descent on Ireland until the early part of the ninth century, and did not establish themselves in Dublin until about forty years afterwards. But this tradition is valuable as shewing that one of the primitive churches existed here before the time of the Ostmen, by whom it was probably plundered and destroyed, and that for that reason the spot was selected as the site of the future cathedral. The Ostmen in Ireland, after they had settled in the country and become Christians, were probably very zealous, and great church builders, like their countrymen, the Danes, in England under Canute. As the churches then built are the earliest buildings now remaining in England after the time of the Romans, it is probable that the same history applies equally to Ireland. Whether the Ostmen became Christians at an earlier period than the Danes or not we have no distinct evidence, but as the foundation of some monasteries and churches in Ireland is recorded towards the end of the tenth century, it seems probable that their conversion may have taken place perhaps half a century earlier. It is well known that the Ostmen had been settled in Dublin long before the time of the invasion of the English, or Anglo-Normans, and were the most formidable enemies they had to contend with.

The scale to the Plan of the Cathedral, Glendalough, p. 287, has inadvertently been drawn twice the size it ought to have been; every ten feet on the scale must therefore be read as twenty.

ART APPLIED TO INDUSTRY.—II.

GLASS.

BEFORE entering on the subject of the present lecture, it may be as well to say a few words as to the manner in which I propose to treat the various arts mentioned in the programme.

There are two great uses of antiquarian studies. One of them is to enable us to conjure up as if by the magician's wand the dress, furniture, architecture, &c., of past ages, so that we can live, as it were, in many centuries almost at the same moment. This is a very great and a very pleasant species of knowledge, but it is not particularly useful in this work-a-day world; and it sometimes, like other knowledge, renders its possessor far from happy, more especially when he goes to the theatre, and sees all sorts of anachronisms and impossibilities^a.

The other use of antiquarian studies is to restore disused arts, and to get all the good we can out of them for our own improvement: this is the light in which I propose making use of it in the present lectures. I shall, therefore, not give a continuous history of any one art, but take up one or more phases of it when it was most flourishing, and when we can learn most, and so compare what was done then with what is done now.

In considering the art of glass-making we may at once omit the well-known story of the discovery of it by the Phœnicians, as told by Pliny^b; it may, or may not be true; most probably it is not true: at all events it does not matter to us. What is important to us to know is, that the Egyptians are supposed to have made glass from a very early period; that the Phœnicians pro-

^a One glaring error in costume I have observed perpetrated everywhere in the most unblushing manner, even in places where the rest of the costume has been tolerably correct, and that is the way in which the shield is held. Anciently, the knight supported his shield on his bended arm: one strap secured it to the upper part of the arm, and the left hand grasped another strap in the dexter corner. At the theatre, and in popular woodcuts, the shield is invariably held on the straightened arm, so that the first blow would probably break the limb or dislocate the shoulder. This is only one example out of many, and it is easy to see why a theatre is not quite the place to make an antiquary happy.

^b Nat. Hist., bk. xxxvi. ch. 65.

bably learnt it from them, and, availing themselves of the very excellent sand of their country, established manufactories, principally at Sidon, which Pliny tells us was formerly famous for its glass-houses^c.

Now it is well known how the Phœnicians were the great commercial nation of ancient times as much as we are in the present, and one of our most distinguished antiquaries, Mr. Franks, is of opinion that those beautiful glass bottles found in such profusion in Italy, Syria, Sardinia, Greece, and the Greek islands, are in reality the products of the glass-houses of Sidon, and that the various shapes were made to suit different customers, those for Greece being the most elegant. These vases are generally of a dark-blue colour, decorated with pale yellow, blue, green, and white lines disposed in zigzags; these lines do not go through the glass, and have evidently been put on the surface, and worked flat, before the vessel was blown. The zigzag appearance might have been obtained by pulling the paste various ways while hot and before its being finally blown, which process, from the flutes, might possibly have been done in a mould. These little bottles, specimens of which are found in most collections, are supposed to have contained perfumes. Now just contrast them, with their beautiful and yet deep-toned colours, supported on little golden stands^d, with the modern fashionable smelling-bottle, a polygonal cylinder of transparent glass, finished at each end with an ugly gold top ornamented with hideous engraving.

We now come to Roman glass. It is usually the fashion to believe that the Romans had no glass at all, the consequence of the wretched books on Greek and Roman antiquities which until of late years were exclusively current in our schools. A hundred years ago they represented the knowledge of the times, painfully picked out of the classics by such men as Erasmus and Scaliger. But since those days Pompeii has been discovered, archæology has become a science, and we read the classics with very different lights to what our forefathers did. We shall therefore find, if we pursue our investigations into ancient glass by means of the contents of the public and private collections, that the Romans were as well off, if not more so, in

^c Nat. Hist., bk. xxxvi. ch. 66.

^d A little vase with its golden stand may be seen in the British Museum.

this respect than ourselves. It is true that hitherto no such large sheets of plate-glass have been discovered as we see in fashionable shop-windows in Regent-street and elsewhere, but plate-glass in very considerable pieces has been found, and the article must have been in very considerable use, as anybody may see, at Pompeii, where there is a piece remaining *in situ* closing the window of a porter's room in one of the houses: we must, moreover, remember that Pompeii was by no means a very important place, being a sort of Roman Margate. Pliny also tells us that in his time glass drinking-vessels superseded those of silver and gold. Let us now see what the Romans have left us. First of all, we have colourless glass, which Pliny informs us was in his day considered as the most valuable. This white glass was decorated in various ways. It was sometimes crackled: thus in Mr. Slade's collection there is a cup which has artificial cracks all over it, and exactly resembles the white fluor spar—a curious fact when we remember that some antiquaries assert the murrhine vases to have been made of the coloured fluor spar, or what we call blue jack.

The Roman workman was also perfectly master of the art of making what we term filagree glass, and what the Venetians call *latticinio*. In the British Museum, in the Temple collection, will be found a saucer made entirely in this manner, and exactly like Venetian work. It is needless to say that the Romans produced all sorts of coloured glass, both opaque and transparent, some of exceeding beauty: thus the glass dish known as the Santo Catino, and kept in the cathedral at Genoa, was believed in the Middle Ages to be an immense emerald. It was taken by the Crusaders at the siege of Cæsarea in 1101, and the legend ran that it had been given to King Solomon by the Queen of Sheba; that it had contained the paschal lamb eaten at the last Supper of our Lord; and, finally, that it had received His blood: in fact, it was the Sangreal, so celebrated in the *Mort d'Artus*. Many of these coloured glass vessels have been turned on a wheel, or cut and polished afterwards. In the collection of Felix Slade, Esq., is a vessel of Greek glass, in the shape of a boat, which has been thus finished, the colour exactly resembling the Santo Catino. Very frequently different-coloured glasses were used in the same vessel, sometimes in an irregular manner, as in the imitations of onyx, or in those examples which resemble the Venetian *smeltsh*; but

often the various colours were cut into strips, placed side by side, and then blown. Sometimes sections of rods of intricate patterns were placed side by side and imbedded in a different coloured paste, and then blown, resembling the Venetian *milli-fiori*. At other times the more precious marbles were imitated in a similar manner: thus we find very fair imitations of serpentine and porphyry. Again, mosaic patterns were made by putting together various-coloured rods so as to make one large rod, which was then drawn out until the pattern became very small; slices were then cut off it and joined together at the sides until a piece of the required size was obtained. Occasionally the artist went a step further, and designed a head, or more commonly half a head, which underwent the same process, the two sides being afterwards joined together, and the whole set as a gem. Still more curious was the process in which a figure was engraved on a piece of glass, and then other coloured glasses pressed in the hole in a state of fusion, or else applied in powder and fused like enamel: frequently a very fine line of gold divides the two colours. The Romans were well acquainted not only with the art of gilding glass, but of enclosing it between two thicknesses; it occurs in many instances in the form of a strip among other strips of coloured glass; but its great application is in the so-called Christian glass vessels, (although some pagan ones have been found). A piece of glass was covered by a gold leaf, and this gold was scratched away by a needle's point so as to form a subject or ornament; the glass vase in a fusible state was then placed upon this, so that its bottom was formed of two layers of glass with gold between.

The forms of the Roman vases are very various, so much so that I need only mention the perfume-bottles, which are now found blown in the form of heads. Glass was blown in moulds, stamped, turned on a wheel, and engraved, sometimes very rudely, and sometimes as finely as gems: witness the Portland Vase. Here the vessel is made of two layers of glass, and the whole glass which formed the upper surface cut away, exactly as if it had been a question of a large piece of onyx instead of a glass vase. Occasionally it would appear that the outer figures were cast first, and then fixed on by means of a flux, but then the workmanship is by no means so good. Occasionally we find vases with figures blown in a mould, the

glass being double, say a thin coating of white backed up with blue. Another plan was to take a thin vase, put on it strips of another colour, and then cut these strips into patterns: in Mr. Slade's collection is part of an inscription thus executed; but the triumph of engraving is the vase found at Strasburg, and containing the name of Maximianus. Here the vase is in two thicknesses, and the outer one has been cut away into the form of a net, being only connected with the under surface by sundry small pin-like supports left by the engraver when he cut the rest away.

Did time permit, I might enlarge upon the many purposes to which the Romans applied glass. Thus at Pompeii there is a fountain decorated with mosaic such as we see in the Middle Ages^e. Large slabs of glass have also been found which were probably employed to coat walls instead of marble. Many of the designs of the most exquisite antique gems are preserved to us by means of the glass casts, where the originals have utterly disappeared. Engraved or cast glass was frequently set as gems in rings; it occurs in necklaces, and was the material for bracelets; dice were made of it, and finally there exist in collections glass coins with Cufic inscriptions.

The Romans also claim, if we may believe Pliny, Suetonius, and Petronius Arbiter, to have invented malleable glass, which no modern has ever even attempted. Most probably this malleable glass was only a common fable, although they lived sufficiently near the time of the occurrence to have been able to investigate the matter to a certain extent. After all this, I do not think we can say the Romans had no glass; on the contrary, I am afraid that we shall be obliged to confess not only that they did have glass, but that their glass was far more beautiful and artistic than our own, certainly as regards colour.

Now let us see what the Venetians did.

In the middle of the fifteenth century the Venetians, by means of their commerce with the East and their relations with the Byzantine empire, had made such progress in the art of glass-making that the fall of the latter empire, by attracting new workmen, put them in possession of all the Byzantine arts of enamelling, gilding, and colouring glass, which had been handed down from the times of the Romans. Thus the

^e There is a piece of antique glass mosaic in the South Kensington Museum.

Venetian glass considered the earliest by the antiquaries is generally blue or green, with enamelled figures on the bowls. The gilding is most artistically put on, generally in the form of imbrications or feathers; and moreover, a large quantity of little bits of coloured glass, representing jewels, is placed upon the gold. The feet are generally blown in a mould, and the forms of the vessels and the costume of the figures exactly resemble those seen in printed books and manuscripts from 1460 to 1480. The next development is in plain glass, with the same sort of imbrications and jewels, and the same sort of enamelling, but the form is changed, and become antique, but still, if anything, even more beautiful than the former. Those that have come down to us appear to have formed part of dessert services, in the same manner as the Henry II. ware, and the wonderful service of crystal and jewels once belonging to Lorenzo de Medici, and now partly in Florence and partly in Paris^f.

Somewhere about the end of the fifteenth century or the beginning of the sixteenth the Venetians discovered, or, to speak more correctly, revived the art of the filagree glass. This, like the Roman, was effected by means of the extension of a number of rods of transparent white glass, containing others in a different colour, generally opaque white: hence the term *latticinio*. These rods were combined in various manners, and then blown exactly as we have seen the Roman glass; sometimes they are twisted and then blown; sometimes the twists go different ways (but then this was done by doubling the glass); sometimes the filagranes alternate with strips, also in this respect imitating the antique; sometimes sections of rods are embedded in another glass—this is called *millefiori*, and is exceedingly pretty. The *smeltsh* consists of pieces of different-coloured glass, flattened and pulled out, joined together, and backed up by a reddish-coloured paste. This, when there is plenty of aventurine, or rather the glass imitation of it, is very beautiful. Another method was to take a vase of opaque white glass, and then sprinkle it with little bits of other coloured glass, which subjected to heat became melted and produced an effect not unlike china.

The opal glass is also very beautiful, so is the crackle glass,

^f The collection of F. Slade, Esq., contains some excellent examples of the early Venetian glass, and indeed of every other kind.

which by the way is well imitated in the present day. Occasionally we see glass vessels with knobs of other colours put on the outside, and sometimes with little flowers. Gold is freely employed; generally it is put on the surface, and if in large quantities a pattern is obtained by scraping it away, before burning, with a needle's point. In other cases it is put on very thinly, so that it looks like a dust, and avoids giving a heavy look to the glass; a favourite way of employing it is on the small stamped heads, so often found attached to the sides of the vase or to the stem. In nearly all these glasses the upper part is blown into a most elegant shape; though occasionally the lower part must have been blown in a mould: the stem is made in two ways; if decorated with heads, it is blown in a mould and afterwards gilt, but often it is made of strips of glass most wonderfully twisted and worked up. Engraving and enamelling were occasionally employed to heighten the effect, but in later times the glass-makers directed their attention more to the production of the filagree patterns than any other. The process was kept, or rather tried to be kept, very secret—so much so that a law existed which enacted that, in case of a glass-workman going to work abroad, in the first place he should be asked to return, and if he paid no attention his nearest relatives should be imprisoned; if, however, he still held out, some one was to be despatched to kill him.

There are few things more elegant than the forms of these Venice glasses, which were made in vast numbers during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and exported to every country in Europe. Unfortunately, in the eighteenth century the taste for imitation of crystal came in, and the end of that century saw the death of the industry at Venice. Of late years it has been revived, but the workmanship is very clumsy compared with the old, or indeed with the more modern productions of other countries.

While the Venetians were working at filagree glass other countries were producing other varieties. Thus Germany took to the enamelling of glass, and most collections can shew one or more tall beakers decorated with the pomp of heraldry, a peculiar weakness of the German mind in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The Germans were also very famous for their engraving on glass. They also occasionally attempted filagree, in spite of the terrors of the Venetian republic. Thus

a vase in Mr. Slade's possession is supposed to be of German workmanship. It is a bowl composed of plain glass, with a very few radiating strips of flagee, but in each plain compartment is a section of a compound glass tube, but so drawn out as to resemble a fruit, or flower, or insect.

Now would it be asking too much of our modern manufacturers to look carefully at the old Roman and the mediæval Venetian glass, and give us a greater variety in our choice than they do at present? If we go into a large glass-warehouse we see some very elegant forms, but no flagee, no enamelling, no *millefiori*, no *smeltsh*, and no imitation onyx. What we do see is transparent glass, often exceedingly well engraved, and occasionally gilt, but still not in the artistic manner of the Venetians. On the contrary, we never see the Roman practice of putting the gold between two layers of glass. I believe, however, that it is a mere question of fashion, and that we can do everything in glass that has been done except the rendering it malleable. A few years ago flagee stems were the fashion, and they are even still occasionally to be met with. Our glass is heavier, it is true, than that of the Venetians, but that is occasioned by the introduction of red lead to make it more brilliant for cut work. It can, however, be made nearly as light as the ancient by leaving out the lead. I believe that if we are to have any progress we must have for a time all the various branches practised under one roof, for when it is necessary to send the glass to one man to be engraved, to another to be gilt, and perhaps to a third to be enamelled, we can hardly expect much progress. Division of labour is a very good thing, but it should be applied to arts and trades already well known, and not to those to be learnt. In the latter case, every process should be carried on under the same roof.

I believe it would really do an immense deal of good if any one were to order, regardless of expense, a dessert service, either like the early Venetian glass, or, still better, like the Roman glass; in the latter case we should see new forms applied to the old material and colour, and perhaps hit upon something new.

The second point to which I wish to draw attention is the manufacture of stained-glass windows, for the production has really assumed the status of a manufacture. Now it is by no means an uncommon occurrence to be asked by people of

an enquiring turn of mind, why modern stained glass is not as good as the old? and a few words were also formerly dropped about the lost arts. Now the answer is rather a long one, and involves a slight sketch of the different kinds of ancient window-glass, and an account of what has been done to improve the material of late years.

There appears to be a sufficient amount of historical evidence to induce us to believe that the windows of St. Sophia at Constantinople were decorated with this material; if so, they were placed, according to M. Salzenberg, in the marble reticulations which anciently filled up the window spaces: the pieces of glass appear to have been of a considerable size, and the effect must have been that of a transparent mosaic.

A similar arrangement still prevails in the East. A pattern somewhat resembling what we should call a shawl pattern is made by V-shaped plaster mullions or divisions, the point of the V being on the inside. These V mullions are of different projections, according to their importance in the lines of the pattern; at the back of them is placed, by the aid of a little plaster of Paris, coloured pieces of glass as thin as an egg-shell. Of course every step the spectator takes the perspective of the pattern becomes altered, and the window appears an assemblage of the brightest jewels. The thin egg-shell glass is protected from the weather by a similar window, of much coarser work and much stronger glass, flush with the external surface of the wall, and as the said wall is generally thick there is a considerable space between the two.

On the contrary, in Europe during the Middle Ages the glass was very thick, and connected together by means of lead. The windows were executed in various manners, each of which again varied with the development of architecture. The richest kind is what is known as medallion glass, where sundry medallions containing histories are placed on a mosaic ground, the whole being surrounded with an elaborate border. Such are the windows in the aisles of Chartres Cathedral; and this sort of glass from its intricacy is almost always confined to situations where it could easily be seen: the higher windows, on the contrary, contained figures under canopies. A third variety is where white glass forms the body of the windows, with just sufficient colour introduced to give it a variety. These are the three great divisions, but they might be almost infinitely subdivided,

figure glass being often found mixed up with *grisaille*, and medallion with figure, &c. Some years ago, when the art began to be revived, people who had an eye for colour very quickly found out that the modern glass was very raw and gaudy compared with the old; it was then discovered that the ancient glass was very streaky, or, in other words, very badly made, and frequently had a slight toning. The glass-stainers took the hint, and tried to get the streakiness with acid, and the mellow tone by dirtying down nearly the whole surface with enamel. But somehow or other, the windows looked only dirty, and would not look mellow; when it was resolved to look at the texture of the old material, which ought to have been done at first. At this juncture my friend Mr. Winston came to the rescue, and after he had made most elaborate analyses of the old metal, glass of the right sort as regards material was produced by Messrs. Powell, of Whitefriars. Unfortunately, somehow or other, it is still made too well, only parts of the sheets being streaky, so that when a window is wanted wholly made-up of this kind of glass, it is apt to be rather an expensive affair; the only question is, whether by perseverance it would not be possible to make the whole of the sheet streaky. Having now the glass, the next point is to get an artist. Formerly the art employed on our modern windows was of a very low order, the only aim being to copy old work, defects included, as completely as possible; and here again we have to thank Mr. Winston, who has never ceased to raise his voice against bad drawing and bad colouring in stained glass. Messrs. Powell again seconded him by securing the services of Mr. E. B. Jones, one of the pre-Raphaelite painters and one of our best colourists, to make coloured cartoons, which were to be exactly copied by the workman as far as the material would permit. In his first cartoons Mr. Jones used no lines to mark the details, but contented himself with the leading: in his subsequent works, such as the cartoons for Oxford Cathedral, Waltham Abbey, and that executed for Messrs. Lavers and Barraud, he has availed himself of enamelled lines. Probably his first method would have succeeded better, if instead of joining the glass with lead he had been able to use plaster mullions, in the Eastern fashion. In all these works there is an immense variety of colour, no two pieces being alike: hence the necessity for streaky glass. Mr. Jones's cartoons are intended for windows near the eye,

those which have to be placed at great heights requiring a much simpler treatment; but although the colours in this case are more massed, still each piece of glass should be of a different tone if we want to obtain a jewel-like effect. The windows in the cathedral at Florence are a proof of this, and look as if made of slices of immense jewels, in contradistinction to the Eastern ones, which have the appearance of being composed of a number of very small gems. Other artists have drawn for stained glass, for example, Messrs. Poynter, Westlake, and Holiday, but we cannot expect artists to be always working at cartoons, and we therefore come round to what I stated in my first lecture, viz. that we must educate the paid designer of the manufacturer. As regards the difference between old and new stained-glass windows, if we allow somewhat for age, I think a window designed by Messrs. Jones or Holiday, and executed wholly in streaky glass, is as good as any old one that was ever made; and if we could get an unlimited supply of them, I should certainly not lament the loss of all the old ones, at least those in England and France.

I have still to mention two more applications of glass to the arts, viz. mosaic and enamelling. Mosaic is the art of imitating cartoons by means of small tesserae of opaque glass fixed into plaster. The glass is made in the form of small flat cakes about half-an-inch thick, which are broken into tesserae by being struck between two steel hammers or chisels, the lower one being fixed. If the mosaic is to be placed high up, the broken surfaces are exposed, thus getting an infinite play of light, and giving texture to the composition; if, on the contrary, the work was on a level with the eye, say a border to a marble pulpit, the flat and polished side is placed uppermost. The gold is produced very much in the same manner as in the antique Christian vases, viz. by placing it between two thicknesses of glass, only in this case the lower one is a quarter-of-an-inch thick, while the upper one is as thin as a hair. This upper surface is executed in two ways. One is by covering the gold with a sort of glaze, which was afterwards fused^g; the other is to put on the upper surface in the form of a thin sheet. At the present day the glass cakes for mosaic, as well as the gold, are made at Murano; and most people will remember the

^g See Theophilus.

beautiful specimens exhibited by Signor Salviati at the International Exhibition. This gentleman has now in hand sundry mosaics for the vaulting of the tomb-house at Windsor. Messrs. Powell and Mr. Rust have also produced both the coloured and the gold mosaics, and with them several essays have been made by Mr. Fisher. The ornaments have been executed in the ordinary manner, but the tesseræ of the heads are simply portions of square glass rods broken off; a good deal of labour is thus saved, and at a distance the effect is much the same as if the material had been chopped out in the ordinary manner. In this case, as in stained glass, it is very desirable to vary the tones of the different colours, more especially the gold, which it is perfectly possible to make too well. It is much to be wished that this beautiful and very lasting kind of decoration should be more generally employed, but I am afraid that this will not happen until the cost of execution is brought down to something like that of stained glass. At present the gold is excessively dear, and of course retards this consummation, for the gold is a most essential ingredient in all mosaics for architectural purposes. We must hope, however, that this difficulty will be got over in time.

The last application of glass I shall notice is that of enamelling. At present, when we see it only used for jewellery and clock-faces, it is difficult to conceive it to have been the subject of an extensive art-manufacture; but such it was formerly, when the town of Limoges alone produced almost innumerable specimens, and such it must have been in China during the last two centuries.

There are various sorts of enamel, all of which have been more or less extensively practised in all ages. The first and simplest is where the ground of the metal is scooped out, and the enamel—of which the base is crystal coloured with metallic oxides, put in in the shape of powder, or of a paste, and then fused and polished; the visible surface of metal in this case generally being copper-gilt. This is the sort of enamel produced during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries in such quantities at Limoges, to say nothing of other manufactories in Germany. All sorts of articles were made of it and exported, from marriage-coffers and horse-trappings up to large tombs. We know that one of the latter was actually imported into this country for Rochester Cathedral, and there is little doubt but that the

monument of William de Valence in Westminster Abbey comes from the same source.

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries silver was much used as the ground for enamels; then the vitreous pastes became transparent, and the works altogether much finer. The Italians, indeed, had a process of covering a very slightly raised subject with coloured enamels, which has a most beautiful effect. But to execute these demanded a first-rate artist to do the raised subject, and a most skilful enameller to prevent the enamels, when in the act of fusion, from running into one another. In fact, it was part of the goldsmith's art, and was never produced in sufficient quantities to become a trade.

A third method of enamelling was to form the pattern of thin strips of metal placed on their edges instead of scooping it out. Most European enamels of this kind are executed in gold, and are of ancient date, like the *pallo d'oro* at Venice, or the cross in the possession of Mr. Hope. Many of the enamels employed are also transparent. If, however, we look at the Chinese enamels produced in such quantities during the last two or three centuries, we shall find that they are nearly all produced in this manner, the metal being copper. It is almost impossible to enumerate the various objects made by this nation of enamelled copper, but every new importation brings to our notice some new application of it. I believe the Chinese themselves say that they received the art from the barbarians, and that at no remote antiquity; the earliest date I know of being 1475, marked on a vase, one of the spoils of the Summer Palace.

In the beginning of the sixteenth century the good citizens of Limoges revived their trade in enamels, which had quite fallen away; but then they took up an entirely new process, better suited to the prevailing architectural taste. The vessel to be ornamented was made of thin copper, then covered with black enamel, upon which most delicate figures and ornaments were executed in white. This of course was a far more artistic affair than their former process, and in all probability they did not produce anything like the same number of objects, but still it was a trade, and a great quantity must have been turned out, for the manufacture only ceased in the last century.

Of late years several attempts have been made in France to revive the art of enamelling as applied to considerable-sized objects, and in some instances with great success. Thus one artist

imitated a quantity of the late Limoges work with such success as completely to deceive a celebrated collector, and obtained the honours of a lawsuit. Last year I had the pleasure of visiting the atelier of M. Legoste. His process, which is founded on the early Limoges school, consists in casting the copper instead of scooping out the pattern; but the great difficulty is to so mix up the enamels that they shall all flux at the same temperature. The enamels shrink during the firing, and have to be filled up and fired again. This process is very tedious; so much so, that the artist considers himself very lucky if it only occurs three times. In a circular article the fusing and firing is done in portions at a time, the other parts being protected by loam. A great deal of labour is saved by the casting process, and the works of M. Legoste are therefore comparatively cheap. He is also his own designer, and a very good one too; the only defect being a little sharpness in the colours, which is at once seen when comparing them with ancient or Chinese work. But what can be expected from a modern European, who lives without any surrounding colour?

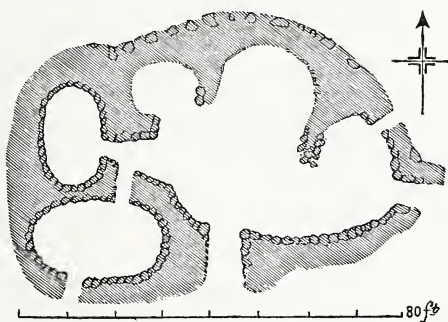
I think it will be agreed that there is a pretty wide field open to the manufacturer even in glass, and its various applications; and as we have got stained glass as good as the old, let us hope that some day we may have drinking-glasses rivalling the Roman, and enamels which surpass those of Limoges, both of the early and late school.

ANCIENT COINS FOUND AT KIRKCALDY.—While labourers were recently removing an embankment at the new ship-building yard near Kinghorn, they came upon what was supposed to be a stone, but turned out to be an earthen pitcher of very ancient make. It was found to contain a large number of coins, chiefly consisting of silver pennies of the reigns of the Edwards, together with a few Scotch pennies belonging to the reigns of Alexander III., John Baliol, Robert Bruce, and David II. The latest date legible is 1375; it is, therefore, most probable that they were buried between that time and the beginning of the fifteenth century, one of the most troublesome epochs in Scottish history. There is a tradition of a monastery having stood near the spot where the money was found, and it is supposed that it was hidden by the monks for safe keeping, and they possibly being massacred or having to flee the country it had remained a secret. The coins weighed about 40 lbs., and their value at the time of their concealment is estimated at nearly £2,000.

TWO DAYS IN CORNWALL WITH THE CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from p. 315.)

APPROACHING the hill from the north-east we first passed through the hut-dwellings of Bosulow, about a furlong from the castle. These, as will be seen by the annexed plan, are very similar in arrangement to those at Chysauster, each enclosure containing three or four small chambers with an open area. Since our visit a few excavations have been made here. I have been informed that a quern was found, and have seen that a considerable amount of wood-ashes were dug up from

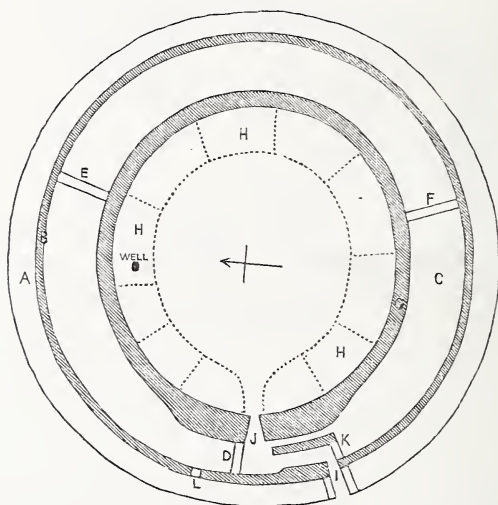


Plan of Hut, Bosulow.

under the turf which had overgrown the floors, thus shewing that those enclosures were at some period the habitations of man. There appears to have been a protected roadway from the huts to the castle. This we followed, and ascending to the summit of the hill, entered within the ruined walls of Chûn Castle, where we found a handsome luncheon—as on the preceding day provided by gentlemen of the neighbourhood—spread on cloths on the smooth turf. As those who had first arrived had been waiting for the Bosphrennis party, no further delay was now necessary. The proceedings of the following hour need not be narrated to those who have enjoyed a picnic on an interesting spot on a fine summer's day. A few speeches were made—Cornish gentlemen welcoming the members of the Association, and the members in return expressing their thanks for the hearty and kind manner in which they had been received and entertained.

Chûn Castle has been greatly mutilated, large quantities of the stone having been carried away and used in the erection of modern buildings. Its plan and arrangement can, however, be still distinctly traced, and some portions of the walls retain good examples of the masonry. The

castle consisted of two ditches and two strongly-built concentric walls. The first ditch, A on the plan, is twenty feet wide. The wall B, five or six feet thick, is now from six to seven feet in height in some parts, but Dr. Borlase says it was at least ten feet in height. The second ditch, C, rather more than thirty feet wide, is divided by transverse walls, D, E, F. The wall G, twelve feet thick, Dr. Borlase considers to have been originally not less than fifteen feet high. Within this wall is an open area, one hundred and eighty feet by one hundred and seventy. This, however, appears to have contained a third concentric wall of less strength, and about twenty-five feet from the wall G, the intervening space being divided by partitions radiating from the centre of the building into several compartments, H, H, H: in one of which, on the north side, is a well, described by Dr. Borlase as regularly walled around and having steps descending to the water.



Plan of Chûn Castle.

These compartments are described by Britton in his "Beauties of England and Wales," and by Cotton in the fifteenth volume of the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries, as of circular forms. But there can be little doubt that Dr. Borlase was correct in his plan, which in this particular agrees with that accompanying this paper. This arrangement shews a striking similarity between the ground-plans of this, a British work, and the Norman castle of Restormel, also in Cornwall. In the latter the apartments are between two concentric walls, and have their entrances from the circular open area. It would seem, therefore, that the builders of the later circular castles of Cornwall

borrowed their ground-plans from older works. The entrance I, through the outer wall, faces south-west. From this a passage, thirty-eight feet long, leads to the entrance J through the second wall G. Between this passage and the wall G is another, only three feet in breadth, and communicating with that division of the ditch between the transverse walls K, F. The entrance J splays outwardly to a considerable degree; at the inner part, where two jambs about five feet in height remain, it is six feet wide, whilst the broadest part measures sixteen feet. From the left side of this entrance a wall extended towards the outer one, B. The extreme thickness of the wall on each side of the entrance J is remarkable. It will be observed that the outer wall was strengthened in like manner on one side of the entrance I. If of no other use, this extraordinary breadth would have served for a great number of warriors to stand on the walls and defend their entrances from attacking forces. There seems to have been another entrance at L; the wall here is much mutilated, but the sides of this opening look as if they had been regularly faced. The masonry is much superior to that found in the Cornish hill-castles; indeed, it shews considerable skill in the construction of a large building with dry-stone work. The outer wall at the right hand of the entrance I presents a good specimen of the masonry, and it will be seen by the annexed cut that the stones were placed with much regularity and care.



Masonry of Outer Wall, Chûn Castle.

The castle and huts at Bosulow are probably of the same period. The former would always have afforded a place of refuge for the inhabitants of the latter in case of attack from invaders or hostile tribes.

The hill side is studded with numerous small barrows, and five or six hundred yards west of the castle stands the Chûn Cromlech, consisting of four supporters and covering stone forming a rectangular kistvaen. It was surrounded by a circle of stones, some of which still remain. These formed perhaps the base of a mound which may have covered the cromlech. Of course it is doubtful whether it ever was thus buried, for there is no mound hard by formed of the soil which would have been thrown off. The supposition that such a heap would have disappeared in the lapse of ages scarcely applies in this case, for, as already stated, the hill side is studded with small barrows, not a quarter of the height necessary to contain this cromlech, yet they remain apparently just as they were when first constructed. Surely if the material which formed a mound eight or ten feet high was dispersed through exposure or through some

inexplicable process connected with time, how much more rapidly should the lesser mounds have disappeared. If mounds over cromlechs were



Chun Cromlech.

wilfully removed for the sake of pillaging the kistvaens, how comes it that those kistvaens themselves are not demolished? It does not seem likely that the depredators who destroyed the mounds would have much respect for the stone chambers. Such are some of the difficult points for consideration in connection with this question. Good evidence has been brought forward that certain cromlechs were covered with barrows; in fact, that this was the case in many instances admits of no doubt, but some perhaps were merely surrounded by circles of stone. It is remarkable that structures very similar to our cromlechs are now in use among the natives of India. Mr. W. J. Henwood has described those Indian cromlechs in the Reports of the Royal Institution of Cornwall. Indeed, the form of this monument admits of its being used for many purposes, though there can be no doubt that those existing in countries occupied by Celtic tribes were constructed as sepulchral chambers.

The next objects to be seen were the *Mên Scryfa* and the *Mên-an-tol*. We soon came to the road leading to them; it was, however, found to be too rough to be driven over, so leaving the carriages we started on a walk, the *Mên Scryfa* being about half-a-mile distant. It is a rough granite pillar, seven feet two inches high, and bears the inscription, *RIALOB-RAN-CUNOVAL-FIL*, the letters running lengthways of the stone, which is always the case in the earliest inscribed stones of Cornwall. This monument is supposed to be of the fifth or sixth century.

On our way back across the moor we visited the *Mên-an-tol*. This curious monument, as its name implies, is a stone with a hole through it. It stands between two others, at the distance of seven feet ten inches from one and seven feet eight inches from the other. A few yards north-west of the westernmost stone are two others, one fallen the other upright; and it seems probable that these are the only remaining

stones of a circle. The holed stone is three feet six inches high by four feet three inches in breadth at base. The hole measures in diameter on one side two feet two inches, on the other one foot seven inches.



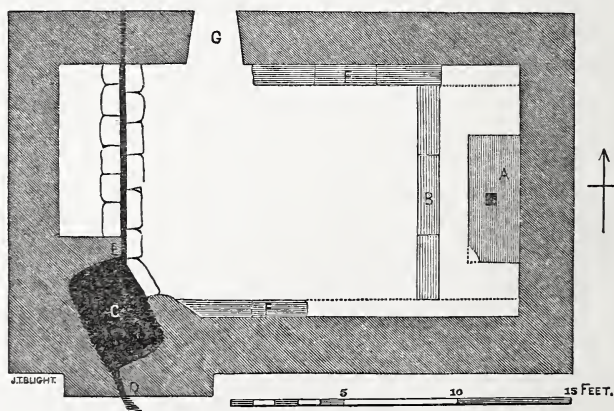
Mên-an-tol, Madron.

One side may have been bevelled for some particular purpose, or perhaps is the result of the hole having been made with a rude instrument worked only on one side of the stone. The hole of the Tolven, in the parish of St. Constantine, is bevelled in like manner. Superstitious practices have been observed at these stones in modern times. Dr. Borlase has referred to such customs. Children were passed through the *Mên-an-tol* as a cure for spinal diseases, and some amusement was afforded at the time of our visit by several of the excursionists creeping through the hole.

It was but a short stage in our journey from the *Mên-an-tol* to the *Lanyon cromlech*. This monument stands on the top of a hill, and has three supporting stones, each about five feet high, and a covering-stone seventeen feet four inches long by eight feet nine inches as its greatest breadth, and weighing about nine tons. The covering-stone was thrown down during a violent thunder-storm in the year 1816, and replaced in 1824. The *Lanyon cromlech* has therefore lost much of the interest which would otherwise have been attached to it had it still stood as when first erected. The supporting stones in their present position could not have formed a rectangular kistvaen, neither do they appear as if they had been intended for the sides of a circular chamber, as is sometimes the case in monuments of this kind. Probably these stones were shifted when the cap-stone was replaced, and other supporting stones may have existed, though it is remarkable that many cromlechs possess only three. A cromlech at Caerwynen, in Cornwall, has three only, and it is well known that the frequent occurrence of this arrangement in some localities has caused certain antiquaries to class them under the name of

triliths, though these are now generally considered to be the mere ruins of more complicated structures. About a furlong from the Lanyon cromlech, in the midst of a sloping field, are the remains of another, which we did not visit. The covering-stone, eighteen feet eight inches long, and a supporting stone, five feet nine inches high, still exist. This cromlech is particularly worthy of notice, because it afforded proof that monuments of its class were sometimes buried under mounds. It appears that a gentleman who owned the estate happening to notice the mound, and remarking that the soil appeared to be very rich, sent his servants to remove it. When they had taken away about a hundred cart-loads they observed the supporting stones of a cromlech, from which the covering-stone had slipped off. Digging beneath the stones they found a broken urn and ashes, with half a skull, the thigh bones, and most of the other bones of a human body. From the position of these remains, however, it appeared that the cromlech had been previously opened. An account of this discovery is given in vol. xiv. of the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries.

St. Madron's Well was not placed on the programme of the day's excursion, but when we reached the road leading to it, it was found that we had half an hour to spare, so leaving the carriages, we walked about a furlong over a low marshy tract until we came to the roofless walls of the little building, measuring internally twenty feet four inches by eleven feet, with walls a little more than two feet thick. In the



Plan of St. Madron's Well.

east end is the *mensa* of the altar, A in the plan, with a mortice sunk in its midst, probably for the reception of a crucifix or image of the saint. A row of flat stones, B, one foot four inches from the altar, divides the sanctuary from the nave. In the south-west corner of the latter is the well, C, four feet six inches by two feet ten inches, the superstructure being about four feet high, and roofed by each course

of stone being made to overlap. The work is somewhat irregular, but the builders have managed by the use of stone alone—commencing on a rectangular base—to form the upper part into a rude dome-shaped cell. This well was supplied from a little perennial stream which flows within a few feet of the south wall. The water was let in through a properly-constructed opening in the wall at D, and when it overflowed the pit ran out at E, whence a channel conducted it on to the opposite side of the building, where it appears to have been allowed to percolate under the wall, for outside this wall there was no drain, though one has been made there within the last three months. The labourers who constructed the present drain informed me that they found no remains of a former one. It appears, therefore, to have been the custom to fill the well-pit, and then stop the supply of water from the running stream. Stone benches, F, F, were built against the two side walls; the upper stones were wrought to a smooth surface, and being of greater breadth than the masonry beneath, their under edges were bevelled by a plain chamfer. The doorway G in the north wall splays inwardly, measuring two feet without, two feet eight inches within. This baptistery was enclosed by an outer wall, the foundations of which may yet be traced.

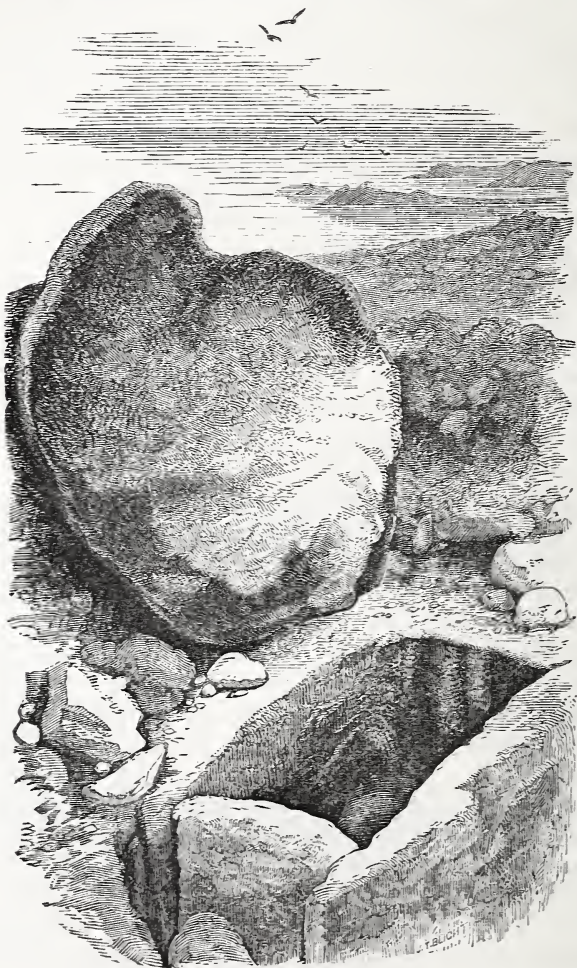
St. Madron's was the most celebrated of the holy wells of Cornwall: remarkable cures are said to have been effected by virtue of its waters. Norden says, "Its fame in former ages was greater for the supposed virtue of healing which St. Maderne had thereinto infused." Bishop Hall, in "The Invisible World," gives an instance of the miraculous cure of a poor cripple by resorting to this well. Even at the present time many of the poorer people seem to believe in the efficacy of this water, for on the first three Sundays in May they take their sickly children to the baptistery that they may be strengthened and cured by immersion. After the visitation of these votaries small pieces of rag and bandages will be found fastened to the surrounding bushes—a practice also observed in connexion with the holy wells of Scotland and Ireland.

After leaving Chûn Castle, some of the excursionists preferred going on to see St. Madron's Church instead of walking to the Mên Scryfa and Mên-an-tol. Those who visited the church seem to have found in it some points of interest, and Mr. E. A. Freeman favoured those present with remarks on its architecture. Illustrations of the sedile, piscina, font, and other details are given in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for May 1862.

We arrived at Penzance in good time for the train by which the members of the Association were to proceed to Truro for the evening meeting. At this meeting, as on the previous day, Mr. C. C. Babington gave a most instructive account of the numerous objects visited,

referring more particularly to Chûn Castle and to the Bosphrennis Bee-hive hut.

This, the sixteenth meeting of the Association, was formally dissolved on Saturday, August 30, but a few of the members remained behind, and early in the following week ventured across the sea over the submerged tract of Lyonesse to the Scilly Islands, where they were hospitably received by the proprietor, Mr. Augustus Smith. To interest



Kistvaen, Samson, Scilly.

the visitors it was proposed to open a barrow on the island of Samson. I borrow the following from an interesting account of the investigation written by Mr. Smith, and published in the Reports of the Royal Institution of Cornwall:—

"The workmen employed first excavated a passage about four feet wide, beginning from the exterior circle which constitutes the outer base of the round, and carefully keeping in their progress to the level or surface of the natural ground. The mound in its outer circumference measured about fifty-eight yards, giving therefore a distance of nearly thirty feet to its centre. For about eighteen or twenty feet the mound appeared entirely composed of fine earth, when an inner covering first of smaller and then of larger rugged stones was revealed. These were carefully uncovered before being disturbed, and were then one by one displaced till a large upright stone was reached, covered by another of still more ponderous dimensions. This top covering, measuring about seven feet six inches in its largest diameter, was found to be the lid of a chamber beneath, in which was discovered part of an upper jaw-bone, presenting the alveolæ of all the incisors, the canines, and three molars, and the roots of two teeth, very white, still remaining in their sockets. Another fragment gave part of the lower jaw with similar remains of teeth in the sockets. All the bones had been under the action of fire, and must have been carefully collected together after the burning of the body, to have been found placed as they were^a. They are considered to have belonged to a man about fifty years of age. The bottom of the sarcophagus was neatly fitted with a pavement of three flat but irregular-shaped stones, the joints fitted with clay mortar, as were also the interstices where the stones forming the upright sides joined together, as also of the lid, which was very neatly and closely fitted down with this same plaster, shewing most clearly it never could have been disturbed from the time it had been first constructed. Two long slabs, from seven to nine feet in length and two feet in depth, form the sides, while the short stones fitted in between them make the ends, being about three and a-half feet apart, and to fix which firmly in their places, grooves had been roughly worked in the larger stones."

This grooving of the stones is remarkable, proving that implements of some kind were occasionally employed on monuments of this period, and rendering it a not very improbable case that the covering-stone of the Bosphrennis cromlech was worked to its present circular form when first erected.

There can be no doubt that for the moment the visit of the Cambrian Association excited a revival in the interest of Cornish antiquities, and there is reason to hope it may be maintained.

It is in the power of the Cornish Societies to do much towards the promotion of further research, and the preservation of the antiquities of the county. For the latter, however, aid should be more particularly looked for from the landholders. If the stewards and agents of gentlemen having land in Cornwall were to impress on the tenants that certain structures were not to be meddled with, it would surely to some extent be the means of preventing their wilful destruction.

In the official report of the Truro Meeting of the Cambrian Association it is stated that the Land's End district "stands unrivalled in any portion of Europe of the same extent as regards the value and variety of its monuments." Certainly there is not in Cornwall another district possessing so many objects of antiquarian interest so thickly clustered; but the whole of the county is still a good field for archæological research. There are outlying tracts to be examined and reported on, affording work for those who really care for the subject for many years to come.

^a When the relics taken out of this grave were exhibited at the late meeting of the Cornwall Institution, there was found with the bones a curious double-edged piece of stone, designated a *flint-flake*.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO LOCAL HISTORY.—WESTBOURNE, SUSSEX.

THE church dedicated to St. John Baptist contains fragments of every style of architecture, from the earliest Norman to the most debased Perpendicular. In its present state it consists of a chancel with a mortuary chapel, dedicated to All Souls, and now used for a vestry on its north side; a short wide nave with aisles, the tower forming its westernmost bay, and a north porch. From the masses of hard foundations scattered over the churchyard it is probable that the first parochial church did not occupy the exact site of the present one: towards the west end of the south aisle is a massive buttress with rude pilaster-work inside of the earliest Norman work, evidently the remnant of a pier of a former tower. The churchyard also formerly extended much further eastward than it does at present, the high road from Emsworth, as it enters the village after crossing the artificial mill-stream (both of which were made in the sixteenth century), passing through it, as is proved by the great number of human bones found beneath it, and in the meadow on its opposite side.

The main part of the fabric of the present church is transitional from Norman to Early English. On stripping the plaster from the chancel walls last summer numerous fragments of its former fenestration were brought to light, particularly at the east end, where there were shewn to have been five lancet-lights, with a large plain circle in the gable above. The three centre lights had been cut away to make room for the large fifteenth-century window, but the external ones and part of the circle above still remain, and are left visible in the external wall-surface. Five detached lancets, forming one window within, was not an uncommon arrangement in the larger churches of this district; fine examples still remain at Bosham and South Hayling.

About the year 1450 the early windows throughout the church were walled up, and large Perpendicular windows with very good mouldings inserted: the north and south doorways of the nave were also of this period, as was the mortuary chapel on the north side of the chancel, dedicated to All Souls^a. A very beautiful piscina was also placed in the chancel itself.

Nearly a century later still greater changes took place. The old nave

^a Extracts from wills:—

Dec. 1, 1538. Richard Hewett, of Westbourne, to the light of All Souls, 4d.

July 26, 1541. Nicholas Crofte, of Bourne, to All Souls' light, 2d.

Nov. 7, 1548. John Lamball, of Westbourne, to All Souls' light, 2d.

and tower were pulled down and replaced by a new nave of greater width and height, its westernmost bay forming the lower stage of a very large and massive tower. The original aisles were allowed to remain, but of diminished width: a new chancel-arch was also built, and a timber porch added on the north side: the font, a plain octagon, is also of this date. In the walls of the tower the *débris* of the old nave-arcades have been built; they appear to have been of mixed date, for fragments of caps and bases of Norman, Early English, and Decorated work crop up to the surface in various places.

The architecture of the sixteenth-century nave and tower is of course of the poorest detail, but by the great height of the piers and the excellent grouping of those of the tower a solemn and satisfactory effect is produced. The external mass and outline of the tower, with its bold turret in the south-west corner, is very good, and had it only occupied its proper position, and stood clear of the aisle-roofs, it would have been still more effective.

The parochial tradition is that the church was built by Thomas Lord Maltravers. Dallaway says it was rebuilt by him, which is probably correct so far as the tower and nave are concerned, and the fact becomes almost a certainty by his arms being carved on the woodwork of the porch. Thomas Lord Maltravers died in October, 1524. Having been lord of the manor since 1460, possibly both the great alterations were effected by him; judging from appearances, however, one would seem too early and the other too late to tally with his dates.

In the year 1770 a large timber spire was added by Lord Lumley of Stanstead; it was designed by a builder named Knight, and attains a total height from the ground of about 150 feet. It has been a constant source of expense to the parish ever since its erection. The legend concerning it is that Lord Lumley gave the parish the choice of an endowed lectureship or of a spire; the parishioners chose the latter, assigning as their reason for the choice that the spire would always point to heaven, which in the case of the lecturer would not be so certain. Lord Lumley was so pleased with their choice, as the spire formed a pretty object from his mansion at Stanstead, that he further agreed to give the parish a new peal of bells; accordingly the four old bells were re-cast into six at his expense.

The churchyard is noticeable for its beautiful avenue of yew-trees, coeval with the tower; at the end is an ornamental lich-gate, erected by the present Rector. The churchyard retains its old coped stone wall, an unusual feature in this district.

The nave and aisles are still (1864) terribly disfigured by pews and galleries; the chancel was well restored last year, and a new pulpit and lectern presented by the Rector. In the chancel are some good modern painted windows, mostly obituary; an organ was pre-

sented to the church by Mrs. Dixon, of Stanstead, in 1862, at a cost of £180. No ancient monuments remain; the modern ones are numerous.

- I. By Nollekins, to Henry Barwell, Esq., seventh son of William Barwell, Esq., of Chertsey Abbey, Surrey, ob. Oct. 22, 1785, æt. 31. Arms:—Barwell, Barry of ten, argent and sable; over all a griffin segreant vert. Crest:—A demi-wolf salient ermine.
- II. By Nollekins, to Richard Barwell, Esq., of Hon. E. I. C., of Stanstead House, ob. Sept. 2, 1804, æt. 62. Arms:—Barwell impaling Coffin, Argent, a chevron between three mullets sable.
- III. To Edward Richard Barwell, Esq., of Hon. E. I. C. Civil Service, ob. March 6, 1846, and Sophia his wife, ob. April 14, 1846. Also to their children, Edward D'Oyley, ob. 1840; Richard Bensley, 1839; Henry Montague, 1837; Charles Eliot, 1841; Augusta Charlotte, 1836.
- IV. To Thos. Farley, Lieut. of H. M. S. "Leven," ob. June 17, 1826, æt. 34.
- V. To John Campbell, Esq., of Antrim, and of Aldsworth House, in this parish, ob. May 13, 1818, æt. 68; and Margaret his wife, ob. March 16, 1841, æt. 80.
- VI. To Mary, first wife of General Oldfield, K.H., who died at Le Mans, in France, July 6, 1820, æt. 32; and Jane her dau., born Oct. 6, 1819, ob. May 8, 1856. Arms:—Oldfield, Or, on a pile vert three garbs of the field; impaling, 1 and 4, Arden, Ermine, a fess chequy or and azure between three crescents gules; 2 and 3, Churchill, Sable, a lion rampant argent, over all a bendlet gules.
- VII. To Alicia, second wife of General Oldfield, of Oldfield Lawn, in this parish, K.H., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, dau. of the Rev. Travers Hume, D.D., and Elizabeth his wife, dau. and heiress of George Earl Macartney, K.B, of Lissonoure Castle, co. Antrim. She died in the citadel of Plymouth, Feb. 5, 1848, æt. 55. Also Adeline her dau., born Jan. 5, 1829, ob. Jan. 5, 1849. Arms:—Oldfield, Per fess embattled ermineois and ermine, on a pile vert three garbs or; impaling, 1 and 4, quarterly, —1 and 4, Hume, Vert, a lion rampant argent, 2 and 3, Pepdie, Argent, three popinjays vert;—2 and 3, Macartney.
- VIII. To Captain Anthony Oldfield, eldest son of General Oldfield, born June 9, 1818, killed in the trenches before Sebastopol, Aug. 17, 1855.
- IX. X. Monuments to various children of General Oldfield and Captain Oldfield who died young.
- XI. To William De Chair Tattersall, M.A., fifty years Rector of this parish, and Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty, ob. March 16, 1829, æt. 77. Also Mary his wife, ob. Nov. 2, 1852, æt. 95, and Elizabeth Ward her sister, Aug. 15, 1825, æt. 63.
- XII. To Rev. Geo. Tattersall, second son of the above, and Curate of Westbourne, ob. May 11, 1823, æt. 44.
- XIII. John Needham, M.A., Rector, ob. Jan. 19, 1741, æt. 79.
- XIV. To Philip Lyne, Collector of the customs at Sandy Point, St. Kitt's, ob. Nov. 23, 1840, æt. 78.

The following are on flat stones:—

- XV. Rebeckah, wife of Francis Browne, Gent., ob. Dec. 17, 1701:—
"Here lies a wife, chaste, good and wise,
Expecting Christ her blessed sacrifice.
Depressa resurgo."
- XVI. Thos. Pryme, Rector, ob. Jan. 1678.
- XVII. To George Sedgwick, forty-eight years Vicar, ob. May 24, 1678, æt. 78.
- XVIII. To Christopher Spencer, Vicar, ob. Oct. 22, 1705.
- XIX. To Frances, dau. of Henry Shelley, of Warminghurst, and first wife of Rt. Hon. Richard Viscount Lumley, buried March 11, 1626. The stone erected by her grandson, Richard Viscount Lumley, Feb. 20, 1666.

- XX. To Mrs. Jane Roberts, ob. Oct. 17, 1731, æt. 55.
 XXI. To Henry, son of Charles and Mary Ashburnham, Gent., ob. Feb. 2, 1707.
 XXII. To Sarah Susan, wife of Capt. Wallis, R.N., ob. March . . . , æt. 41.
 XXIII. To Sarah, relict of Sir Henry Peake, Knt., Surveyor of his Majesties Navy, ob. April 25, 1830, æt. 72.
 XXIV. To Richard Allen, Gent., late of Poole, co. Dorset, ob. Dec. 5, 1823, æt. 68; and Elizabeth his wife, ob. May 18, 1836, æt. 72.
 XXV. To George Wollaston, ob. 1665; and Anna his wife, 1681.
 XXVI. To Alexander Cathcart, Esq., Lieut.-Col. of Marines, ob. Nov. 11, 1771, æt. 62.

Several others with obliterated inscriptions.

The earliest *Register* book is dated 1599, but it contains entries of all the registers from 1550 inclusive, from which time to the present they are tolerably perfect. In one of the books there is a long list of Briefs for Collections for various purposes in all parts of England, from 1630 to 1676.

The only curious entry is the following among the baptisms:—

“1668. Thomas base-born ye sonne of Joan Ffoster, widow, baptized March ye 25, and she did pennance in ye church of West Bourne upon ye 12 day of April.”

The Bells. These are six in number. The tenor, note G, weighs 10 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs., and is 39 in. in diameter at the mouth. They are thus inscribed:—

1. Pack and Chapman, of London, fecit 1770. 3, 4, 5, 6, do.
2. Thomas Mears, of London, fecit 1796.
6. “The Earl of Halifax placed these six bells in the tower.” His crest on the waist.

The Altar Plate:—

1. One silver flagon, weighing 35 oz. 7 dwt.
2. A large chalice, 15 oz.
3. A paten, 5 oz. 7 dwt.
4. An alms-plate, 14 oz. 5 dwt.
5. A large chalice.
6. A large paten.
7. A silver paten, no date or inscription.
8. Two plated alms-dishes, inscribed, “The parish of Westbourne, Easter, 1801.”
9. Two large candlesticks of latten for the altar, c. 1650.
10. Two large brass chandeliers, 1737.

Each of the above inscribed, “The gift of the Countess of Scarborough to the church of West Bourne, in ye year 1718.”

Each inscribed, “In usum Ecclesiæ

Rectors of Westbourne, with the dates of their institution. Patrons, the owners of Stanstead, lords of the manor.

1595. Thos. Wilshaw, B.D., ob. March 20, 1613.
 1613. Lewis Hughes.
 Thos. Pryme, ob. 1678. See Monuments.
 1678. Richard Bell, bd. at Westbourne Sept. 5, 1720. He was Rector of Warlington, Hants., from 1690, and went also by the name of Brereton.

1720. John Needham, M.A., ob. Jan. 19, 1741, æt. 79.
 1741. Henry Dawney, D.D., Feb. 6.
 1754. John Frankland, M.A., Sept. 7.
 1778. William De Chair Tattersall, M.A., ob. March 16, 1829, æt. 77; also Vicar of Wootton-under-Edge, and Chaplain in Ordinary to Geo. III.
1829. Henry Garratt Newland, M.A., inst. Sept. 4; ob. June 25, 1860. He was the last of the lay-rectors. The great tithes of the parish, commuted at £1,126, were purchased by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1842 for £7,000, and lapsed to them at his decease.

Vicars of Westbourne. Patrons, the Rectors.

1527. Robert Kyrlen.
 15—. Richard Davies, bd. July 24, 1584.
 1584. Robert Fletcher, bd. Sept. 29, 1600.
 1601. William Mattock.
 1630. George Sedgwick, ob. May 24, 1678, æt. 78.
 1678. Christopher Spencer, ob. Oct. 22, 1705.
 1705. Richard Withers, M.A., bd. Nov. 16, 1733.
 1733. Robert Flint, M.A., bd. Feb. 7, 1766.
 1766. Samuel Dugard, M.A., d. Feb. 17, 1776, æt. 72; bd. at Westbourne. He was Rector of Warblington, Hants., from 1740 to 1752, afterwards Minister of Gosport Chapel.
1776. Edward Ellis, M.A.
 1805. Peter Monamy Durell Cornwall, M.A., inst. June 26, 1805; also Vicar of Wootton-under-Edge, where he died and was buried 1828.
 1828. John Baker, LL.B., inst. Aug. 29, 1828; also Vicar of Thorpe Arch, Yorkshire; ob. 1834.
 1834. Henry Garratt Newland, M.A., inst. Jan. 2, 1834; resigned 1855, on his appointment to the vicarage of St. Mary-Church, Devon.
 1855. Richard Lewis Brown, M.A., of King's College, Cambridge; resigned 1862.—The Vicar's tithes were commuted at £402.

Upon Mr. Brown's resignation, a re-arrangement of the tithe of the parish was effected. The rectorial and vicarial tithes were amalgamated, and those of the northern portion of the parish were assigned (together with the rectory-house and a portion of the glebe) to the incumbent of the parish, who thus became rector and vicar of a mediety. The remainder of the tithes, comprising those of the southern and eastern portions, remain with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and there is little doubt that before long this portion of the parish will be made into a distinct ecclesiastical district.

Rector and Vicar under the new arrangement,—John Hanson Sperling, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, from 1856 to 1862 Rector of Wicken Bonant, Essex.

The vicarage-house adjoins the churchyard on its eastern side; it has ceased to be a parsonage-house, but still remains as a portion of the endowment of the living. The rectory-house is about a quarter of a mile distant from the church, at the eastern entry of the village.

Beside the parish church of St. John the Baptist, there were formerly three other parochial chapels. The first of these, which was dedicated to St. Anthony, stood in what is still called the Hermitage, a populous suburb of the little town of Emsworth. All traces of the building itself

have passed away, but the site is still known as the Chapel Croft, and is now the property of the Oldfield family. The best account of this chapel may be gleaned from the will of one of the hermits, Simon Cotes, dated 1527, of which the following is an extract :—

“I, Simon Cotes, of Westbourne, in Sussex, Ermyt, being in perfect remembrance, make my testament and last will in manner following. First, I bequeath my soul to Almighty God, our lady St. Mary, and all the company of heaven, my body to be buried in the churchyard of Westbourne. Also I bequeath to my mother church of St. Richard 2d. Also I bequeath to the high altar of Westbourne 4d. Item, I bequeath my house and the chapel I have builded upon my own ground by the inheritance in the honour of Almighty God and the holy Confessor St. Anthony, with gardens and croft and all other houses builded upon the same in the county of Sussex, to the right hon. and singular good lord, William Erle of Arundel, and to his heres for ever, to the intent that there may professed hermit dwell to pray for my said soul, and all his noble ancestors, for my father and mother's souls, and all Christian souls, and maintenance for the brygges and high-ways as I have made as nigh as God behove grace.”

The Hermitage is situated on the estuary of the little river Ems forming the boundary of the counties of Sussex and Southampton. The estuary is now crossed by bridges and a causeway made in 1762, but previously it was a most dangerous and difficult ford-way, and the hermits in days past served as guides to travellers unacquainted with the passage.

Another chapel was situated at Prinsted, also in the southern portion of the parish, a most picturesque hamlet abounding in timber-houses of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. No documents relative to this chapel have yet been found, but the building itself remains, for ages desecrated as a barn, and now used as a place of meeting by itinerant dissenters.

The third chapel was situated in the populous hamlet of Nutbourne, at the south-eastern extremity of the parish. The site of this chapel has been a matter of some dispute, but there is an ancient stone barn standing east and west at the brink of the estuary of the little stream : the lower portion of its walls are evidently those of the old chapel. The dedication has been lost, and the only record concerning it which has as yet turned up is contained in the will of one Edward Esop, of Chidham, dated June 2, 1538, in which he bequeaths “to the chapel at Nutbourne 12d.”

COINS OF THE ANCIENT BRITONS*.

THE coins of the Britons present the earliest sure and solid foundation for the national archæologist who aims at making his studies subservient to the history of his country. After he has laboured in the dreary wilds of prehistoric antiquity, and thought and pondered over the rude works of long ages stretching back into primeval darkness, he suddenly finds himself emerged out of the mists and labyrinths of speculation and conflicting theories into the flowery and fruitful fields of civilization; and for the first time he perceives he is in communion with a people possessing what may be called a literature. Not, indeed, of a kind corresponding with the great structures of winged words which have immortalized other ancient nations and familiarized us with their works and history; but in comparison with the arts of savage life, with the "barbaric pearl and gold," these lettered little monuments are an oasis between darkness and light, a directing post from the regions and mazes of doubt and uncertainty to the clear and beaten paths of historic ground.

No one can have felt this more forcibly than the painstaking and learned author of the handsome and well-arranged volume before us. He has followed, more ardently than any one, and perhaps more successfully, in the footsteps of Boucher de Perthes, whose researches opened a new and wider field of investigation to the primeval antiquary; and he must often have sighed, in his explorations in the drift, for a ray of light, a glimmer of some revelation to make obscurity less obscure, such as is afforded by the remains of a much later period which he has succeeded so well in elucidating. And yet the rude efforts of the hand of uncivilized and barbarous man have received more attention and enlisted deeper sympathy on their behalf than the works of art which mark so vast a progress in humanization. The coins which appear so many ages after what is called the stone age; and long after what is termed the age of bronze; coins which presume such advances in the arts of metallurgy, of engraving, and of the use and application of letters, while they have received deep and close study from a few, have not yet met such general patronage as the almost hopelessly obscure remains of earlier times. Can it be that there is a fascination in what is mysterious? That subjects involved in impenetrable obscurity are more or less favourable to rash theories which are easily made,

* "The Coins of the Ancient Britons: Arranged and Described by John Evans, F.S.A., F.G.S.; and Engraved by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A." (London: J. Russell Smith.)

easily maintained, and difficult to be controverted? that the historic archæologist is more readily arrested in a path of error, and is more exposed to criticism? Whatever be the cause, the fact is obvious; but the conclusion may be, not that the one class has been studied too much, but that the other has been studied too little.

Mr. Evans has pursued his researches in a manner which gives them the very highest claim to consideration. If he had only presented us with the twenty-eight plates of classified coins without a comment or a word in explanation, he would have earned the deepest gratitude of his contemporaries, and of future numismatists; for whoever has been accustomed to that peculiar study which coins require, must at once see that in this careful classification lies the secret of understanding fully, what without such a key could be but imperfectly comprehended, and would remain in many respects doubtful and perplexing. It is not always that the most correct classification will meet the demands of science; very often it will only tend to bring difficulties into a stronger point of view; but it is the first advancement that can be made with a view to ultimate success, and it prepares the way to make any further discovery more valuable and applicable. Nothing is here presented to favour any cherished theory or opinion: nothing unfavourable to particular views is concealed; the little monuments themselves, divested of a shadow of suspicion as to genuineness, are represented by the experienced and truthful artist whose name stands in the title-page, as they really are, in all their peculiarities, drawn with rigorous fidelity.

First, and in chronological order, come the uninscribed gold coins, which, although to the practised eye they are obvious copies of the stater of Philip II. of Macedon, have exercised the lively fancy of many, and even of some eminent antiquaries who, however, had never studied the principles of numismatics. In them, and they are yet very numerous and of many varieties, we see the effects of a Greek civilization on the people of Gaul and Britain, and of a commercial intercourse centuries before the Christian era. It has been suggested also that a heavy treasure in these gold coins was imported into Gaul by Brennus when he plundered Greece B.C. 279. All the early Gaulish and British types may be referred to the Macedonian stater; they are copies more or less rude, with occasionally the introduction of accessory objects, some of which may point to Celtic superstitions:—

“These coins,” Mr. Evans remarks, “could never have been in circulation with the Philippi themselves, as their weight is considerably less. I have never known that of these British coins to exceed 120 grains, while the proper weight of the Macedonian stater is 133 grains. At the same time the British coins are heavier than the Gaulish coins on which the charioteer has been modified into an androcephalous horse, as these rarely attain the weight of 115 grains, while they are in type also more remote from the original. The British coins are, therefore, in all

probability earlier, though some of the Gaulish types have been assigned by Lelewel to 150—100 B.C.”

Giving, then, a still earlier date to some of the British coins, how are we to reconcile the conclusion of the close-reasoning numismatist with the well-known and oft-quoted passage in Cæsar's Commentaries (v. 12),—“*Utuntur aut ære aut taleis ferreis, ad certum pondus, examinatis, pro nummo?*” Mr. Hawkins, from having examined a number of MSS., one of which is of the tenth century, and particularly valuable, concludes that this passage is corrupt. In this MS. he finds the words “*aut nummo aureo*” inserted after *ære*; and in this reading other MSS. concur. Now, neither iron *taleæ*, nor iron rings, are ever discovered; or, at least, have never been recognised, if discovered, as representing the objects to which Cæsar alludes. We may, however, as iron is so perishable, consider that the Britons might have used the inferior metals adjusted in rings and *taleæ* to certain weights, to represent divisions of the gold coins; they also used, and doubtless from remote times, the various kinds of torques, armillæ, and rings, to serve as money, their weights being all known and appreciated carefully; and with all these helps to trade and commerce, they used, as Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Evans, Mr. Poste, and others affirm, gold coins such as commence the series in the volume under notice. Copper or brass British coins do occur, but not until a period subsequent to Cæsar's invasion, and they seem chiefly to belong to the inscribed classes. There are, nevertheless, examples of a *tin coinage*, remarkable for its extreme barbarous execution, and for the material which constituted one of the chief imports of Britain, the *plumbum album* of Cæsar and Pliny, and the *κασσίτερος* of the Greeks. These curious pieces of money are cast, not struck.

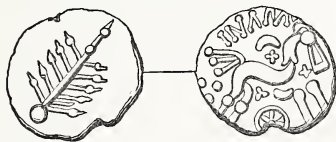
Mr. Evans does not disguise or shrink from the great difficulties which surround him in classifying and explaining the British inscribed coins; he has preferred giving them a modern geographical arrangement in consequence of the difficulty in ascertaining the extent and position of the territory of the various tribes at the time when the coins were struck:—

“The Western district might, for instance,” he observes, “have been called that of the Dobuni; the South-eastern that of the Belgæ, Regni, and Atrebatii; the Kentish that of the Cantii; the Central that of the Catyeuchlani and Trinobantes; the Eastern district that of the Iceni; and the Yorkshire that of the Brigantes. And in most instances we should probably have been right in assigning the coins peculiar to each of the districts mentioned to the tribes above cited; but when it is considered that the inscribed coinage ranges from about the time of the invasion of Julius Cæsar until the days of Claudius, it becomes evident that by the alliance or subjugation of different tribes there was probably a considerable alteration in the territorial division of the country under the different reguli during that period. In fact, there are some tribes mentioned by Cæsar, such as the Ancalites and Bibroci, who are not enumerated among those who occupied territory in Britain in the time of Ptolemy.”

But the interpretation of the legends, both from the abbreviated state in which they often appear, as well as from the silence of history on the names of most of the rulers over the various tribes, is the most difficult part of a task such as the author has undertaken; and especially as these legends sometimes present names similar to those borne by historical personages to whom, however, other evidence shews they cannot apply.

To the Western district Mr. Evans assigns the coins inscribed *BODVOC.*,—*CATTI.*,—*COMVX.*,—*VO-CORIO-AD* (?),—*ANTEDRIGV.*,—*SVEI.*,—and *INARA* (?), the latter being the latest, the first probably the earliest. Those coins reading *BODVOC.* were once ascribed to the celebrated Boadicea; but the territories of the Iceni, over whom she ruled, were on the east of Britain, while these coins are found usually in the west, and bear no resemblance to the types of the recognised coins of the Iceni. It is more probable by far that these coins were connected with or sprang from the Boduni, or Dobuni, whose capital, according to Ptolemy, was Corinium (Cirencester); and this town seems indicated in the *CORIO* of one variety of the coins of the western district. As regards the fourth, Mr. Evans considers we are fully justified in adding the name of Antedrigus to the roll of British kings. One of this class has very recently been found at Hod Hill, near Blandford, on the site of a British *oppidum* occupied it appears for some time by the Romans. The legend reads *INARA.* or *INMA.* Mr. Evans remarks:—

“The coin must belong to a period nearly a century after Cæsar’s invasion, though if bearing the name of a prince, and if its legend be correctly read as



INMA., it may have been struck under some later Inmanuentius, who, like the Divitiacus of Cæsar’s days, would seem to have derived his name from a chieftain of a previous generation.”

To the South-eastern district, including the territories of the Belgæ, belong some of the most interesting and best-executed coins of the British series. They are of a comparatively late period, and shew in their superior workmanship and general character a marked Roman influence; indeed, it is difficult to conceive that some of them were not engraved by Roman artists. They are the coins inscribed *COM. F.* or *COMMI. F.*—*TINC. COMI. F.* or *TINC* and *C. F.* beneath a horse and rider; or *TINCOM.*—*VERICA* or *VIRICA*, accompanied by *COMMI. F.*, and occasionally with *REX.*—*VIRRI.* with *EPPI. COM. F.*, and all with variations of the lettering. Without going further into details, it will be at once seen

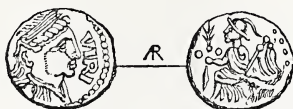
that these legends offer some difficulties even to the most experienced numismatist; and, accordingly, scarcely any one has ventured to give full explanations without certain reservations. Mr. Evans's views on them are briefly as follows:—

“There are numerous coins, struck by three different princes, nearly, if not quite, contemporary, though each apparently having a distinct territory of his own, all of whom place upon their coins the title of C. F.,—COM. F., or COMM. F. Now looking at the workmanship of these coins, many of which bear strong traces of foreign art, and have the shape of the letters upon them purely Roman, and taking into account the constant occurrence of the title DIVI F. on the contemporary coins of Augustus, we cannot well do otherwise than accept Mr. Birch's interpretation of these legends as COMM*i* Filius (the son of Commius). Still it does not of necessity follow that the Commius of the coins is the same person as the Commius of Cæsar. There may have been more than one prince of that name, in the same manner as there may have been more than one Divitiacus; and as one Divitiacus ruled over the Suessiones, and another over the Ædui, so also possibly there may have been one Commius, prince of the Atrebatés in Gaul, and another, prince of the Regni, or some British tribe upon the south-eastern coast. It is also possible that though the Commius of Cæsar had been chief of the continental Atrebatés, he may have ruled over some other tribe than the Atrebatés in Britain. But whether there were only one Commius or two, the district we must assign, on numismatic authority, to the Commius who reigned in Britain seems to agree with what, on historic grounds, might have been assigned to the Commius of Cæsar, had it been certain that on his retirement from public life in Gaul he obtained the chieftaincy of any British tribe or confederation.—Having then what appear to be the names of three sons of Commius on British coins, the question at once arises, are they peculiar to the district in which Commius had such influence in the days of Julius Cæsar? and the answer is distinctly in the affirmative. There has hitherto not been a single recorded instance of one of these coins having been found except in Hampshire, Sussex, Surrey, or Kent, and possibly Wilts.—It may be objected that we do not find any coins that can be indisputably attributed to Commius; but it must be remembered that the introduction of a legend on British coins does not appear to have taken place until about the period of the accession of his sons, as some of their coins are formed strictly on the model of the old uninscribed coinage, with a few letters inserted in the field. There are, moreover, two coins in my collection of precisely the same character as those of the sons of Commius, which, as will shortly be seen, there are some grounds for attributing to Commius himself. The names of his sons were TINC(*ommius*)?—VIRICA, or VERICA; and EPPILLVS. With the two former the coinage of the South-eastern district appears to have ceased. In Kent, which seems to have formed the dominion of Eppillus, the coinage was probably continued to a later period.”

The coins of this division form some of the most attractive plates in the book. We are only able to give a notion of a few inferior varieties introduced by woodcuts in the text; but they are not unimportant, and are all now published for the first time.

The most remarkable of these read, apparently, COM. F. on the obverse, and VERICA on the reverse. The horseman on the reverse, Mr. Evans observes, differs from that on any other British coin, as he appears to be charging like a medieval knight, with his lance in rest. The type was probably suggested, as many others were, by Roman consular coins.

The next presents a draped and diademed bust, with the legend *VIRI* : on the reverse a seated figure, probably of Victory.



The small coins, probably quarters of the larger, are from the Downs, near Lancing, in Sussex. On turning to the *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i.,



which is referred to, it appears these coins were found with Roman sepulchral remains, near the foundations of a building where coins extending from Claudius to Gallienus were exhumed^b. It is remarkable that the urns are of Celtic and not Roman types^c. This fact, coupled with the peculiar situation and the British coins, would hardly have escaped the author had he himself been present, or had he received a complete report from Mr. Britton, who supplied the particulars printed. Other Roman sites have furnished many British coins of the later kinds, as, for instance, the Slade near Maidstone, Farley Heath, and Chipping Warden.

The coins of the Kentish district give us the names of Eppillus, either alone, or combined, more usually, with *COM. F.* ; and, on one variety, with *REX CALLE* : Dubnovellaunus ; Vosenos (?) and Amminus (?). To Dubnovellaunus coins were first attributed a few years since, by Mr. Birch and Mr. Evans, simultaneously. The name of this prince is unknown to history, but these gentlemen concur in thinking him identical with the Dubnobellaunus of the Ancyra inscription, which among other events of the reign of Augustus records his reception of submissive British kings : of another name upon this monument only the first three letters, *TIM.*, unhappily, remain. Of Amminus Mr. Evans remarks :—

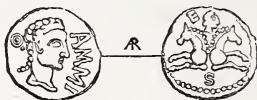
“Nothing certain is known of the history of this prince ; and it is only on account of the coins here engraved that his name has been inserted in the list of British princes. The coin on which his name appears at full length was first published by Mr. Beale Poste, and was by him attributed to Adminius, the son of

^b An account also appeared in the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* for July, 1830.

^c See *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i. pl. xxxv.

Cunobeline, on the suggestion of the Marquis de Lagoy^d. There is, however, no reason to suppose that any coins were ever struck in the name of Adminius, as the only record we have of him is that he was driven out of Britain by his father, Cunobeline; and he could hardly have coined money while his father was alive, unless he held some separate dominion, of which there is no mention."

On the reverse of the coins above mentioned is DVN, significant of some town not easily to be recognised. A variety of these rare coins from the cabinet of M. de Saulcy is here introduced: it reads AMMI on the obverse, and SE on the reverse: the latter equally obscure with the



DVN of the former coins. Another variety of neatly designed and executed coins is assigned to this division: the inscription is CRAB in a label. It is not altogether impossible, Mr. Evans observes, "that it may have been Crabilus, as we find a Kentish king called Carvilius mentioned by Cæsar, whose name, by a slight metathesis, would be converted into Cravilius or Crabilus."

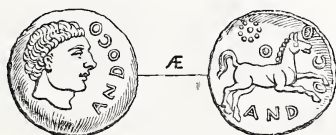
The coins of the Central district are of the most important division, as they include those struck at Verulamium and Camulodunum, cities eminent in Romano-British history; and include a great variety of types of the indisputable coinage of Cunobeline, styled by Suetonius "Britannorum Rex." To this district also belong the TASC. or TASCIA inscriptions which a century ago exercised the learning of Pettingal, Pegge, Stukeley, and others down to our own time, when Mr. Birch used the key of comparison and explained it on the ground of analogy with coins of Augustus^e. How thoroughly Mr. Evans has studied and mastered his difficult subject can only be imperfectly inferred from such a condensed abstract as the following remarks on Cunobeline and his coins:—

"From Suetonius, who probably wrote his History of the Twelve Cæsars about A.D. 120, we learn that Adminius (who by Orosius is called Minocynobellinus), a son of Cinobellinus, having been driven out by his father, fled with a small band of followers and surrendered himself to the Romans. This must have taken place in A.D. 40, at which time, therefore, Cunobeline must have been still alive. That he was evidently the most powerful chieftain in Britain at the time, appears from the exaggerated importance attached by Caligula to the nominal surrender of his territory by one of his sons. Suetonius, indeed, calls him 'Britannorum Rex,' as if he held the sovereign power over all the British tribes; but makes no farther allusion either to him or to his sons, when relating the conquest of Britain under Claudius. Dion Cassius, however, whose History was composed A.D. 200—220, furnishes us with some additional particulars. We learn from him, that when at

^d The Coins of Cunobeline and of the Ancient Britons, p. 85.

^e Mr. Poste, on the contrary, interprets this and many other legends through the Celtic tongue. See the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for Feb. 1862, p. 146 *et seq.*, for a review of his "Celtic Inscriptions on Gaulish and British Coins."

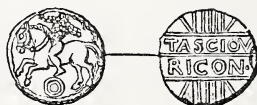
the instigation of one Bericus, who had been driven out of Britain by an insurrection, Claudius sent an expedition under Aulus Plautius against this island, in A.D. 43, Cunobeline was dead. Plautius found the Britains subject to different kings. Of these he conquered, 'first, Cataratacus, and then Togodumnus, sons of Cynobellinus, for he was then dead.' On their flight, he brought to terms of peace a certain part of the Boduni, who were under the rule of the Catuellani. After a severe battle with the Britons, we next hear of the death of Togodumnus; and subsequently, on the arrival of Claudius, of the passage of the Thames by the Romans, and the capture of Camulodunum, the royal city of Cynobellinus. Taking the accounts of Suetonius and Dion Cassius together, we learn he had at least three sons—Adminius, who fled to the Romans; Togodumnus, who was killed, or died, in A.D. 43; and Cataratacus, or Caractacus, whose subsequent history may be learnt from Tacitus. Some other brothers of Caractacus are mentioned by Tacitus, but not by name.—The coins of Cunobeline present a considerable range of types, some few of them being purely British in their character, but the majority of them shewing the influence of Roman art, and many of them bearing devices copied from Roman coins. It would indeed appear that Cunobeline must have been one, and probably the principal one, of the princes alluded to by Strabo, when he says, 'At the present time, some of the princes in Britain having, by their embassies and court, gained the friendship of Cæsar Augustus, have dedicated their offerings in the Capitol, and have brought the whole island into a state little short of intimate union with the Romans.' His adoption of the formula TASCIOVANI. F. in imitation of the DIVI. F. on the coins of Augustus and Tiberius, is one evidence of this Roman influence; but the number of divinities borrowed from the classical mythology which we find upon his coins is even more conclusive: unless we are to suppose that the types were purely arbitrary, and left to the mere fancies of the engravers. Up to the present time no coins of any of the sons of Cunobeline are known, as the attribution which has been made of various types to Caractacus and Togodumnus cannot be sustained."



The coin reading ANDOCO is assigned by Mr. Evans to an unknown prince, probably named Andecomius, and contemporary with Tasciovanus. It was found on the side of the road leading from Ellesborough (near Wendover, Bucks.) to Dunsmore Farm. Only a very few varieties of this coin have as yet been discovered.

To this division belong an unexplained coin reading CVNO, with SOLIDV, which appears to indicate a town the name of which is nowhere else preserved; and, somewhat less obscure, the coins reading SEGO. They have two types: the one bearing the word alone in a label, and a horse and rider on the reverse; the other having TASCIO on the obverse, and SEGO with the horseman on the reverse. Their fabric seems antagonistic to an appropriation to Segonax, one of the kings of the Cantii mentioned by Cæsar, even if he had lived over a very considerable number of years. The workmanship is too far advanced for so early a period when, if

Segonax had struck coins, we should have expected to find them resemble the ruder and uninscribed kinds; and that a prince of the same name but of a later time is not indicated is suggested by the association with Tasciovanus. The name of a place is then to be sought. The Segontium of the Itinerary of Antoninus (Caernarvon) is too far to the west; and here a lapidary inscription appears to be of the highest importance in guiding our enquiries. At Silchester was discovered, many years since, a dedication to Hercules of the Segontiaci. There is reason to believe that Silchester represents Calleva of the Atrebatas; and a question arises, as Mr. Evans observes, whether Henry of Huntingdon in identifying Silchester with *Caer Segent* or *Caer Segont* may not have been in error. If so, Vindomis, placed in Antonine's Itinerary at fifteen miles from Calleva, may have been the chief city of the Segontiaci. In either case the *SEGO* is remarkable, as being the British and not the Roman name. In Gaul we know the capital cities of most of the native tribes, though they became so thoroughly Roman, must have retained among the Gaulish population their original names, and these in the course of time they resumed; thus *Lutetiæ* became Paris as the capital of the *Parisii*: *Agedincum*, the capital of *Senones*, reflects the Gaulish influence in *Sens*, &c. *Canterbury*, the capital of the *Cantii*, extinguished the Roman *Durovernum*: *SEGO*, therefore, does appear to be the *Caer Segont*, or chief city of the Segontiaci, whether it were the Roman Calleva or Vindomis.



The coins inscribed *TASCIO-RICON* are yet not satisfactorily interpreted. They have been assigned to *Uriconium*; but they never appear to have been found in or near *Wroxeter*: on the contrary, they seem to belong to the opposite side of Britain. Mr. Evans considers the upper line to mean *Tasciovanus*; the lower he suggests may indicate a town; but if so, it must be one unrecorded; and if of sufficient importance to strike money, we should expect to find it mentioned in the Itineraries, in history, or in lapidary inscriptions.

The coins of the Eastern district, or of the *Iceni*, unlike those of the Central and South-eastern parts of Britain, shew little or no Roman influence, supply no names of rulers known to history, or names of towns which can with certainty be identified. On gold coins Mr. Evans reads the name of a chief, *Addedomaros*; the silver, which are numerous, read *ECEN*, *ECE*, *SAENIT*, *AESV*, *ANTED*, *CAV* (?), and *DVRO*, from the first of which, considering especially that these coins are chiefly found in Norfolk, Mr. Poste, Mr. Evans, and others concur in assigning the whole,

for they are more or less connected in design and legend, to the Iceni. To the Brigantes are appropriated another class of coins found chiefly in Yorkshire. Like those of the Iceni, they are of marked British character unimproved by foreign art. The most legible and complete type reads on one side VOLISIOS in two lines; and on the other, around a disjointed horse, DVNNOCOVEROS, doubtless the name of a chief or regulus, though unmentioned by any ancient writer.

The admirable and comprehensive arrangement of the copious materials of this handsome volume will render it of great service to the numismatist, and to the student of history also, for it is quite impossible that the study of our ancient national coins can, in future, remain so much neglected as it has been by those who aspire to acquire a thorough knowledge of the early history of our country. The twenty-eight plates, each containing fourteen coins, are accompanied by over 400 pages of text (with woodcuts), in which are combined elaborate and exhaustive explanations (the result of long and careful study), and a clear and attractive style. It is, moreover, written in a spirit of scrupulous conscientiousness; graceful commendations are often bestowed upon fellow-labourers, and tribute is given to learning even when it has led to conclusions at variance with the author's; homage such as a scholar can afford to pay to scholars. The merits of the book should secure it a place in every good library: it must of necessity be upon the shelf of every numismatist.

THE FLENSBORG MUSEUM.

OUR pages have frequently contained notices of the rich and valuable objects collected from the South Danish mosses, and deposited, in the Flensborg Museum^a, under the care of Mr. Engelhardt, by whom many of them were found. These treasures, as we learn from our esteemed correspondent, Professor George Stephens, have lately had a very narrow escape from a confiscation which we hold to be utterly unjustifiable by any rules of war as accepted in the present day by civilized nations, and too much resembling the proceedings of the French revolutionary agents in their dealings with conquered countries. On the occupation of Flensborg by the Prussians, in February last, a formal demand was made on Mr. Engelhardt to deliver up the Museum, that the objects might be sent to Berlin, as a collection of "Old German antiquities!" Happily this most odious abuse of power had been foreseen, and nothing was gained by it. As the Professor writes,—“The Museum had been some months ago removed from Flensborg, and is now in a place where no German can get at it. South Jutland will again be in the hands of its rightful owners, and the Museum will then be restored to its place. For the whole of Scandinavia will be broken up and disappear, ere by any ‘personal union’ intrigue South Jutland is given up to German marauders.”

^a See particularly GENT. MAG., July, 1861, p. 74; and Oct. 1861, p. 417.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ARCHITECTURE, IN LONDON.

WE have recently received a copy of some correspondence between the authorities of the Architectural Museum, South Kensington, and the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council (Science and Art Department) on the subject of a National Museum of Architecture in London, which appears well deserving of public attention.

Our readers are probably aware that in December, 1862, the Council of the Architectural Museum were desired to submit to the Science and Art Department their views as to the formation of a National Museum of Architecture in London. The subject was, accordingly, considered by them, and on the 17th of July, 1863, their Hon. Secretary, Mr. Clarke, forwarded a report, which appears to us a well-considered document, and deserving of better treatment than it received at the hands of the Committee of Council on Education. Mr. Macleod, their Assistant Secretary, wrote as follows, on July 24:—

“My Lords observe that this Report proposes the erection of a National Museum of Architecture, which is stated to be to a great extent a Museum of Sculpture. It appears that this Museum is to be erected at the public expense, under the direction of a body possessed of professional and amateur capacity. The bureaucratic element is to be excluded, which means that Parliament is to grant money to persons who are in no way responsible to Parliament. The locale of the National Museum of Architecture is to be central. It therefore follows from these propositions that this Museum cannot possibly have any connection with the South Kensington Museum, which is situate in the suburbs, supported by public funds, and under official control.

“These considerations seem to their Lordships to render unnecessary any further examination of the plan by this Department.”

This strange version of the recommendations of the Council was answered, on July 30, by Mr. Beresford Hope, as President of the Architectural Museum, denying the competency of their Lordships to affix “arbitrary and unfounded meanings” to the recommendations of the Report, and expressing regret that the field of operations for a National Museum of Architecture should be restricted to the suburb of South Kensington. The correspondence closes with an official announcement, from Mr. Henry Cole, dated Aug. 3, that Mr. Beresford Hope’s letter shall be submitted to the Lords of the Committee of Council as soon as their Lordships assemble after the vacation.

Original Documents.

LISTS OF LOYAL OFFICERS, &c., IN MUNSTER.

THE following lists form an appropriate sequel to the Depositions of Cromwell's Adherents in Ireland, already published in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. They are taken from the Carte MSS. in the Bodleian Library, and seem to have been compiled for the use of the Duke of Ormond.

R. CAULFIELD, F.S.A.

Cork.

A List of such Officers who are now in Mounster and served his Mat^e before 1649, and have not since received any reward under the Usurper but (for the greatest part of them) have been extreme sufferers since your Excellency left Ireland^a.

Collo. Randolph Clayton.—He served his Mat^e constantly in England and Ireland, was taken prisoner neere Lymerick, and hath now a foot company.

Lt.-Coll. Richard Aldworth.—He served his Mat^e constantly, was taken prisoner at —, and delayed long in the Marshalsay at Dublin, and hath no service since that time; he is a person of reasonable good fortune in Mounster.

Major Richard Maguire.—He constantly served his Mat^e from the beginning of the wars, first in Ireland then in England, and never received any employment under the Usurper of what nature soever; since his Mat^{ies} restoration he hath gayned to be a Lieut. of a foot company. He lived in the county of Lymerick, and would (if occasion were) prove very serviceable to his Mat^e in those parts.

Lieut.-Coll. William Meede.—He served his Mat^e in England and Ireland, and is at present Escheator of the county of Cork.

Capt. Phillip Parker.—He served his Mat^e faithfully in Ireland, and received no command under the Usurper; he is at present only a Titulary Captaine of the Train band of Cork, and is well capacitated to serve his Mat^e in those parts.

Capt. Henry Wheatcroft.—He served his Mat^e in the turne of affairs in Munster when your Excellency came to Cork in 1648, and who I am confident will upon all occasions prove faithful to his Mat^{ies} service.

Coll. John Jephson.—He hath at present a foote company under his Majesty.

Coll. Howard S^t Leger, Lt.-Coll. Alexander Piggott, Lt.-Coll. Anthony Hoveden, Major John Grove, Capt. Thomas Causabon, Capt. Richard Smyth, Lt.-Coll. Arthure Freake, Capt. Boyle Mayneherd, Capt. Richard Gething, Lt. Richard Beare, Lt. Thomas Maguire, Capt. Benjamin Pierce, Lt.-Coll. Rich^d Williamson, Major John Persivall, Major James Pierie, Capt. John

^a Carte MSS., vol. lix. p. 35 a, Bibl. Bodl.

Purdon, Lt. William Bradford, Capt. Maurice Downe, Capt. John Steeres, Ma^r John Lowe, at present under Gn. William Pen at the forte of Kingsall, a very honest man ; Capt. Edward Snell, Cornet George Ailmer, Capt. George Burgess, Cornet Paul Tanner, Capt. John Meade, Capt. John Smyth, Lt. John Selby, Ens. Cott. Maguire, Capt. Ulick fz. Morris, Capt. Edward Allen, Capt. Nicholas Bramley, Capt. Richard Travers, Capt. William Arnold, Capt. John Piggett.

Capt. John S^t Leger.—He hath at present a foot company by his Mat^{ie}.

A List of such Officers as betraied and complied in betraying the townes of Munster, and are now in command :—

Captaines Collonel William Warden, Sir Frauncis Foulkes, Sir Nicholas Purdon, Collonel Charles Blunt, Sir S^t John Broadricke, Henry Smythwicke, Richard Dashwood, Robert Manwayring, George Preater.

A List of such Officers in the county of Cork who for their manifest affections to his Mat^{ies} service have suffered imprisonment and other penaltys under the late tirannicall power exercised over them^b :—

John Sentleger, Esq., Lt.-Coll. Hayward S^t Leger, Coll. John Jephson, Lt.-Coll. Ric. Aldworth, Lt.-Coll. Fortescue, Lt.-Coll. Alexand. Pygott, Lt.-Coll. Beverley Usher, Lt.-Coll. Anthony Hoveden, Major Richard Magwyer, Capt. Ben Peer, Capt. Rich^d Gethin.

Principal Actors in the Revolte of Corke^c :—

Coll. Richard Townsend, Coll. William Warden, Coll. Thos. Gifford, Coll. Will. Piggett, Coll. — Ryves, Capt. Jo. Broadrick, Coll. Jo. Hodder.

The 4 Spyes^d sent over by Cromwell to send him Intelligence :—

Capt. Robert Gookin, Coll. Richard Townsend, Lt.-Coll. Will. Piggett, Capt. S^t John Broadrick—28 May, 1664.

^b Carte MSS., vol. lix. p. 361, Bibl. Bodl.

^c Ibid., p. 362.

^d These four spies, though said to have been *sent over* by Cromwell, seem to have been all Irishmen except the last. Sir Vincent Gookin resided in the west of the county of Cork in 1631, and is mentioned in Smith's History of that county, vol. i. p. 279. He married a daughter of Sir Thomas Crooke, Bart., and was probably father of Captain Robert Gookin, who, at his death between 1662 and 1666, was of Courtmacsherry, and who bequeathed to his wife Dorothy his manor of Castlemahoon for life, and in his will mentions his friend Colonel Richard Townsend. This Colonel Townsend, another of the spies, had brothers in the county of Cork, and there was a numerous family of this name there before the rebellion of 1641 ; we therefore infer that he was an Irishman. As to the other spy, Piggett, he was probably of the baronet's family of that name who had long before this been settled in Ireland.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

May 27, 1863. The MASTER OF BALLIOL, President, in the chair.

The business was confined to reading the following report of a sub-committee on the excavations in the crypt of St. Peter-in-the-East, Oxford^a, and a discussion thereon, for a portion of which only we have room.

"It will be remembered that in the last Michaelmas Term a paper was read before the Society, pointing out that the walls which existed at the back of the recesses at the west end of the crypt of St. Peter's Church in this city, were probably of modern construction, and that there was good evidence for supposing that there were passages which might be traced behind those walls if the ground were excavated.

"The evidence was of two kinds.

"First, the construction shewed plainly that as regards the wall in the centre recess it was in part, if not wholly, an insertion, and if so, probably not the original termination of the recess; and as regards the northern and southern recesses, while the latter was not sunk to more than a few inches, the former was open for several feet. This inequality was not likely to have existed originally. But the construction also shewed marks of doors; which, again, seemed to point to the probability of these recesses once having served as passages.

"The other kind of evidence, however, was more to the point. There were some three or four persons now living who remembered—so they stated—having in their youth penetrated a considerable distance beneath St. Peter's Church, through one of the openings at the west end of the crypt.

"Two of these persons kindly attended the meeting, and gave their evidence in a most satisfactory manner, that of one corroborating that of the other.

"The result of the evidence which Mr. Carey brought forward in his lecture, was to satisfy the meeting that something ought to be done to set the matter at rest, in case there should be any remains behind these walls. A sub-committee was appointed, and the necessary funds granted.

"The season of the year not then being favourable to the excavation, it was postponed till the weather should be warmer. The past week was chosen, because the crypt was found to be unusually dry, and therefore far more favourable for such a work than if it were carried

^a GENT. MAG., Sept. 1863, p. 297.

on when, as is often the case, there is some three or four inches' depth of water standing in the crypt.

"The evidence of the Messrs. Hine seemed to point to the central recess as being a portion of the main passage which they had penetrated. It was therefore decided, by those of the Sub-committee who were present, to begin by making a hole through this wall.

"In a short time several stones had been taken out, but near the upper part they were soon stopped by some brickwork, which had the appearance of belonging to a grave. The side walls seemed to be continued only for a short distance further; but whether this was their original termination, or whether they had been broken through in order to lay in the brickwork before mentioned, there was no evidence to shew.

"As no further excavation could be continued in that direction without disturbing the grave, it was thought better to make an opening in one of the side passages. The mason began with the wall bounding the north passage, but on taking out some stones it was found that the whole of the space behind was filled up with earth.

"It was then decided to try the southernmost passage. This likewise was filled up to the top with earth; but as the side walls could be distinguished as existing further, although the vaulted roof, if the passage ever had one, had been destroyed, orders were given to dig out the earth. Some little difficulties arose, in the way of making good the flooring above, and so some delay. Thus the first day's work was ended without anything being satisfactorily discovered.

"The next day, however, the work had not proceeded long in the same direction before the men came to a large stone, and soon to another, above it, and somewhat recessed. As the earth was cleared away, a third became visible, and then a fourth, though not in such good preservation. A portion of a fifth stone was also visible, projecting from the wall on the left hand.

"There was no doubt, therefore, that the end of that passage had been reached, and that it was bounded by a flight of steps leading *straight up into the nave of the church*. The stone walling on each side, too, ceased, and the undisturbed gravel was laid bare.

"So far, nothing could be more satisfactory than the result of the excavation. All doubt was at an end as to the purpose and use of this passage, as well as of its extent, namely, that it afforded an entrance to the crypt from the nave, just as the two winding staircases which originally existed afforded access to the same crypt from the chancel.

"The success which had attended the excavation of the southern passage led the Sub-committee to decide upon continuing the excavation of the north passage. This was accordingly done.

"Instead, however, of the steps being more perfect, there were only some stones reached, of which, by themselves, it might have been difficult to determine the purpose. The fact, however, that the lowest was found to be the same distance to an inch from the entrance as the stone of the lower step in the southern passage, together with the fact of the walling ceasing about this point, and that which is still more important, of the undisturbed gravel being reached, can leave no doubt in any person's mind that there were two similar passages, both leading from the nave down into the crypt beneath the chancel.

"The middle passage was still doubtful, but in order if possible to throw some further light on the matter, an opening was made down from the church and the earth dug out. The digging was attended with difficulty, as the men constantly came upon the brick graves, which are in great abundance only two or three feet below the pavement of the church.

"In case the passage, if it existed, did not proceed in a straight line, the precaution was taken of digging on each side of the opening till the undisturbed gravel was reached. No traces of a wall were found, and the evidence on the whole was enough to shew that no passage-wall could have existed in this direction, because it was not probable, from the position of the vaults, that there would have been any necessity for destroying every vestige of stone-work which might have been found there had the passage been continued so far^b.

"Before giving up their search, as in face of such very strong traditional evidence the Committee were loath to do, they decided upon making an opening outside the church, in consequence of a report that during some work at the west end of the church the men had discovered remains of a passage. Of course if this existed it would have gone far to shew their conclusions as to the passage not having extended along the body of the church to be wrong. A large hole was dug outside the west doorway, but no traces whatever were arrived at. On the contrary, the foundations of the church were found to be perfect, shewing that no passage could have passed that way.

"Every circumstance tended therefore to shew that the central passage did not extend far into the church, and it only remained for them to decide how far it did extend; and to determine this some more of the wall in which they had made the first opening was cut away. What was supposed to have been a grave turned out to be only some brickwork belonging to a place for a stove.

"There was no need, however, for continuing the work long, for it was found not only that the side walls ceased, but that the lower part of the present wall was the original boundary of this middle recess.

"The stones on each side, as the opening was made large enough to examine them, were filled in alternately with the sides of the recess, shewing, in the judgment both of Mr. Buckeridge and of the mason who conducted the work, that the construction was all of a piece, and that the sides and lower part of the end wall were therefore of the same date.

"It resulted, therefore, from this (and from the negative evidence before referred to) that the centre passage never extended further than it does now.

"The Committee, however, have reason to be much satisfied with the excavation. They have not only been able to set at rest the question

^b "At a distance of 30 ft. 8 in. from the first chancel-step the paving was taken up, and a hole made 4 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. 4 in. wide, and dug to the average depth of 5 ft., which disclosed the ends of four graves containing coffins, one of which was evidently of great age. Undisturbed gravel was found at a depth of 3 ft. 4 in. from the nave central passage on its south side, and also at 3 ft. 8 in. on its north side. Further excavations were made under the wood floors of the seats, enlarging the hole to the width of 9 ft., going on the north side as far under the seats as 3 ft. 4 in., but no traces whatever of the passage were found."

as to whether either of the passages leading from the crypt ever proceeded beyond the church, (much less to Wolvercote, as tradition has handed down,) but they have been able clearly to make out the ancient arrangement of the crypt.

“So remarkable is this arrangement that they are able to name no other similar instance in this country either of the twelfth century or of a later period.

“On the other hand,—and this renders the arrangement still more remarkable and interesting,—it does so happen that they are able to point to two examples in the north of England in which a similar principle is adopted in the access to the crypt, but both the examples are acknowledged by all archæologists to be of a date anterior to the twelfth century, probably of the sixth and seventh centuries. In addition to this, it should be added that similar arrangements are by no means rare in churches of the twelfth century in France, and of that century as well as of later times in Italy.

“The following is the conclusion at which the Committee have arrived regarding the original arrangement of the church of St. Peter’s.

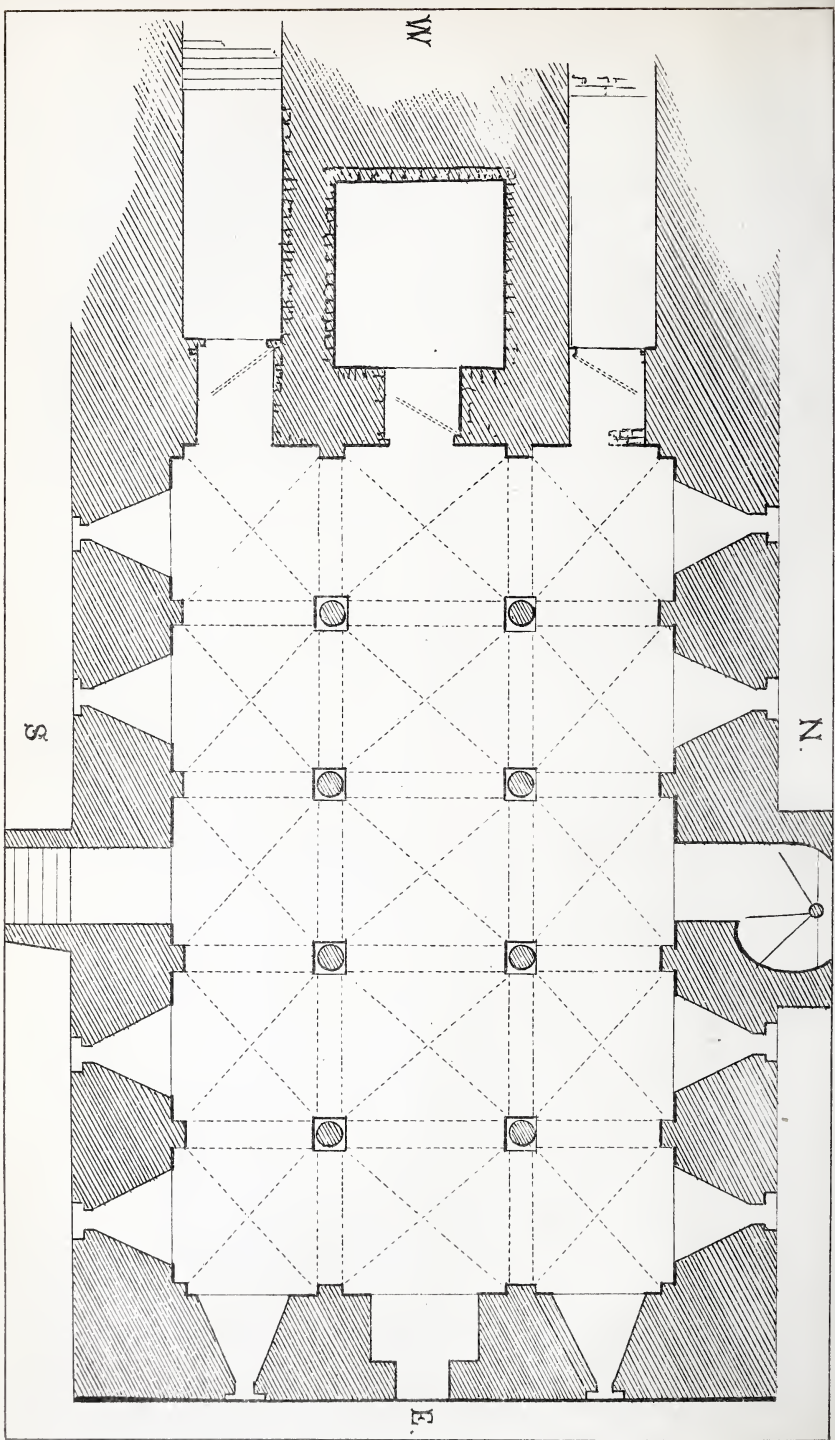
“Without entering into the question whether any earlier work than that of the twelfth century exists, there seems evidence that the walls of the crypt below and the walls of the chancel above are of one and the same date. There is the negative evidence that no line of demarcation can be traced; there is the positive evidence to be derived from the traces of the doorway now visible on the south side of the chancel wall bearing a marked resemblance to the two doorways in the crypt below. There was a doorway on the north side which has been stopped up, but the staircase exists behind it. Thus from the chancel there was access gained to the crypt by two winding staircases. One has been partially destroyed, a large buttress built in its stead, and a straight flight of steps from the churchyard substituted for the spiral staircase leading from the chancel to the crypt.

“The level of the chancel is shewn to be the same now as it was originally, by the bases of the chancel-arch; and there is no reason to suppose that the level of the nave has been changed. The steps also leading from one to the other are probably much in the same place as formerly.

“Besides the means of access to the crypt from the north and south side of the chancel, (probably for the use of the priests,) there were also means of access provided for the people from the nave.

“At about twenty feet from the centre of the chancel-arch, and on each side of the nave, a flight of steps went downwards to a passage. This, by reference to the plan and section which accompanies the report, will be seen to extend for about ten feet beyond the bottom step, where a door was reached. The jambs of the doorway exist more or less perfect in both instances, with the marks of the hinges, bolts, locks, &c. Each door opened outwards, and flat against a portion of projecting wall, leaving a space for access to the crypt of about 2 ft. 10 in. in width.

“Whether one side was intended for descending worshippers, and the other for them to ascend by when their devotions were ended, is of course only a matter for conjecture; but it is clear that in the same wall through which these passages open, there is a large recess, which from its size and general appearance leaves little doubt that it was in-



PLAN OF ST. PETER'S CRYPT, OXFORD,

Showing Windows and Pillars at West Wall End.

Scale 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet

W.

NAVE.

Chancel
Arch

CHOIR.

CENTRAL
RECESS.

CHURCH

E.

SECTION THROUGH ST. PETER'S CHURCH, OXFORD,

Restoration of the Church at West End

tended for the reception of some shrine. That this recess is provided with a door similar to the passages (though flush with the wall) is not remarkable, because the shrine would probably be costly, and therefore, when not exposed, would be probably kept under lock and key.

"Although not immediately belonging to the discoveries lately made, the Committee may perhaps call attention to certain small holes in several of the pillars of the crypt, evidently made for the insertion of bars to shut off one portion of the crypt from another. As there was an altar at the east end of the crypt, it is more than probable that the crypt was divided into compartments either by curtains or screen-work of some kind.

"The crypt of Hexham, with which that of St. Peter's has already been compared, has compartments of this kind, but they are of stone. There also recesses occur, probably for lamps. In St. Peter's the small windows probably afforded all the light that was required, beyond perhaps some few candles burning before the shrine.

"It therefore only remains to say that the crypt of St. Peter's Church has been built on an ancient model which has been no longer adhered to in England, and only for a short period longer in France.

"That the curious legends should have existed is not remarkable, as similar traditions are found respecting underground passages in all parts of the country; nor is there any difficulty in understanding the mistake of those gentlemen who in their youth naturally exaggerated the extent of a dark passage."

The report was signed by the Rev. E. Capel Cure, Vicar of St. Peter's, and five others.

MR. E. A. FREEMAN mentioned a similar instance of error in description of a crypt at Zurich, which he had met with recently. Here without doubt the crypt extended beneath the choir only; but a person informed him that he was sure that he must have penetrated beneath the nave as well. Mr. Freeman also thought that the part of the Report which seemed to imply that the plan of the crypt was earlier than the stone-work which now remained, was deserving of careful attention. If the pillars and arches now existing, which were undoubtedly of the twelfth century, were built on the spot of a former crypt, it would only be in accordance with very old tradition which had been handed down to us about the antiquity of this crypt. The speaker then diverged somewhat from the subject under consideration, and described the arrangement of several churches in Switzerland, and more especially that of the Friars' churches, the plans of which he pointed out were peculiar and might always be recognised. In the course of his observations he referred to the architecture in Switzerland, both ecclesiastical and domestic, considering it well worthy of more attention than had hitherto been paid to it.

MR. J. H. PARKER agreed as to the great interest which belonged to the study of architecture in Switzerland. He thought that some of the eleventh and twelfth century architecture in that country bore a striking resemblance to that of the same date in England. He would not, however, follow Mr. Freeman in his digression from the subject before them that evening, but say a few words about the probable use of the crypt of St. Peter's, the complete plan of which had just been so satisfactorily made out. He had little doubt that the central recess under the steps of the chancel was built to receive, and did receive, some shrine or reliquary, and served as a place of security,

the marks of the lock being still visible. On certain occasions it was customary for the people to pay honour to this relic, and the shrine was brought out on those particular days into the centre of the crypt, to be exhibited to the worshippers, who passed down one aisle, across at the east end in front of the altar, where they made their offerings, and returned by the other aisle of the crypt. What were the precise relics in question, of course without some documentary evidence it was impossible to determine, but if the ornament of the chancel vault might be considered as suggestive, and the fact that the church was dedicated to St. Peter be taken into consideration, he should say that a portion of St. Peter's chain was the object kept in this recess, enclosed of course in some costly shrine, which was probably of silver-gilt and worked with jewels, as was then the custom. He had no doubt that the suggestion thrown out in the Report as to the two staircases, one being used for descending and the other for ascending worshippers, was a right one; because on certain days probably the crypt was thronged.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

March 4. The MARQUESS CAMDEN, K.G., President, in the chair.

The very gratifying intimation had been received since the previous meeting that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had been graciously pleased to signify his assent to become the patron of the Institute in the place of his lamented father. The announcement of this encouraging mark of royal favour and consideration, conveyed by General Knollys through Lord Talbot de Malahide, was received with the most lively and grateful satisfaction.

It was then announced by Mr. Burt that the engineer of the Great Eastern Railway (Mr. Sinclair) had courteously invited a deputation of members of the council of the Institute to accompany him to Bartlow, and to confer with him in order more advantageously to determine the extent of deviation which it would be desirable to make in the projected line of railway that threatened injury to the Bartlow tumuli, so as to preserve those interesting monuments of antiquity, as far as might be practicable within the limits laid down by the Act of Parliament passed in the previous year. It was hoped to secure some effectual conservative precautions by this friendly conference with the representative of the company.

Mr. Charles Winston offered some observations on two drawings of painted glass in Nettlested Church, Kent. One subject was from a window in the chancel, the other from the nave. The first represented the emblem of St. John the Evangelist, under the somewhat unusual type of an angel's body with a hawk's or eagle's head. Figures of the Evangelists, with the heads of the animals by which they are usually symbolised, occasionally occur, as in the frescoes by Barnaba da Modena, figured by D'Agincourt, pl. 133. The second drawing exhibited a group highly interesting, in respect of costume, and which Mr. Winston believed was intended for the triumphal reception of St. Thomas of Canterbury by the prior and monks of Christ Church, Canterbury, upon his return from exile, and which shortly preceded his martyrdom. Mr. Winston supposed the date of the first to be the end, and that of the second the beginning, of the reign of Henry VI. He stated that a memoir which he had prepared on the painted glass in

Nettled Church, for the Kent Archæological Society, would shortly appear in the fifth volume of their Transactions, accompanied by an engraving of the group in question.

Mr. Albert Way communicated a few notes on discoveries of circular incised markings on rocks in Argyleshire and in Ireland. The discovery of these peculiar rock symbols were first announced by a sagacious archæologist in the northern counties, the Rev. W. Greenwell, of Durham, at the annual meeting of the Institute at Newcastle in 1852, and since that time many enquirers, mainly stimulated by the Duke of Northumberland, have been engaged in investigating the origin and meaning of these strange glyphics of a remote period and unknown race. Their curiosity had also been excited by a short notice and representation given by Mr. Greenwell in Dr. Johnston's work on the Northern Borders, published in 1853. The existence of such mysterious markings both in North Britain and in Ireland gives a fresh interest to the question. By the courtesy of Mr. Richardson Smith and of Mr. H. D. Graham, Mr. Albert Way was enabled to lay before the meeting diagrams of numerous markings on rocks in Argyleshire; and by the kindness of the Rev. James Graves, a map executed by Mr. Graham was exhibited, which shewed the general character and grouping of those which occur in Scotland near Loch Gilthead. It appeared that, with slight exceptions, the Scottish figures are similar to those that have been found in Northumberland. Mr. Du Noyer and the Very Rev. Dean Graves, of Dublin, are making investigations in the south of Ireland, where markings have been discovered of similar mysterious character.

The Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P., then read a memoir "On Remains of Ancient Circular Habitations, called *Cuttier Gwyddelod*, existing in many parts of Anglesey, near Beaumaris, and elsewhere, but particularly near Holyhead." These habitations, circular mounds of turf, in which foundations of rude masonry are concealed, and enclosing a space of 15 or 20 ft. in diameter, frequently with two large upright stones that formed the entrance still standing, are known by the Welsh, and marked in the Ordnance Map, as *Cuttier Gwyddelod*, or Irishmen's Huts, which are also mentioned by Rowlands in his History of Mona. There seems, however, no sufficient ground for this appellation, if the term 'Irish' be meant to apply to the inhabitants of Ireland. Mr. Stanley gave a detailed account of the opening of some of the hut-circles in one of these ancient villages situated upon his estates on Holyhead mountain, and consisting of more than a hundred dwellings, which he examined in the year 1862 in company with Mr. Albert Way. The village, which stands on a terrace, extends from north-east to south-west about six hundred yards; the sites of the circular huts, as shewn in a careful survey which he placed before the meeting, being close together without regularity, except that the doorway almost always faces the south-east, the side least exposed to the violence of the winds. Mr. Stanley was inclined to give a very early date to these habitations, and agreed with those who supposed them to have been dwelling-places of the aborigines, and not of invaders from Ireland, as the name implies. He believed that they dated back long previous to the Roman invasion of Britain, and that their constructors were unacquainted with the use of bronze or iron. In one of the hut-circles excavated by Mr. Stanley a curious grinding-stone and rude quern for pounding grain had been

found. Traces also of a cooking-place were noticed, with numerous shells of whelks, limpets, &c., doubtless brought for food, and near these lay a heap of large pebbles from the beach, which had evidently been exposed to great heat, and may have been used, as supposed, in rude culinary processes, as they were among the Polynesian islanders, either for baking or for boiling by aid of heated stones at a period when no vessels which would stand fire were known to such a primitive race. In one of the chambers Mr. Stanley found a stone bead, probably the spindle-whorl used with the distaff by the females of the *Gwyddelod*, or wood-rangers, occupiers of the sylvan districts of Mona.

Mr. O. Morgan, M.P., stated that circular mounds of similar nature to those described by Mr. Stanley were to be found in Monmouthshire. They were certainly not Irish, and he believed them to be vestiges of the earliest inhabitants of this island. He was glad to find the subject taken up by Mr. Stanley, and his investigations would throw light upon what, at present, is but very imperfectly understood. Such primitive dwellings have been noticed in several parts of England, in Cornwall, Shropshire, and in the hill-fortresses of Northumberland. A remarkable entrenchment near Weston-super-Mare, in Somerset, encloses a large number of circular sites of dwellings, which have been explored by the Rev. H. Warre, and described in the Transactions of the Somerset Archæological Society.

General Lefroy, R.A., gave a description of a collection of remarkable relics of a remote period, which he had brought for exhibition, and which had been obtained from the *Pfahlbauten*, or lake habitations in Switzerland, constructed upon piles in all the lakes having shallow margins. They consisted of weapons and implements in stag's-horn, flint, and various kinds of stone, and it was noticed that one of the querns exhibited by General Lefroy was almost identical in shape and fashion with that discovered by Mr. Stanley in excavating among the ancient hut-circles at Holyhead. General Lefroy brought also for inspection specimens of rude linen tissues, fishing-nets, &c., obtained from one of the Swiss lake-villages at Robenhausen, in the canton of Zurich; also wheat and other grain, dried fruits, flax, &c., which are in remarkable preservation, having been charred, doubtless during the destruction of those aboriginal habitations by fire.

Mr. Charles Reed, F.S.A., made some remarks on recent fabrications in lead of spurious antiquities, usually alleged to have been found near the Thames or in the city of London, and exhibited a chalk mould together with the object that had been cast therein, and which is one of those that find ready sale when offered by navvies as having been just discovered at a considerable depth below the surface. The most recent types are large grotesque medallions or badges, in several instances bearing a date in the eleventh century. Mr. Franks remarked that forgeries in other materials, also, were now very common, and instanced some in bronze which had lately come under his notice. The extensive progress of public works and railway operations in London has lately given a fresh impulse to the fabrication of fictitious ornaments and grotesque objects possessing a certain indefinite resemblance to mediæval relics. Several examples of the deceptive castings in lead have been recently brought before the Institute; these malpractices have now been carried on for several years, and it is requisite to put the unwary collector on his guard.

Mr. Hain Friswell exhibited and offered some observations on a painting known as the "Ashborne portrait" of Shakespeare, now belonging to the Rev. Clement Kingston, of Sutton, Cambridgeshire.

Mr. J. Jope Rogers, M.P., exhibited some Saxon silver ornaments, found in 1774, near St. Austell, in Cornwall, together with gold objects, a chalice-shaped cup, and Saxon coins, some of the date of Burgred, last king of Mercia, A.D. 874. The ornaments were described by Mr. Rashleigh, and engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. ix. pl. 8. Mr. Rogers promised to give at the ensuing meeting some further particulars regarding this curious collection of Saxon relics.

The Very Rev. Canon Rock, D.D., exhibited a so-called painting by Albert Dürer, which had been bought for a large sum, but upon close examination it proved to be a print coloured. Dr. Rock was desirous to caution collectors of art against the forgeries now practised to a great extent in certain continental cities.

Some stone shot were exhibited by Mr. Hewitt; and three iron daggers of the sixteenth century, dredged out of the Thames at Lambeth, were brought by Mr. Bernhard Smith.

Mr. A. Majendie exhibited some curious Indian seals or stamps in brass, bearing devices with characters, probably in some Oriental language.

Among other ancient relics brought for examination were a number of flint flakes or chippings found by the Ven. Archdeacon of Bangor, in a turbary at Heneglwys, Anglesey, and presented by him to the Hon. W. O. Stanley, by whom they were exhibited. A very large deposit had been found; the chippings are of chalk-flints, and it is remarkable that no silex occurs in the strata of the Island.

Mr. Franks brought an oval cake of metal in which a considerable quantity of tin is supposed to be combined; it was found in the Thames near Battersea, and is doubtless a relic of the ancient mineral wealth of Britain exported in Roman times. It bears two stamps, one being the Christian monogram—XP, with the Alpha and Omega; the other is the name SVAGRIVS, probably that of some imperial officer of the mines in this country, and previously found on a similar cake of metal now in the British Museum.

Mr. Edmund Waterton brought two leaves of an ivory devotional folding-tablet, lately obtained by him in Yorkshire; they are of fourteenth-century art and represent scenes in the life of our Lord.

Announcement was made that, in consequence of the numerous attendance at the monthly proceedings, the ensuing meeting (April 1) would be held in the Rooms of the Arundel Society, 24, Old Bond-street, adjacent to those of the Institute. By friendly arrangement with that Society the meetings would in future there take place whenever the attraction of the periodical assemblies rendered it desirable.

The subjects provided for the April meeting are—"Notices of some interesting Sun-dials occurring among early Ecclesiastical Remains in Ireland," by Mr. G. V. Du Noyer; "Observations on Tilting-armour used in Germany in the time of the Emperor Maximilian," by the Hon. Robert Curzon; "Note on the curious Rock near Aber, Caernarvonshire, called the 'Stone of the Arrows,' being grooved apparently in sharpening Weapons," by the Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P.; also "Remarks on Monumental Effigies of the Brooke Family, in Kent," by Mr. E. Richardson.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Feb. 24. N. GOULD, Esq., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

Donald Nicoll, Esq., of Oaklands, West-hill, Kilburn; the Rev. Frank Hudson, Kilburn; and Dr. W. Collins, of Albert-square, Regent's-park, were elected Associates.

Thanks were voted for presents to the Library from the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, the Royal Dublin Society, Mr. Evans, Mr. Levien, &c.

Mr. Burnell exhibited fifteen brass pins, varying in their lengths, stated to have been found arranged on the paper as shewn in a cellar on the northern banks of the Thames, in excavating for the South-Eastern Railway bridge. They have solid globose heads. Mr. Cuming also exhibited two exhumed from the Thames some years since, the heads of which are spiral-wise, and quantities have been at various times obtained along the banks of the river, some measuring upwards of a foot in length. They were used in securing the wide-spreading head-dresses of the middle ages. An interesting discussion ensued in relation to pin-money and the statutes referring to these articles. Although Stow assigns their first manufacture in England to the year 1543, the mention of them occurs as early as 1483 in our statutes. Parliament made several enactments respecting them and the pin-makers. On London Bridge, according to Pennant, most of the houses were tenanted by pin-makers, and ladies were wont to drive thither from St. James's to make cheap purchases, hence probably the quantity of early pins obtained from the Thames at this locality.

Mr. Irvine made some remarks upon, and exhibited drawings of, a very singular font at Melbury Bubb, Dorset, presenting sculptured figures of various animals. In the discussion that ensued an opinion seemed to be generally entertained of its originally having been a portion of a Roman column of debased character, and the site on which it was found was formerly occupied by the Romans.

Mr. Clarence Hopper read the copy of an inventory taken of the goods of a chapman at York in 1626. Many of the articles were curious, and observations were made shewing the comparative costliness of clothing of that day when regarded with the present rate of wages and price of corn.

Mr. Cuming read a notice of a seal of the Grammar School at Crewekerne, hitherto undescribed and not in use. The Latin legend is defective, and the seal appears to present the elevation of some structure no longer existing, or it may be an arbitrary design, or the quaint idea of some fanciful engraver.

Mr. George Wentworth, of Woolley Park, sent a paper on Heath Old Hall, near Wakefield, accompanied by a fine photograph of the building, the history of which he traced from authentic documents in the possession of Col. Smyth, M.P. It was erected by John Kaye, a son of the heiress of Dodsworth, from whom it was purchased by Dame Mary Bolles, who was created a *baronetess* in her own right. In the civil wars it is known as the place where, the night before the taking of Wakefield by Sir Thomas Fairfax, May 21, 1643, General Goring and other officers had been spending "a very jolly evening," playing bowls, &c., and getting so intoxicated as to be incapable of attending to the defence of the town

upon the approach of the enemy. Mr. Wentworth detailed some curious traditions connected with this building and Lady Bolles, who died in 1662. The paper will be printed.

Mr. Cecil Brent produced a curious and extensive assemblage of articles obtained from the site of the Old Steel-yard, consisting of bone pins, styli, spatulæ, and other Roman antiquities in bronze, together with some curious iron keys. The bronze objects were of a brilliant golden hue, derived from the damp soil in which they had been buried for probably not less than eighteen centuries.

Several letters were read relating to the Congress at Ipswich to be held in August next, under the patronage of the Lord Lieutenant of Suffolk and the Bishop of the diocese. Among the Vice-presidents on this occasion are the Marquis of Bristol, the Earl Jermyn, Lord Alfred Hervey, M.P., the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, Lord Rendlesham, Admiral Sir G. N. Broke Middleton, Bart., the High Sheriff of Suffolk, C. Austin, Esq., High Steward of the Borough, H. E. Adair, Esq., M.P., J. C. Cobbold, Esq., M.P., Windsor Parker, Esq., M.P., J. T. Miller, Esq., M.P., J. S. Western, Esq., M.P., J. A. Hardcastle, Esq., M.P., the Mayors of Ipswich, Bury St. Edmunds, Beccles, and Colchester, &c., &c. George Tomline, Esq., M.P., presides on the occasion. Mr. Phipson and Mr. Haddock hon. Local Secretaries.

March 9. JAMES COPLAND, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., V.-P., in the chair.

After the receipt of various presents to the Library from the Royal Society, the Archæological Institute, the Kilkenny Archæological Society, &c., Mr. W. Powell exhibited a pint vessel of the shape of the old Bellarmine, but without ornament, and of the sixteenth century, found at Deptford. Mr. Cuming has a galonier of the same contour. These vessels were frequently called Dutchmen, their place of manufacture being the Low Countries.

Mr. John Taylor exhibited a Danish brooch of the tenth century, found in Quart Pot-lane, Northampton. It is of a circular form, and of brass.

Mr. Cecil Brent exhibited a circular brooch of lead, having the peculiar character of decoration on both sides in low relief, but of different designs.

Mr. Irvine and M. Syer Cuming exhibited claw hammers of iron of the Elizabethan period, annulated in a very ornamental manner, and inscribed with names. They are presumed to have been in the service of the tapestry hangers, or upholders, who from the time of Henry VII. formed part of the royal household. The duty was performed by six yeomen of the guard, who were denominated yeomen hangers.

Mr. Irvine also exhibited a pocket solarium or ring dial of brass, found at Chilfrome, Dorset. These instruments were called "journey rings," and King Charles I. had a large one of silver. They were continued in use down to the middle of the reign of George III., and the latest manufacturers were Messrs. Procter, of Milk-street, Sheffield.

Mr. Blashill exhibited a pair of brass pendants, composed of links and drops, like to the ear-rings and trinkets of the Egyptian ladies. They are of very elegant form, and were found in the Thames.

Mr. Gunston exhibited three curious badges found in London. The earliest is of the thirteenth century, and was found in Moorfields. It is of copper, and heater-shaped, charged with three lions passant. It

is supposed to have been attached to a bugle, possibly of the royal huntsman. The second specimen was obtained from the Thames, and was of latten, bearing the arms of France and England. It belongs to the fifteenth century. The third example is a medallion badge of copper, thinly plated with gold, found in Shoreditch. It represents a gentleman drawing an arrow at a stag, and is of the reign of George II. It probably belonged to some member of a toxophilite society.

Mr. Cuming read a very interesting paper "On Archers' Badges," illustrated by reference to old English writers on archery, and by specimens derived from his own collection of arrows, targets, bugles, ornamented buttons, &c. The paper will be printed.

The evening concluded by the reading of a paper by Mr. Planché, of considerable interest. It related to an effigy seen by the Association at the late Congress upon occasion of their visit to Ripon Cathedral. It is that of a knight in complete steel armour, exhibiting the military equipment of the early part of the fifteenth century. The sacred monogram, I.H.S., is sculptured on the front of the bascinet, like to that of Lord Bardsley and others. The head of the knight reposes on a tilting helmet, surmounted by a crest which has unfortunately suffered injury. Mr. Planché availing himself of the MS. collections of Brooke, Somerset Herald, has traced the family of Markenfield, and seems disposed to regard the figure as that of Sir John son of Sir Thomas de Markenfield, who flourished in the reign of Henry V., to which period the details of the costume in which the effigy is represented decidedly point. It has a collar of a unique character, giving the representation of a stag, identical with the seal of the Baileys of Derby. The stag was, however, a badge of Henry Earl of Lancaster, Hereford, and Derby, afterwards Henry IV., into many particulars regarding which Mr. Planché entered at length, and they will appear in the paper, which is to be printed *in extenso*.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Feb. 15. Mr. OWEN JONES, V.-P., in the chair.

The Hon. Sec., Mr. C. F. Hayward, announced the result of the Voluntary Architectural Examination for 1864. In the class of Proficiency seven candidates had passed the examination.

He then read a memoir of the late Mr. Joseph Gwilt, by his son, Mr. Sebastian Gwilt, and afterwards a paper "On Architectural Competitions," by Mr. Seddon, which elicited a short but animated discussion. Mr. Seddon ridiculed the present style of church architecture in this country, remarking that one church in the provinces had been denominated the "holy Zebra," in consequence of its parti-coloured aspect. Mr. Owen Jones spoke of the confused styles of architecture in the present day, and hoped that the anomalies now existing would conduce to an improved and more uniform style. It was a question whether they ought not to take civilization with its wants, and let architecture be the expression of it; they wanted unity of idea and simplicity of purpose. Mr. C. Fowler protested against Mr. Seddon's wholesale condemnation of the works of continental architects, which were in some respects good in themselves, and very suggestive in study. In their private buildings the entrance halls and

passages were designed with great originality, and generally with a great deal of variety. The Parisians were much before the English in their designs and in the placing of their public monuments. Professor Kerr made some remarks on the great amount of ornamentation at All Saints' Church, Margaret-street. Mr. Ferrey advocated going back to the study of ancient models. In a recent visit through Normandy he was struck with the absence of mediæval architecture in the new buildings for secular purposes; they were carried out in the Renaissance style. Mr. O. Jones thought the reason why the French had not so much practised Gothic architecture resulted from their academic system. There was a school of architecture in France easily recognised, the French translation of Italian, having a great deal of unity. Mr. Edward Hall said it was a fact that five or six Gothic churches had just been completed, or were near completion, in Paris. The Gothic style prevailing in France was inferior to that of England in its logical or exact structural features. The more recently erected churches in Paris were in the Italian or Romanesque style. There was a revival of the Louis Quinze style, but the most prominent architecture was the Græco-Italian. He thought the whole of the architecture of Paris deserved more study than English architects generally gave to it.

Feb. 29. Mr. THOS. L. DONALDSON, President, in the chair.

A magnificent donation of rare and valuable works from the library of the late Mr. J. B. Bunning, Fellow, was announced, having been presented by Mrs. Bunning as a memorial of the great interest which her late husband always evinced in the welfare of the Institute. The books thus presented were stated to be of the intrinsic value of upwards of £100. A special recognition of this valuable present was directed to be forwarded to Mrs. Bunning, under the seal of the Institute.

Mr. G. Aitchison, Fellow, read a paper "On Iron as a Building Material," in which the whole question of the adaptability of iron to architectural purposes was treated in a highly interesting and practical manner. Mr. Aitchison advocated the use of iron for many portions of modern structures, for which the more costly materials of brick or stone were now generally employed, particularly in confined localities in London, and other large cities, where space was valuable and light was a desideratum. The practical difficulties in obtaining satisfactory results in the ornamentation of iron (both cast and wrought) for architectural purposes were pointed out, and the attention of the profession was directed to the consideration of means whereby those difficulties could be lessened or entirely overcome, with a view to the more extended introduction of that material in buildings. The paper was illustrated by a large number of beautifully executed drawings and diagrams, which elicited the commendations of the meeting for their valuable practical character. The discussion on the subject, it was announced, would take place on a future evening.

March 14. Mr. THOMAS L. DONALDSON, President, in the chair.

A letter was read from Sir C. B. Phipps conveying Her Majesty's approval of the award of the Royal Gold Medal to Monsieur Viollet-le-Duc, of Paris, Honorary and Corresponding Member.

The President announced that the subscriptions collected by a com-

mittee of friends of the late Mr. Pugin, amounting to nearly £1,000, for a testimonial to perpetuate the memory of that gentleman, had been transferred in trust to the Council of this Institute, and had been invested in 5 per cent. perpetual preference stock of the London and North-Western Railway Company, and the thanks of the Institute were accorded to Mr. Joseph Clarke and the other members of the Committee for the way in which they had carried out the duties undertaken by them.

Mr. Frederick Marrable brought before the meeting the extraordinary conditions under which the directors of the East London Bank Company had invited designs for bank premises to be erected in Cornhill. A premium of £100 was offered for the best design, to be determined by the board of directors themselves; the designs and plans sent in to be considered the property of the directors, to be used by them as they thought proper, the board not binding themselves to adopt the plans to which the premium was awarded, or to employ the architect whose designs were selected; but in the event of his being employed to carry out the building the premium was not to be paid to him. Mr. Marrable remarked that this was a cheap way of getting designs, but he trusted for the honour of the profession that no member of this Institute would respond to such an invitation. He hoped for the sake of the directors they had taken this step in ignorance.

A short memoir of the late Leo von Klenz, by Mr. C. C. Nelson, Hon. Sec. For. Corr., was then read by Mr. J. P. Seddon, Hon. Sec.

After which a paper was read by Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope, F.S.A., Honorary Fellow, on the "Sky Line in Modern Domestic Buildings," for which the thanks of the members was voted.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 18. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

Stanley C. Bagg, Esq., and A. Crump, Esq., were elected members.

Mr. Evans exhibited casts of a gold coin of Cunobeline, type, Evans's "British Coins," pl. ix. 5, but with a pellet below the horse, found at Glemsford, near Melford, Suffolk, and in the possession of Richard Almack, Esq., of the latter place; also of a gold coin of Cunobeline, found near Faversham, similar to that found near Baldock, and described in Evans's "British Coins," p. 302. It is in the possession of Mr. Gibb, of Faversham.

Mr. Freudenthal exhibited a cent piece struck by Rajah Sir James Brooke, for the use of Sarawak. On the obverse is the Rajah's head in profile to the left, beardless, but with whiskers; around is the inscription, J. BROOKE, RAJAH. Reverse, ONE CENT, in the centre of an olive-wreath; above, SARAWAK; below, 1863. The edge is plain.

Mr. Madden read a paper, communicated by the Rev. Churchill Babington, B.D., "On an Inedited Tetradrachm of Alexander III., struck at Rhodes, with some observations on the import of the Rhodian Symbol, and other matters connected with Rhodes." The coin in question belongs to Class VI. of Müller in his *Numismatique d'Alexandre le Grand*. It is of the usual type, with the legend ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, with the letters PO beneath the throne of the Jupiter, and in the field the Rhodian symbol and the monogram of the name ΑΙΝΗΤΩΡ. The weight is 264 grains, and was probably rather more originally, the

coins of Alexander struck at Rhodes appearing to be generally of full weight. The principal interest attaching to the coin lies in the fact that the monogram upon it admits of a sure interpretation, as on another coin the magistrate's name, ΑΙΝΗΤΩΡ, is written at full length. In the same manner the magistrate's name, ΣΤΑΣΙΩΝ, is expressed both in full and in monogram on Rhodian coins. The Rhodian symbol, a sort of flower, has been regarded by some numismatists as the flower of the pomegranate (*balaustium*), and by others as the rose. Spanheim endeavoured to prove it to be the former, which was used by the Rhodians in dyeing wool. Eckhel left it to botanists to determine whether it was not after all a rose, in some instances at least; though in others it was not unlike a tulip, in which case he thought it might be the *balaustium*, so that probably both flowers were represented on the coins. The late Professor Henslow had, however, in conversation with Mr. Babington called his attention to the toothed *calyx* of the flower, which at once proves to a botanist that a rose is intended. The paper concluded with a notice of a gold stater of Philip II., struck at Rhodes, and bearing the magistrate's name, ΜΝΑΣΙΜΑΧΟΣ, which affords probably the earliest instance of a regal coin with the name of a magistrate also upon it.

Mr. Evans read a farther communication from Signor F. Calori Cesis on the subject of a coin of Offa, King of Mercia, with the legend s. PETRVS on the reverse, which had been described to the Society in May last.

CHESTER ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHÆOLOGICAL, AND HISTORIC SOCIETY.

At the meetings of this Society on Jan. 18 and Feb. 8, papers were read by Mr. Robert Morris, "On Baptismal Observances," and by the Rev. Canon Blomfield, "On the Black Death of the Fourteenth Century." Both subjects were well treated, but they do not demand any lengthened report. Canon Blomfield touched lightly on the ravages of the pestilence in other countries, as described by Boccaccio and others, but went into considerable detail as regarded England. He maintained that the independence of the working classes dated from it, the millions of people who then perished rendering necessary a relaxation of the laws which up to that time bound the labourer, serf-like, to the soil, but he was now set at liberty to go wherever he could get the best wages for his labour. Making a practical application of this fact, he said they had in it no bad argument against the theory of the subdivision of land among a multitude of small owners, a system of peasant proprietorship, which seemed to the minds of some persons the best, if not the only remedy for the hardships and depressed state of the labouring classes. The dissolution of the ancient bonds of feudal serfdom tended on the Continent generally, as it was now doing in Russia, to the system of small ownerships, peasants having patches of land granted to them out of the extensive commons and wastes, which were, if not created, yet greatly increased by the depopulation of the country by the great pestilence. On those few acres they lived by personal labour in cultivation, deriving an independent, but very scanty and miserable subsistence, not so good as that of their former service under the old lords of the soil—not so good even as that of the labourer who had no land,

but depended upon wages for work done. This still remained a true account of the condition of a great part of France and Germany, where certainly the physical condition of the poorest classes is in no respect better, if it is not worse, than that of our own poor. The people, it was true, were not crowded together in vast masses in certain manufacturing districts, but neither were there any great centres of manufacturing and commercial enterprise, sources of the wealth and prosperity of the whole country, like our Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, and Glasgow. These have been created entirely by the independence of the labouring classes, by their not being small proprietors or attached to the soil, but at liberty to seek a good market for their labour wherever they could find it. If the masses of British peasantry had ever come (or should ever come) into a condition of peasant proprietorship by innumerable small investments in land, their moveability from place to place would be put an end to, and the drawing them together in vast nests of population for the use and benefit of the manufacturer would become impossible; and that perhaps was not a result which those who gave them the advice would think altogether desirable or wish to see.

Feb. 23. Dr. BRUSHFIELD in the chair.

The Rev. Edward R. Johnson, Minor Canon of the Cathedral, delivered a lecture "On the Roman Wall between the Tyne and Solway," which was illustrated by a general plan of the barrier in its entire length, sections, sketches, &c. Mr. Johnson expressed himself greatly indebted to the works of Dr. Collingwood Bruce, of Newcastle, and to the Duke of Northumberland, who had caused a survey to be made of the whole barrier, but spoke also from much personal observation:—

"This barrier," he remarked, "was something very much more than a wall, being rather an elaborate and stupendous system of defensive works, comprising a series of fortified stations about five miles apart, and as many acres in area, connected by a line of wall averaging 8 ft. in thickness, and a fosse of from 35 to 40 ft. wide, both facing towards the north, connected also by a military road of the usual Roman construction running through them, and yet again connected (or in some parts not connected, but protected) towards the south by a triple rampart of earth and a ditch. Moreover, in addition to the wall and stations, at the distance of every Roman mile along the whole course, from the Tyne at Walls-end to Bowness on the Solway—seventy miles—there was a castle or fort some 60 ft. square, and between each castle four turrets or watch towers. The nature of the country over which this complicated barrier stretches is hilly in the central district, especially for some ten or fifteen miles, where an abrupt basaltic ridge crops up, presenting a precipice to the north, and a more gradual slope to the south; while east and west the barrier descends to the lower slopes which bound the rich valleys of the Tyne and tributaries of the river Eden, care being taken always to keep the rivers on its southern side. The wall with its fosse, stations, and mile castles adhered to the highest ground, ascending to the edge of the basaltic ridge, dipping down into the gaps, and turning aside for nothing; the triple rampart towards the south, with its ditch, accompanied the wall along the more moderate heights, but in the central district fell off towards the south, and pursued the lower ground. The traces of the barrier towards the east and west extremities are very slight, but in the central district, for some ten or fifteen miles, considerable remains still exist, shewing some four or five courses of the wall, and the stations and mile castles surprisingly perfect, in fact, the whole system of the works may be clearly followed out. Their better preservation in this district was ascribed to the fact, that that wild and less thickly populated district having been the stronghold of the moss-troopers, the works had been left undisturbed; even antiquaries dared not to enter the district, Camden telling us it was impossible, on account of 'the rank robbers

thereabouts.' So little was this locality traversed that, in 1745, General Wade could not convey his artillery across from Newcastle to Carlisle.

"Great difference of opinion exists as to the origin of this barrier, some authorities thinking that it was all one grand design—Hadrian being the author—others that it was the work of successive generals, and still others thinking that it was in some of its parts quite a late work, constructed by Britons, aided by the Romans just before they took final leave of the country. The wall itself is composed of a double facing of rough but regular courses of masonry, filled in between with concrete—the concrete poured in apparently in a liquid state—the stones very uniform in dimensions, placed lengthwise into the wall (there being no bonding tiles), and presenting their ends (about 9 in. by 8 in.) to the face of the wall. The stones of which the station walls were constructed were invariably smaller, with the exception of those of the gateways, which were of the most massive and imposing character, the largest of the stones shewing the lewis-holes by which they had been raised to their positions. Many most interesting inscriptions exist in the various quarries of the district, recording the names of the officers under whom the different companies of certain legions had worked out stone for the construction of the works. A detailed description was given of two of the most perfect stations—Homesteads (the Borcovicus of the *Notitia*), and Birdoswald (Amboglanna)—of which the former was the most interesting specimen, its walls, some 5 ft. high, being complete all round; its four double gateways, shewing the holes in which the pivots of the gates have turned, the deep ruts of chariot wheels, and the great stone in the centre of the way exactly similar to the 'stepping stones' found in the streets of Pompeii. The streets were clearly defined, buildings laid bare, and the ground strewn with interesting remains. An amphitheatre, some 100 ft. in diameter, exists outside the wall, supposed to have been a *stadium castrense* used by the soldiers of the guard for their amusement, and very recently a gateway has been discovered in the wall as if for a special means of exit to this *stadium*. Hypocausts, popularly called 'fairy kitchens,' have been discovered here and at other stations, the dimensions and position indicating that they were used for the purpose of warming the better class of houses as well as for the more special purposes of the bath: pipes had been found attached to the walls of the rooms, evidently intended to conduct the heat from the hypocaust; in one instance, instead of a hypocaust, a flue had been found running round three sides of the apartment. The construction of these hypocausts seemed absolutely identical with that of the one recently discovered in Chester^c, except that flags were employed instead of tiles to support the floor of concrete; and the Lecturer expressed the opinion that hypocausts also existed under several floors laid bare, but which it had been thought undesirable to disturb. He was led to this conclusion partly by the fact that buttresses, which were never found in connection with the main wall or station walls, were found supporting the walls of some of the larger buildings—one such, 92 ft. long, at Birdoswald, had moreover narrow slits between the buttresses, apparently having some connection with the hypocaust, which he doubted not would one day be brought to light.

"Among the numerous objects of interest discovered were altars, dedicated not only to the ordinary Roman deities, but to the Sun, the Syrian Hercules, Astarte, and Baal, shewing that the troops quartered along the barrier had come from far distant provinces of the empire. An altar to *Discipline*, '*Discipulinæ Augusti*,' was specially mentioned as remarkable, and as forcibly illustrating the mind and habit of the Roman soldier. Another altar was described as dedicated to Silvanus by the Hunters of Banna, which had created much perplexity, no such place as Banna being known; but a bronze cup had been discovered in Wiltshire, on which was found the names of some of the stations of this barrier, and Banna among them; this confirmed the reading of the altar inscription, but still where Banna had been was a mystery unsolved. Millstones of various dimensions and in large numbers were discovered, some evidently of stone not found in this country, also mortars with round stones used as pestles, or rather rolled about in the mortar for the purpose of bruising the corn; round and conical stones, supposed to have been ballista-shot; Samian ware in great quantities; coins also in abundance, but only two with the Christian monogram, and these of the date of Magnentius, A.D. 350.

^c GENT. MAG., Aug. 1863, p. 209.

Lastly, some very valuable gems found at Petriana (Walton House) were described, two especially, of sardonyx, with very remarkable devices, of which most carefully executed drawings were exhibited, but of which no explanation had yet been given; and a third was described as a rare specimen of an imitation onyx, the composition being of glass-paste."

The Chairman (Dr. Brushfield) stated that the old Roman Wall at Chester was of the same quality, and made in the same manner as the one that had been described by Mr. Johnson; the outside stones being in each case laid dry, and without any of the bonding courses of tiles usually found in Roman work, more especially towards the south, of which the "old wall" at Wroxeter might be quoted as an example. It was an interesting fact that at the station of Bremenium (now called High Rochester) one of the tablets had been erected by a detachment of the 20th legion, the same that had encamped in Chester. Dr. Brushfield also drew attention to the form of the various stations along the wall, as shewn by Mr. Johnson's illustrations, and compared it with the old Roman *Cestria*,—the four principal streets running right through the city, intersecting in the middle,—as well as the shape of the walls, the corners being rounded off instead of square, to which circumstance the late Secretary of this Society, Mr. Massie, had drawn attention. As to the first seal exhibited by Mr. Johnson, he (Dr. B.) had one which it closely resembled in its principal features; these were known to be characteristic of amulets used by the Gnostics; this peculiarity consisted in the engraved figure being formed of heads, human or animal, so that whichever way it was looked at, a different head was presented.

CORK CUVIERIAN SOCIETY.

Nov. 4, 1863. RICHARD CAULFIELD, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The President read a paper founded on a series of original letters of the period of the Revolution, now preserved among the family records of Thomas R. Sarsfield, Esq., D.L., Doughcloyne.

These letters were written by men who took a leading part in one of the greatest political struggles that this kingdom has passed through; and the centre to whom the correspondence was directed was Lord Kilmallock, who commanded a regiment of cavalry in the service of King James II. He was descended from Dominick, second son of Sir Dominick Sarsfield, Premier Baronet of Ireland and first Lord Kilmallock, who died December, 1663, and was buried the 17th of January following, in Christ Church, Cork. Some of these letters contain private matters regarding the condition of his lordship's estates (he possessed, in addition to the lands of Newcastle, or Garrycloyne, a considerable tract in Courcies' Country, with Kilgobbin Castle, where the dowager lady resided and kept her ancestral evidences), but the majority are on public affairs, and enter minutely into the details which they treat of. A fearless spirit usually characterizes the writers. The condition of the army is evidently faithfully represented. Its prospects are never bright: there is some cloud ever impending. Nor is the danger usually apprehended from the approach of the enemy, nor disheartening news from afar, but rather from internal disorganization, the dread of Lord Tyrconnell and the Irish military executive itself. Rumours of engagements and passing events are duly set down, and in one of them a poor

prisoner taken at the Boyne cries out from his captivity to be remembered in the exchange of prisoners. Captain Walter Galway appears to have been his Lordship's agent for the army, and Mr. Leary the agent for his estate. His Lordship's letters to his wife are of much interest. From the battle-field he consoles and guides her with his counsel, and in gratitude she prays for his triumphant return with victory, and sends to him, to the camp, oil and spices. We also get an insight as to the regimental costume—for the grenadier captain's cape, red and blue velvet, for the lieutenant's, red and blue broad cloth, the outside blue to distinguish them from the soldier's. His Lordship's coat was red, his armorial cognizance was blazoned on his banner, and his plume waved from his hat. From the camp at Drogheda we suddenly find him with his regiment at Limerick; then at Cork, Dublin, or Galway. In Dublin his residences were in York-street and Anger-street. In Cork his mansion was on the Marsh. It is described in one of the letters, in which his agent states that attempts were making to have it turned into an hospital; "that there was no house in the city a sufficient exchange for it, because it was much better and larger than any."

The following abstract will give some idea of the nature of the correspondence:—

On the 7th of January, 1689, Capt. W. Galway writes from Dublin to say that the Duke of Tyrconnell was to dine with Major-General Sarsfield on Thursday next, where he will have an opportunity of laying before him the patterns of the clothes for the regiment. That he received from the Treasury 862 surtouts of very good frize, as many waistcoats, breeches, 480 shirts, and 310 cravats; that the secretary wrote this night to Cork to know if hats could be had for the regiment there; that carriers escorted by Ensign Butler and 36 men will proceed to Cork with the clothes and what spare arms are here, to-morrow. The news by the letter is, "A Highlander lately come over assures the King that Moray the General of the Scotch rebel army marched towards the Highlands, where our King's party met him, killed the General and 4,000 soldiers, got an entire victory, and were at his coming in pursuit of the rest of the rebels. There is a forage sending now by water to Dundalk, and provision of the like kind is to be made on all the frontier garrisons, from which it is believed that we shall have some sudden engagement with the rebels." Capt. Galway's next letter is dated 18th of January, 1689. He mentions his having had the clothing packed which would have been carried from hence this day, had not an extraordinary great snow fallen, which hindered travelling. "I now send them by the Cork carriers upon 39 horses. I have given the men waistcoats, stockings, and brogues, the better to enable them to travel. I sent Ensign Power to visit the sick at Drogheda. The news is that Kenagh is surrendered, the garrison having liberty to march out without arms. Much provisions found in the place, some arms and ammunition." 150 sail of ships are said to arrive at Carrickfergus with forage and provisions.

Sir Patrick Trant writes from Dublin, 21st January, 1689, to his Lordship at Cork, stating that the King, about six weeks since, ordered that all the oxen of his that were then undisposed of, should be preserved for his service, that 400 should be fitted for draught, which have been sent to the respective collectors, and that where they found a difficulty in using the oxen to the yoke, to lend them to able neighbours to plough withal in order to fit them for draught, that they may not be overwrought from drawing whenever there be occasion.

Capt. Galway, in a letter dated at Youghal 18th of May, 1689, to his Lordship at Dublin, says, that "the regiment marched out of Cork on Friday in a very good condition, and doubts their discipline in country quarters will be so efficient as if they were settled in Limerick or some other garrison." He also states he saw the regiment of Walloons that landed in Cork on Saturday; "they are as likely men as ever I saw. I am told the rest of the army that came over are not inferior. My Lord Hunsdon, with the English, Irish, and Grots that came over are to quarter in this town to-morrow night. There is a great quantity of firelocks

and swords come over. It would be of great advantage to supply the regiment with some before they are disposed of."

His Lordship, now on his way to the camp, writes to her Ladyship from Malahide, 7th of November, 1689. He says, "The Duke of Tyrconnell did not go to Drogheda, but lay this night at Gormanstown, where I would have gone, but feared to want quarters." He requests her to send him a bottle of oil and one of vinegar, three loaves of sugar, and more pepper and cloves, and desires her if any trouble happened to go to Tully and to take all the arms in the house. On the 14th of the same month he writes thus from the camp:—"Having orders last night to march, God knows where, this morning, and having several things and horses upon my hands, without any way of keeping them, I sent all things I could not make use of to Lucan. I do not know where we are to go or whether we are to meet the enemy, so it is better you keep at Lucan until you hear from me next, for if the rogues in Dublin undertook anything unexpectedly, you would be in a great puzzle. Some say we go to Navan. However, in three days we shall know certainly."

On the 31st of December Capt. Galway writes to his Lordship at Cork to say that Sir Richard Nagle had ordered the regiment from Limerick to Cork; to leave the former place on Monday and arrive at the latter on Friday. He further adds, that the weakness of the regiment was a great cause of complaint, and recommends the ranks to be recruited. Mr. Leary, his Lordship's agent, writing from Cork the 29th of April, 1690, mentions "that a fine train of artillery went hence yesterday towards Dublin; that carriage is so dear there is no sending by sea now." Capt. Galway, writing from Limerick on the same day, says:—"I have been here since Wednesday. Before I left Youghall I engaged 100 firelocks at 4s. each, very good and much better than those your Lordship bought at Cork; also 200 pair of shoes to be made, 50 pair per week, at 3s. 9d. per pair. This day the Lieut.-Colonel received an order to march to Dublin, which comes at a very unseasonable time, as most of the officers are gone to recruit, and 120 men gone to Cork. There are but four companies fit to appear: the Lieut.-Col.'s, Capt. Butler's, Capt. O'Daniell's, and mine. The rest if not suddenly recruited will render the regt. unfit for service, and the officers must no more command."

David Sarsfield writing from Cork, the 6th of May, 1690, says:—"Mr. Leary went to Macroom fair in hope to meet with horses fit for your Lordship's purpose. Unless they can be had there I know not where they shall, for the French hath taken all away with them out of these borders. As for the Little Island there is not one there, only a grey mare and a white nag which is broken-winded. I have secured three lustie fellows who were on their journey to Dublin upon great promises. The measures I intend to take for recruiting others is to write to some persons and desire that they tell their people that there is an order out for pressing all young fellows and recruiting the French companies with them instead of those who die, wherefore it were better for them to be with their own where they may have kind treatment than where they cannot be understood and receive ill usage."

The name of the captive from the Boyne to whom I referred before was Philip Roche. He served in Col. Sir Michael Creagh's regt. His petition is dated Dublin, the 3rd of May, 1691. June 10th, 1691, Edward Galway writes from Limerick, recommending "a pretty ingenious youth, a son of Mr. Carney's, of Courcies' Country, who just came in the fleet from France, and desires to serve in your Lordship's regt."

Richard Tyrell writing from Castle Coote, the 10th of June, 1691, says:—"I sent a man to Athlone yesterday who brings me an account that Balymore was surrendered on Monday night, on condition only of their lives and made prisoners of war. The enemy assaulted them both by water in their copper boats, and on land by filling the trenches with faggots, sword in hand. Our men beat parley three times, and by much ado they could get their lives. Only the engineer, Mr. Burton, was killed. It is said the enemy are expected to lay siege to Athlone this afternoon. All other regts. are drawing near it. Our proportion of arms were sent to Tuam."

Lord Kilmallock followed King James to France and died in exile. His eldest son died in 1722, and his second son, who succeeded to the title, was a colonel of infantry in the service of the King of Spain.

ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 23. A special meeting was held at the Becontree Archery Rooms, Wanstead. The attendance was very large, and comprised the principal families of the neighbourhood, beside visitors from other parts of the county. The President of the Society, T. BURCH WESTERN, Esq., occupied the chair; and among those present were Lady Buxton and party, Lady Franklin, and Miss Cracroft, the Ven. Archdeacon Mildmay, J. G. Fry, Esq., H. F. Barclay, Esq., Raymond Pelly, and C. R. Pelly, Esqrs., Rev. Wm. Wigram, T. Fowell Buxton, Esq.; Revs. E. L. Cutts, J. Pardell, R. W. Clutterbuck, and E. F. Boyle, Vicar of East Ham; H. W. King, Esq., &c.

On a table for exhibition were Roman funeral urns, discovered at East Ham, and antiquities from the collection of the Rev. T. Cornthwaite, of Walthamstow, some of which were discovered at Colchester, and which it was announced the Rev. gentleman would present to the Society's Museum.

The President, in opening the proceedings, briefly alluded to the custom of the Society of holding meetings near the spot where archæological discoveries were made. He adverted to the usual mode of electing members, and stating that that mode would be departed from on that occasion, read the following list of gentlemen who had joined the Society, viz.,—J. Gurney Fry, Esq., E. V. Judd, Esq., Joseph Gurney Barclay, Esq., H. Fowler, Esq., Captain Judd, Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq., Andrew Johnstone, Esq., and the Rev. E. F. Boyle.

The Rev. E. L. Cutts then read an interesting paper upon "The Roman Occupation of Essex." By the aid of a large map which he had prepared for the purpose, Mr. Cutts took his audience an ideal journey through the county, and pointed out the sites in which traces of Roman occupation had been observed. These are well known to the majority of our readers, and therefore we need give only a passage or two as specimens of his mode of treating the subject:—

"We only know the names of five (or six) Roman stations or towns in Essex, viz. those which are mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus—Londinium, Duro-litum, Cæsaromagus, Canonium, and Colonia Camulodunum; to these we may add Othona, mentioned in the *Notitia*, if the town at Bradwell-on-the-Sea may be identified with it. Of these there are only two whose position is really determined, viz. Londinium and Colonia. About Londinium there is no dispute or doubt; and I shall take leave to assume that it is proved that Colonia was at Colchester, although Dr. Smith's Classical Dictionary has revived Camden's theory that Colonia Camulodunum was at Maldon. The Roman walls at Colchester, which are the most perfect in England, the extensive cemetery on its western side, the great quantities of Roman brick built into the Saxon church tower, the Norman castle keep, and the Gothic churches, the thousands of coins, and the very numerous objects of antiquity of all the usual kinds (except inscriptions) which have been found there, and are found there almost daily, are sufficient to establish the claim of Colchester^d.

"Between the two places is fifty-two Roman miles, equal to about forty-nine

^d "When we know Londinium and Colonia we can conjecture whereabouts the other stations mentioned are to be looked for the total distance.—9th Iter of Antoninus gives us, Londinium to Duro-litum xv. (should be xii.), to Cæsaromagus xvi., to Canonium xii., to Colonia ix.; Ad Ansam vi.—Richard of Cirencester's Diaphragmata gives Iter iii. A. Londinis—Durosito xii., Cæs uromago xvi., Canonio xv., Camuloduno ix.; Ad Sturium amnen vi.

miles English, and since the straight line from London to Colchester is only fifty miles, we must necessarily look for the stations intermediate near the present tolerably direct road between those two places. Therefore we should look for Durolitum about Romford; Cæsaromagus about Chelmsford; Canonium east of Kelvedon.

"Let us begin at Londinium. The road no doubt made its exit through Aldgate, and very likely made an angle from the gate, so as to run exposed under the wall for some distance, as is frequently the case in the approach to Roman towns. Instead of passing through Mile End, the old road went much straighter over the Lee at Old Ford, where an olla of black ware, with a cover, has been found. (Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. iv. p. 393.) The passage of the Lee was by fording the water; but Matilda, the queen of Henry I., having been in danger in crossing the ford, built a bridge at Bow, and so diverted the road in this portion from its ancient course. The present road, however, seems to resume its ancient line at the turnpike at Stratford. A piece of Roman road was observed here by Mr. H. W. King, at a spot between the high road and the railway, 12 ft. deep from the surface; the roadway was so hard that it was found necessary to use iron wedges to break it up, and then it came off in solid masses, almost as firmly cohering as conglomerate. The name Stratford seems to indicate that a Roman road here crossed the stream by a ford. M. Lethieullier points out that the boundaries of Waltham forest are undoubtedly very ancient, and that the present road from Stratford to a *trivium* one mile west of Romford formed the boundary of the forest on that side, and adduces the fact as an evidence that the present road between those two points follows the line of the old Roman road. Some miles along this road we find on the left Leytonstone, which may indicate the existence of a Roman milestone; and on the south side of Wanstead, ruins of a house, viz. tessellated pavement, brick, and a coin of Valens; and three hundred yards further south brick foundations, urns, pateræ, coins, and other Roman antiquities. (Gough's Camden, ii. 50; Lysons' Environs, iv. 232; Wright's Essex, ii. 505.) On the right we turn off to the discoveries at East Ham; and on to Barking, where is an intrenchment of doubtful date, some bricks and a coin of Magnentius in the abbey ruins. (Lysons' Environs, iv. 58; Wright's Essex, ii. 474.) The 9th Iter tells us that Durolitum was twelve miles from Londinium, which would place it about Romford; but no Roman remains have been found here. . . .

"As we approach Colchester the remains begin to crowd upon us. Long lines of Roman intrenchment near Lexden Union-house stretch to right and left of the road, called in 1563 'Gryme's ditch,' the same name given to Antoninus's wall in Scotland. On the left of the road is King Coel's kitchen, one of the many curious traces of that celebrated personage who is traditionally connected with the history of Constantine the Great. On the right is a tumulus in the grounds of Lexden Manor-house. Between this and Colonia, on each side of the highway, stretched one of the great cemeteries of Colonia, and probably the approach was through a street of tombs. A mile short of the walls was a villa on the site of the late Mr. Vint's house, where the four bronzes were found, which are among the most valuable possessions of the Colchester Museum; further on was another villa, on the site now occupied by the Colchester Hospital, where was found the stone sphynx, now also in the Museum. Here the road made an angle with its hitherto straight course, so as to run under the west wall of the city open to the artillery of the garrison: the walls of the city still exist, and the bastion through which was the principal gate, the side entrance still retaining its arch and its guard-room on the right hand."

A paper was then read by H. W. King, Esq., "On Roman Funeral Customs," illustrated by a number of drawings which hung round the walls; and another by the Rev. E. F. Boyle, "On Sepulchral Roman Remains," recently discovered at East Ham, and fully described in our pages at the time^e.

The meeting was brought to a close with the customary votes of thanks, which were carried unanimously.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 13. E. R. ROWLAND, Esq., in the chair.

Nine new members were elected.

The Rev. Jas. Graves, hon. Sec., read the Report, which shewed the Society, in this the fifteenth year of its existence, to be in a flourishing state. The roll of members not in arrear numbers 629, sixty-three new names have been added to the list during the year 1863; the losses by deaths, resignations, or who have been removed for defalcation, amount to forty-two, shewing the net increase in the year to have been twenty-one. The accounts for 1863 having been delayed by the Treasurer's change of residence, would be brought forward at the next meeting of the Society. The statement for 1862 shewed the income of that year to have amounted to £319 10s. 6½d., and the outlay to £291 3s. 2d., leaving a balance in the Society's hands of £28 7s. 4½d.

The committee and officers of the preceding year were re-elected, except that Robert Malcolmson, Esq., of Carlow, was chosen in place of the Very Rev. the Dean of Leighlin, who was about to quit Ireland for Canada.

Various presents of books, lithographs, photographs, rubbings, and objects of antiquity were made; and Mr. Graves read a letter from Captain Hoare, of Cork, at present sojourning in London,—a frequent contributor to the Society's proceedings,—making a suggestion that the Society should, like some others, form a photograph album, in which all the members who might think fit to do so could register their photographs or *cartes de visite*.

The Chairman said he inclined to look favourably on Captain Hoare's proposition, but suggested that no action should be taken on it till the next meeting, so that the feeling of the members generally might be elicited in the meantime. This was accordingly resolved on.

Mr. Prim brought under the notice of the meeting the fact of his having been informed that during last autumn a portion of a very curious and interesting building situate in the village of Kells, co. Kilkenny, had been demolished merely for the purpose of using the materials for repairing the roads. He said the building he alluded to was the ancient residence of the families of De Maurisco, Le Poer, and De Birmingham, who in succession were the feudal lords of the district, before Kells became the property of the Ormonde family, and passed to the Lords Mountgarrett. The people of the locality were not aware of the object for which the structure was raised, as it did not possess the ordinary features of a feudal stronghold, being only a low and thin polygonal wall, having an occasional gable rising at irregular intervals, and enclosing a considerable area, connected with a tall conical mound, probably the fortress of the Celtic chieftain, who was the original proprietor of the district, and which the Anglo-Norman settlers had forced into their service to do duty as an additional defence to their fortified mansion. In England and Wales he believed there were several old baronial castles of this class, but he did not know of another in Ireland, and therefore this old castellated mansion at Kells was more interesting and the more worthy of being carefully preserved. That the site was used as the residence of the first Anglo-Norman pos-

sessors of the district appeared from the Charter of King John, enrolled in Rot. Pat., 1 Elizabeth, M. 24, whereby was confirmed the grant made by William Fitz Geoffry (son of Geoffry de Maurisco, the founder of the magnificent Augustinian Priory of Kells), to his burgesses of the town of Kells, of various privileges, among which was the right of pasturage in "that small island which surrounds his castle of Kells, as far as the fosse of his garden and castle." Part of the wall forming the castle inclosure had been removed at the time that the chapel of Kells was built, but still there was very little injury done, till the demolition of some twenty feet of the wall, reported to him as having taken place last autumn. He apprehended this act was attributable to the ignorance of persons in the locality of the interest attaching to the structure, and even as to the object for which it had been built. He was sure it must have been done without the knowledge or sanction of Mr. T. Belcher, on whose farm the old castle of Kells was situate.

It was resolved that the Secretaries should communicate with Mr. Belcher, and request him to interfere for the prevention of any further injury to the ancient structure.

Mr. Gerald Geoghegan, of Londonderry, sent photographs of a couple of pages of a curious old illuminated manuscript copy of the Scriptures, in the possession of the Right Rev. Dr. Kelly, Roman Catholic Bishop of Derry, and known as the *Codex Derensis*. Dr. Kelly having very liberally allowed him to transmit the manuscript itself to the Rev. Dr. Reeves for inspection, that gentleman had ascertained what its character was, and had taken the trouble of writing a full description of the contents, which Mr. Geoghegan now forwarded to the Society, with the photographs. It was written in Latin, in a hand of about the year 1350, with some Irish memoranda of about the year 1400. One memorandum was thus translated:—

"Master Peter Parys bequeaths this book to Dominus John Spencer, who is to leave it at his death to a Master or Bachelor of Arts, or a respectable secular Priest, of the land of Ireland, or Preacher, or disposed to preach; and the recipient of the same is to distribute to the poor, after its receipt, three shillings and four pence, and is to pray for the soul of the said Peter; and subject to these conditions it is to pass from one secular priest to another."

Mr. Prim read a paper respecting a public entry of the second Duke of Ormonde into Kilkenny, in 1711, which he had drawn up from the Corporation records and other sources. We have room only for the following extract, from the pen of John Dunton, who about the year 1698 visited Ireland, and passing through Kilkenny had the opportunity of seeing the great Duke "at home" in his castle:—

"In a letter purporting to be written from Ireland to a lady in England, our author gives the following account of his visit to the castle, under the guidance of an eminent physician of the city, to whom he had brought a letter of introduction from Dublin, and whom he designates "the ingenius Dr. Wood:—"

"I came to Kilkenny on Friday night; and the next Morning the Doctor carried me to view the Castle (the noble seat of the Duke of Ormond), of which I shall give a most particular Account in my "Summer Ramble." And indeed the Alcove Chamber and Dutchesses Closet, &c., will deserve a large Description; but leaving these Noble Apartments, I shall next proceed to tell your Ladyship, that adjoining to these lodgings is a great Window, that gave us a view of a Private Garden of Pleasure, I think finer than the Privy-garden at Whitehall, or any Walk I had ever seen: Being hugely pleased with this pleasant prospect, the Doctor led me

up one pair of Stairs, where on the left hand was the Room where the Duke of Ormonde Dines: 'twas high roof'd, very large, and hung all round with gilded leather; the Table-Cloth was laying when we enter'd the Room, and I do think the curious foldings of the Damask Napkins, and pretty Nick Nacks that adorned the Table (had I time) were worth a particular Description; and the plate for the Dinner was not less remarkable; there were Three Silver Tankards embellished with curious Figures; and so very large, that I believe, wou'd his Grace have given me one of 'em, I cou'd scarce have dragged it to my lodgings; there were two Silver Salvers as large and noble, and a Volder made of Silver, big enough to contain all, as I perceiv'd it did. Leaving this Noble Dining room, (for what's Dinner or Plate either, to a Man that has no right to't?) we ascended two pair of Stairs, which brought us into a Noble Gallery, which, for length, variety of gilded Chairs, and the curious Pictures that adorn it, has no equal in the Three Kingdoms, and perhaps not in Europe; so that this Castle may properly be called the Elysium of Ireland: And were not the Duke and Duchess better principled than to forget Heaven for a perishing Glory, they'd little think of Mansions hereafter, who have such a Paradise at present to live in.

"Having described at considerable length the pictures in the gallery, Dunton proceeds to introduce us to the presence of the Duke himself, whilst engaged in amusing himself in the bowling-green:—

"I sho'd next proceed to describe the Pictures of the Duke of Ormond's Family, for in this Gallery, and in Dunmore House (which I'll describe in my "Summer Ramble"), hang all the Progenitors of this Noble Duke; but to mention these in that manner I ought, would require an Age. So (Madame) I must lead you out of the Gallery (tho' with a sad Heart, to leave such a pleasant Place), and next describe the Bowling-Green adjoining to this Princely Seat; 'tis an exact Square, and fine enough for a Duke to bowl on; nay, Church and State were here at *Rub, rub, rub, and a good cast*; for when the Dr. and I came to the Green, the Duke was then flinging the first Bowl; next troul'd the Bishop of —, Collonel R—, with about four inferior Clergy; at paying our Bows to the Duke, he gave us the honour of his Hat in a very obliging manner; and here I'd attempt his Grace's Character, had not the Ingenious Cibber done it before me; but I may venture to add to what he said in the Duke's praise, That most he has said of him, is the least of what he merits; for the Duke is a man of a truly brave and noble Spirit, and lives in the World like one that is much above it. After making our Devoirs to the Duke, the Dr. and I left the Bowling green, and went next to see the Garden adjoining to the Castle, which (though gone to decay) is now repairing by a young gardener from England, and will in a few years be as pleasant as the Spring Garden near Fox-hall."

The other papers contributed to the meeting were, "On the Brunswick Casket," by Mr. Alexander Nesbitt; "On the Irish Round Tower Question," by Mr. Hodder Westropp; "On some Monumental Inscriptions in Fethard Church, co. Tipperary," by Mr. James Brennan; and "On the Ordnance Survey Materials as regards the counties of Tyrone, Fermanagh, Monaghan, and Cavan," by the Rev. John O'Hanlon, Dublin.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

Feb. 8. Mr. JOSEPH ROBERTSON, Vice-President, in the chair.

On a ballot, the following gentlemen were admitted Fellows, viz.,—Sir James Alexander, of Westerton; Captain John Ramsay, of Straloch and Barra; Mr. John Neilson, W.S.; the Rev. Adam L. Simpson, Edinburgh; and the Rev. Alexander Huie, Wooler.

At the same time, M. Gustave Hagemans, Brussels, was elected a corresponding member.

The following communications were then read:—

I. An Account of two Barrows at Spottiswoode opened by Lady John

Scott. This paper described various cists and deposits found in the ruins of a cairn on Clacharic and its neighbourhood, some of them of an unusual character. It was received with great interest, and a hope expressed that Lady Scott would favour the Society with further details, and with the result of her examination of other remains in the same district.

II. Notice of the various attempts which have been made to read and interpret the Inscription on the Newton Stone, Garioch, Aberdeenshire. By Mr. Alex. Thomson, of Banchory, F.S.A. Scot. Mr. Thomson explained that the Newton Stone was a rude pillar of hard granite or gneiss, with inscriptions on its face and edge, now placed near the House of Newton, twenty-five miles north from Aberdeen. It was first brought into notice by the late Earl of Aberdeen, about the beginning of the present century, and he has recorded in a letter to Mr. Stuart, printed in the "*Sculptured Stones of Scotland*," the exact appearance which the monument then presented—having small lichens growing *in* the letters, as well as on the general surface of the stone.

The inscription on the face of the stone consists of forty-six letters in six unequal lines. That on the edge is a series of Oghams resembling those so common on the Irish pillar-stones. As yet no inscription of the same character as that on the face of the stone has been discovered.

The late Dr. Mill, of Cambridge, well known for his familiarity with Eastern languages, was induced to study the inscription; and, shortly before his death, he prepared a dissertation on the subject, with a reading of the inscription, which he concluded to be in the Phœnician character, and to commemorate an offering to *Eshmun*, the Syrian Esculapius. With the view of eliciting discussion, Dr. Mill's conclusions were read at the meeting of the British Association held at Oxford two years ago. On that occasion, Mr. Thomas Wright, who then saw the inscription for the first time, at once declared it to be *Latin*, written in a debased character; while Simonides, with equal confidence, read it as *Greek*, and extracted the same meaning from the Greek letters as Mr. Wright had done from the Latin.

Mr. Thomson spent last winter in Italy, and being desirous of obtaining the opinions of those foreign scholars versed in inscriptions, he took with him well-executed photographs of the Newton Stone. Most of those to whom it was shewn at once confessed their ignorance of the characters, and declined any attempt to read or translate.

A learned padre in Rome, however, pronounced it to be *Celtic*, and gave a reading of the inscription in that language; but from Mr. Thomson's account of the process by which he arrived at his conclusion, no reliance could be placed on it.

Mr. Thomson met Dr. Davis in Florence, a gentleman well known for his Carthaginian researches, and he pronounced the inscription to be *Phœnician*. He furnished Mr. Thomson with a hurried reading, but it did not tally with that of Dr. Mill.

At Milan, Ceriani, the learned Librarian of the Ambrosian, at once pronounced it to be *Palmyrene*; but after further study he confessed his mistake, stating that although some of the letters seemed to be Palmyrenian, he could not identify all.

The Academy at Turin, after mature deliberation, came to the conclusion that the letters on this monument do not appear to correspond with any known alphabet, and that the inscription must be the work or jest of some wag.

Mr. Thomson left copies in the proper quarter at Heidelberg and Bonn, and also with the Keepers of the Manuscripts in the Imperial Library at Paris—but without any subsequent result. He also referred to suggestions made by others in this country, and in conclusion expressed a hope that competent scholars will not cease from their labours until the inscription be unmistakeably read and translated.

The paper was accompanied by admirable photographs of the inscription by Mr. Riddle.

Mr. Stuart made some observations on the original site of the stone, near to which some graves had been found, and after alluding to some of the Welsh stones, which had Roman and Ogham inscriptions, and to the reading of the latter by Dr. Graves, of Dublin, he expressed his belief that we might look with hope to the result of Mr. Skene's labours, who was now engaged on the Oghams of the Newton Stone.

The Rev. Dr. Lindsay Alexander stated that he had for long taken an interest in this curious inscription, and had compared it with the Phœnician and other alphabets, but without being able to find anything beyond resemblances. More recently he had been struck with the similarity of character between the letters on the Newton Stone, and those of the Sinaitic Inscriptions, and of the Caves at Ellora.

Mr. Skene expressed his hope to be able to report the result of his labours on the Oghams ere long, and his belief that it was the line of enquiry most likely to be successful from our knowledge of the alphabet. So far as he had gone, he did not think that the Oghams presented any unusual difficulty.

Professor Simpson joined in an expression of interest in this inscription, and his hope that the efforts to read its interpretation might not be relaxed. He mentioned that Professor Aufrecht and Mr. Yates concurred in the opinion that the letters were Phœnician.

III. Notes of Recent Finds of Coins in Scotland, &c. By Mr. George Sim, Curator of Coins, S.A. Scot.

Mr. Mossman stated that it would be desirable if the new regulations of the Exchequer were still more generally known, whereby the finder of relics is entitled to receive their full value.

Professor Simpson gave a description of a stone hammer found in the drift in the Island of Lewis.

Among the donations to the Museum was a large collection of objects, presented as treasure trove through John Henderson, Esq., Q. and L.T. Remembrancer for Scotland. We give a list, as shewing the beneficial working of the regulations above alluded to:—

Clay sepulchral urn, containing burnt bones, found between the bridge of Banff and the station of the Turriff Railway, Banffshire.

Two clay sepulchral urns, one in fragments, found near Rhynie, Aberdeenshire.

Two clay urns, in fragments, found at the Hill of Tuach, near Kintore, Aberdeenshire.

Two clay urns, containing burnt bones and a stone hammer-head, found when digging a gravel-pit near the village of Cambusbarren, Stirlingshire.

Two clay urns, found in digging at Lanark Moor.

Bronze spear-head, found near Whitrop Tunnel, Hawick, Roxburghshire.

Bronze pot with handle and spout, found on the Hill of Auchinstilloch, Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire.

Bronze pot, with loops at the sides for handle, found at Rennelknowe, near Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire.

Gold ring, found while excavating the furnace-pit for the heating of the parish church of Kirkpatrick-Durham, Kirkcudbright.

Four gold armlets, found in draining a field near Ormidale, Brodick, Island of Arran.

Two rings and three bands of gold, a small bar of silver, and twenty-six silver coins of the reigns of King David I. of Scotland and Kings Henry I. and Stephen of England, found on the farm of Plan, in the parish of Kingarth, Bute-shire.

Iron sword, found on the Strathspey Railway, near Gortons, Elginshire.

Iron rapier, found at the Mills of Forres, Elginshire.

Stone quern, stone with perforation at one end, bronze weight, &c., found when taking out the foundation of a house in the High-street of Dunbar.

Two circular brooches and portions of two others, of silver, two rings of gold with stone settings, fifteen jet beads, and fifty-six silver coins of the reigns of Alexander III., John Baliol, and Edward I. and II., found in ploughing a field on the farm of Woohead, parish of Canonbie, Dumfriesshire.

Massive silver chain, found in digging at Parkhill, Aberdeenshire.

Bishop's crosier in oak, a chalice, and portion of a paten in wax, and relic of

iron and bone (broken), found in Bishop Tulloch's tomb in St. Magnus Cathedral, Kirkwall, Orkney.

Leaden plate, with inscription on both sides, found in St. Magnus Cathedral, Kirkwall.

An aureus of Nero, found at Newstead, near Melrose.

Thirty-two coins of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., Charles I. of England, and Philip of Spain, found at Bankhead, parish of Newmills, Aberdeenshire.

Thirty-five coins of the reigns of James II., III., IV., V. of Scotland, and Henry VI. of England, found in taking down the Wheatsheaf Inn, Ayr.

An English sixpence of James I., found at Loanhead, near Hawick.

Half-crowns of James VI. and Charles I., found at Ardoch, Perthshire.

Gold half-crown of James I., found at Brechin.

Four French Abbey counters, found in Virginia-street, Aberdeen.

COLONEL LEAKE'S COLLECTION OF COINS AND ANTIQUITIES.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM MARTIN LEAKE, F.R.S., the eminent classical antiquary, who died January 6, 1860, by his will gave the University of Cambridge the right of pre-emption for £5,000 of his fine collection of coins and antiquities. The Senate referred the matter to a special syndicate, who reported in favour of the purchase from accumulations of the funds of the Fitzwilliam Museum, and at a Congregation held on the 25th of February a grace to confirm this Report was carried by an overwhelming majority (placets 94, non-placets 14). Previously to the Congregation the Rev. Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, had circulated Reasons for voting against the purchase. To this a reply was made by the Rev. Churchill Babington, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College. We may add that a brief memoir of the life and writings of Colonel Leake, drawn up by the Rev. John Howard Marsden, B.D., Disney Professor of Archæology (in accordance with a request made by the late Mrs. W. M. Leake, from original documents in her possession), had previously appeared. It is marked "For private circulation only," but we believe a copy was sent to each resident member of the Senate.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

HOW BELLS ARE CRACKED.

[IN compliance with the request of an esteemed correspondent we reproduce the following letter, which originally appeared in the "Ecclesiologist."]

SIR,—In my *brochure* on "Chiming," published by Bell and Daldy, I have given a caution against "clocking" bells, which is a lazy trick of the sexton's to facilitate his work of tolling; the rope is hitched round the flight of the clapper, and so it is pulled athwart against the side of the bell, whereas the bell should be pulled till it meets the clapper, which at once rebounds and falls, *toties quoties*, against the side of the bell with its own legitimate weight and force. I mentioned that two bells had been so cracked at Canterbury.

A friend has lately supplied me with the following list of bells so cracked in London within his memory. Such a fearful list cannot be too widely circulated, and therefore I forward it to you.

	Bell.	Weight.	Date as near as recollected.
St. Michael, Cornhill . . .	Tenor	41	
Christ Church, Spitalfields . . .	Tenor	36	
St. Magnus, London Bridge . . .	Tenor	32	1830.
St. Stephen, Coleman-street . . .	Tenor	14	1830.
St. Catherine Cree, Leadenhall-street . . .	Tenor	12	
St. Saviour, Southwark . . .	11th	34	1820.
Do. Do. . .	10th	26	1840.
St. Sepulchre, Snow Hill . . .	Tenor	32	1835.
St. Olave, Southwark . . .	7th	15	
St. Leonard, Shoreditch . . .	Tenor	31	About 1828.
Do. Do. . .	Tenor		1860.
St. George-in-the-East . . .	Tenor	30	1820.
Do. Do. . .	Treble, 2, 4, 5, 7th		1820.
St. Mary, Islington . . .	Tenor	16	
St. Mary, Rotherhithe . . .	Tenor	16	1833.
Do. Do. . .	Tenor		About 1858.
St. Mary, Lambeth . . .	6th and Tenor		About 1840.
St. James, Clerkenwell . . .	4th		About 1840.
St. Margaret, Westminster . . .	9th		1830.
St. Alphege, Greenwich . . .	Tenor	21	1827.
St. Nicholas, Deptford . . .	Tenor	18	About 1836.
West Ham, Essex . . .	9th and Tenor		About 1840.

Sixteen fine tenors :—no doubt all were clocked for funerals.

Notes of similar catastrophes in the country would be valuable as further cautions.

I am, &c.,

Clyst St. George, Devon.

H. T. ELLACOMBE, M.A.

ON BUILDING MATERIALS.

SIR,—There is a very general impression, which appears to me not without foundation, that our modern system of building causes a great deal of money to be wasted which might be better employed. We have adopted the outward resemblance of the buildings of our ancestors in the Middle Ages with great advantage, but we have not yet revived their wise, and skilful, and economical modes of construction; we still follow in this respect the traditions of the last century and of the Italian school. This wasteful expenditure is shewn in various ways. The builders naturally encourage it, as making good for trade, and the architects too frequently act upon the same principle, and make it their business to lead their employers on to spend as much money as they can, without seeming to do so, rather than try to save their pockets, as it is abstractedly their duty to do, but against their own interest. I am afraid that in the weakness of human nature, when abstract duty is put in one scale and the pocket in the other, the pocket is very apt to weigh the heaviest. One way in which this waste is shewn is in the carriage of building materials from a distance without making sufficient enquiry beforehand how far the materials found on the spot can be made available. I remember an instance when by the architect's advice Scotch granite was brought to build a plain parapet and steps, which could have been built of the stone of the country for a fourth part of the cost, and the architect had his commission on the price of the granite. Of course his only motive was the benefit of posterity—the stone of the country would not last so long as the Scotch granite. To judge by that which it replaced it would have lasted about three hundred years, but that was not long enough for a conscientious architect, who looked to the interest of posterity only. Our ancestors would have used the stone of the

country, and trusted to their posterity to renew it when it became necessary.

In some districts the only material of the country is chalk, and in chalk flints are generally abundant. In such districts our ancestors built their churches of chalk, and faced them with flint on the outside to keep out the wet. We have hundreds of such churches built in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries now remaining in use, and if they have not been wantonly injured by digging graves under the foundations they are generally quite sound. But no modern builder or architect would condescend to build in such a vile, detestable manner—it is quite out of the question, it would be a disgrace to them. Wherever a crack has been caused in the old chalk walls by the undermining of them it is quite impossible to repair them in the same manner as they were built, and strengthen the foundations with concrete, filling up the graves, and forming a surface drain. Oh, no! that is quite out of the question, it would be a disgrace to all the parties concerned. If a poor ignorant country parson ventures to plead the fact that his old church has stood for six or seven hundred years, and that he and his people are attached to it, Mr. Conceit^a the architect and Mr. Pocket the builder are astonished that an educated gentleman and a clergyman can be so ignorant and so stupid—can he not see what absolute rubbish the walls are, that directly you begin to pull them about they tumble down; it is quite impossible to let them alone. Of

^a Mr. Conceit is the successor in business to Mr. Compo, who was so well known to the profession and to the public some twenty or thirty years since, and was so admirably described by the able author of "St. Antholin's." Of course both of them were the black sheep of the flock only, and were entirely discountenanced and disclaimed by the great bulk of the architectural profession, which contains as many honourable gentlemen as any other; but no profession or trade can be kept entirely free from black sheep.

course the whole church must be pulled down and a new one built in the newest fashion, of party-coloured bricks brought down from London by train. We must have something Venetian or Lombardic, and a dapper caricature of an old open timber roof, made of timber a few inches thick—of oak of course, because it will last twice as long as deal, and cost twice as much money—all for the good of trade. As for that old chalk vault, with which your chancel has been covered for six hundred years, and which you in your ignorance would have liked to have seen copied over your nave also, that is absolute rubbish too: only get a ladder and examine the top of it, and see how roughly it is built; no modern builder could build such rubbish as that, and no modern architect would certify to his work if he did.

In other districts the material of the country is a hard, rough, coarse stone, very difficult to cut, but everlasting in its rough state. Our ancestors were content to build their walls of this rough stone, and plaster and paint the interior; or if they brought any freestone at all from a distance, it was only just sufficient for the corners and for the frames of the doors and windows. A modern builder and architect consider it absolutely necessary to have the whole faced with ashlar brought from Bath or from Caen, at an enormous expense for carriage; and neither of them ever thinks of going to the quarries and examining the quality of the stone before he orders it, as our ancestors did. He does not know or care for the fact that there are two sets of quarries near Caen, on different sides of the town, and that the stone from these two quarries is of very different quality. The stone from the *La Maladerie* quarries is sold to the inhabitants at a much lower price than that from the *Haute Allemagne* quarries, but large quantities of the cheap and inferior stone have been sent to England during the last twenty years, and it is generally believed at Caen to have been charged at the same price as the best stone. A stone-merchant who had large

dealings with England recently tried to play off this trick on the French Government, was detected, and is now in prison for it. This is another instance of the manner in which money is wasted in building materials, and the well-established reputation of Caen stone has been seriously injured at the same time.

In other districts the material is gravel or shingle. No modern builder dreams of using such materials, but our ancestors bound these loose materials together with lime used quite fresh, and made an artificial concrete as hard and as durable as any natural rock. I have seen long stones like beams made of such artificial concrete used over the openings of doors and windows in preference to soft stone, as being stronger. The pier of Dover is built of this sort of artificial concrete, made from the shingle on the sea-shore, exactly the same practice as our ancestors used in the twelfth century. But they were not acquainted with the principle of the expansion and crystallization of lime which binds this mass together, and therefore did not always use their lime quite fresh, consequently in such cases the lime had no strength in it and did not bind. From this cause it occasionally happens that when a hole is made in an old wall the loose materials in the interior begin pouring out, as if the whole wall was coming down together. Probably the loose portion does not extend more than a few feet, but that does not matter. Mr. Conceit at once condemns the whole wall, and wonders how such rubbish could ever have stood so long, although perhaps a few feet further on in the same wall the workmen find it break all their tools, and are obliged to employ gunpowder to get rid of it. Walls built in this "rubbishing" manner have often been allowed to stand for centuries after every bit of ashlar has been stripped off, merely because it costs more to destroy them than the materials are worth, as in the ruins of Reading Abbey.

In other districts the material of the country is clay, which can generally be

burnt either on the spot or near at hand into brick, one of the best and most durable of building materials, but one which is very commonly rejected by Mr. Conceit and Mr. Pocket as not being sufficiently genteel, and they accordingly persuade their employer to buy stone a hundred miles off, solely because it will look so much more handsome; of course neither of them ever once thinks of the insignificant fact that one gets his profit in trade, and the other his commission on the value of the stone, including the cost of carriage. Our ancestors also did not always make their bricks in the same mould, on the contrary, they had a variety of moulds for different parts of the buildings and different purposes; the jambs of their doors and windows, and their arches, were made of moulded brick. Some of the finest churches in Europe are built entirely of brick, with all the details of moulded brick; and this practice was not confined to any one district or country, such brick buildings remain in Flanders, in the south of France, in Italy, in the north of Germany, and in Denmark, as well as in the eastern counties of England, as at Colchester, and in Norfolk commonly. Let any one compare the moulded brick chimneys of the Tudor period, of which hundreds remain in many parts of England, with any modern chimneys, and then say whether the interested motives or the ignorant prejudices of Mr. Conceit and Mr. Pocket ought to be listened to. The moulded brick chimneys of our ancestors are an important ornamental feature in the houses, and often in the landscape also; modern chimneys, of whatever material they may be built, are in general nothing but an abomination, and a disgrace to the age; our builders and architects really seem to have tried hard which could produce the ugliest set of chimneys. Let any one walk down one side of Regent-street and look at the chimneys on the opposite side, and then compare them with the chimneys of the old manor-houses or farm-houses, and say whether such modern rubbish

ought to be tolerated. Of course the excuse here will be the cost, but it is a false excuse, moulded brick is not an expensive material in a clay country. Clay may also be moulded by hand to any form that is required, and then baked, and the form so given will be as lasting as stone.

Some districts are even worse off for building materials than any I have mentioned, and still even there our ancestors contrived to erect buildings of the most wretched materials, that have stood for centuries, and look better after all than the modern Cockney gimcracks which are stuck up in their place, and which look exactly as if some house out of a street in London had by accident been transported into the country, and cries out loudly for its companions to support it on either side. I am thinking now of those districts where there is neither stone nor clay, and where the old walls are made literally of mud, or of earth beat hard, with a little hay or straw or a few rushes to bind them together, and the roof covered with thatch. This is the case in a large part of Devonshire, where these mud walls are called cob-walls, and in some parts of Wales and in other districts. These cob-walls are not without their advantages,—they must be built thick, and one consequence of this is that the house is warmer in winter and cooler in summer than its modern rival, with its brick walls nine inches thick, and thin blue slate covering to the roof. But cob-walls also cost only half the money, and that is a fatal objection to Mr. Pocket and Mr. Conceit.

Our fathers had substituted flat plaster ceilings for the chalk vaults or the ornamental wooden ceilings of the Middle Ages, therefore as Mr. Conceit must always go from one extreme to another, we must now have the most ludicrous caricatures of open timber-roofs executed in thin deal. This foolish mania is carried so far that I have seen within the last year a very handsome panelled and well-moulded flat ceiling of oak of the fifteenth century removed to make room

for one of these modern caricatures, which have the additional evil of making our churches very cold in winter and hot in summer. A good deal more

might be said on the subject of building materials, but I fear I have already trespasssed too much upon your space.

I am, &c. A TRAVELLER.

INVENTORY OF A TRADER, A.D. 1519.

SIR,—I shall be glad if you will find a place in your pages for the following curious Inventory of the goods of a shopkeeper of Kirton in Lindsey, “who wilfully drowned himself in a certain well” on the 1st of May, 1519. The original document from which my transcript is made is in the possession of a friend of mine.—I am, &c.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Bottesford Manor.

Inuent' Robti' Abrahm' qui voluntarie se subm'sit in quoda' fonte pimo die Maii anno regni R' Henrici viij vnde bona & catall' sua forisfact' fut' dno' Reg' & seisit at vsum dci' dni' Regs' quor' singula & pcell' bonor' plane subscribunt.

Catalla.—In pmis' iij mers, xv^s.
v sterres, ij oxen, iij^{li} vjs viij^d.
iij kye, xx^s.
ij calues, iij^s.
ij Swyn & iij pygs, iij^s.

v^{li} viijs viij^d.

vtensilia in aula.—Itm' a Countt, iij^s.
ij Chars, xij^d.
ij fformes, a Brassyn mortt', & and (sic) a Pestyll, xvj^d.

vjs viij^d.

Pincerna.—Itm' ij wortte leds, iij^s.
xxj pesys off pewtt'r, vij^s.
a lattynge bassyn with a ewer, iijj^d.
iijj panse^b, vij^s.
ij brasse potts, vjs viij^d.
a kettyll, xij^d.
ij ma'tis, ijs x^d.
a bolst', vj^d.
ij Couleytts, iijjs viij^d.
ij Chests, v^s.
a chaste, x^d.
ij bedstoks, ix^d.
a boue & a shaffe of arrows, ijs.
a Candystryke, viij^d.
ij payr of ffebull Shetts^c, ijs viij^d.

^b Pancheons, i.e. milk vessels.

^c Fimble sheets are sheets woven from the female hemp. The *fimble*, or female hemp, was in former days principally used for do-

ij lynynge schetts, ijs viij^d.
a lynynge bondecolyth, xiiij^d.
& iijj Touylls, ijs ij^d.

1^s xj^d.

Cama'.—Itm' ij mattis', xij^d.

a Towyll, iijj^d.
ffedd' bedbolst', iijj^d.
ix Coods^d, viij^d.
a Jake & ij Salletts^e, xx^d.
ij Sythes & a Trowghe, xij^d.
ij bayll of flandys lyne, iij^s.
wool wheel, iijj^d.
xij hopps^f and ij fformes, iij^s.
xjs iijj^d.

Gramm' & hor'.—Itm' iij quarts' maltt, xij^s.

ij quarts' Otts, iijjs x^d.
j quarts' & a halff Peise, vj^s.
ij quarts' Gren maltt, xj^s.
ij Canchis off barley^g, xxv^s.
ij quarts' barley, vij^s.
Canch Rie & Crushen Rye, xiijs.
v. bords, iij^s.
ij pleuys wythe Gerys, ijs iijj^d.
a wayn & a shod Cartt, xxijs viij^d.

mestic purposes; the *carl*, or male hemp, being reserved for ropes, sacking, and other coarse manufactures. Tusser notices this diversity of use thus:—

“Wife pluck fro thy seed hemp the fimble hemp clean,
This looketh more yellow, the other more green;
Use t'one for thy spinning, leave Michell the tother,
For shoe-thread and halter, for rope and such other.”—*July's Husbandry*, 8.

There is a field at Yaddlethorpe, in the parish of Bottesford, Lincolnshire, called Fimblestangs, i.e. hemp-roods, from *fimble* and *stang* (Anglo-Saxon *stenge*, ‘a stake or pole’), ‘a rood of land.’

^d Pillows. “xxj coddess, £3 10s.”—*Will of William Jenison*, 28 June, 1587. *Durham Wills*, ii. 156.

^e Body armour and helmets.

^f Query were the 12 hopps quart pots (vide Halliwell's Dict., sub. voc. Hoop), or were they hoppers, that is, baskets in which seed corn is carried by the sower? I incline to the latter opinion.

^g A small but uncertain quantity of corn in the straw.

Scopa.—Itm' ij halff Barilse of heryng.
 halfe a scope baryll.
 a pyk baryll and a lyttyll Tarre.
 a rundyll off neytt oyll.
 ij Chests.
 Itm' xxxv Cappis.
 sex Chyld' cappis.
 halff a peys of fuschian.
 a box quyksylu'^b.
 a bak of Burnston'ⁱ.
 sex yerds Camies.
 ij Pound Glewthred.
 ij pounds lycores.
 a poyk of Trenchers^j.
 halff a bundy of blottyng paupp^k.
 a peys of xij yerds boltynge cloythe.
 vj dosan Comes and halff a bag of
 hawmonds.
 halff a bage of Smawll Rassynse.
 ij dosan Wooll Cards.
 ij dosan Wayneloutts.
 halff a yerd off yallow damask.
 v doson knyues.
 a lyttyll Treakyll.
 ij hatts.
 v bags.
 x tyn platts.
 a grosse & a halff whypcord.
 v Remblands buckram.
 ij yerds & a halff fuschian in appules^l.

iiij grose Schobukylls.
 xvij purssys.
 a yerd of Tawny worsted.
 j dosan playng cards.
 ij yerds & a halff off Chamlett.
 ij doson Scottyll [scuttles, i.e. shallow
 baskets].
 ij payr of spurs.
 vj sykells.
 Naelse, gyrdles, lacs poynts, beds,
 appn'-strings [apron-strings],
 cruylse [worsted], spygotts, fals-
 heds, Syngyngbred [altar-breads],
 &c.

Sm' omn' peell' pdict', xix^{li} xij^s vij^d.

Inde allocat ut sequit'.

In pnis' Ballio libertat' p' summacoe'
 iurat', vjs viij^d.
 Itm' solut' Jolii' Otby p' redditu' vnus'
 Scope siue Bilde, vjs viij^d.
 Itm' p' sepultura pdti' Robti' Abrahm'
 qui se submisit' & sepultus fuit racoe'
 indulgencie be' marie Vginis' de Bos-
 ton, xx^d.
 Itm' Coronator p' feodo suo, xij^s iiij^d.
 Itm' Thome Burgh jun' milit' p' expen'
 sus' circea legem int' dmn' Rege' &
 distributor (*sic*) suum ...

HOLY GHOST CHAPEL, BASINGSTOKE.

SIR,—The following extracts will account for the apparent inconsistency of a ruined chapel (the nave, however, then standing) and the appointment of a presbyter at Basingstoke. I heartily agree with Mr. Grey's observations on the folly of the townspeople who did not restore this once beautiful building.

The ruin which we now see had "upon the roof of it the history of the Apostles,

Prophets, and Disciples of Christ very artificially described."—(*Magna Britannia, Hants.*, 869.) Camden says of it, "Sacellum perpulchrum—Spiritui Sancto sacratum in cujus laquearibus historia sacra cum prophetarum Apostolorum et discipulorum Christi iconibus præcellenti artificio depicta spectatur." The altered condition of the building is thus described in the year before Mr. Deggon's appointment:—

"This Chapel," Loggan writes in 1742, "through neglect of the repairs is now in ruins. Part of the east-ru and south wall only remains standing, and an hexagonal turret to the south-west almost entire, which was formerly a staircase. It is said that this chapel was stripped of its covering of lead, in the late civil war, to make ball for the use of the besiegers of Basing-house, which stood in the neighbourhood of this Chapel. Others said, that the Chapel was tiled, and that they can remember when it was so."—(*Hist. of Chapel of Holy Ghost*, p. 18.)

^b A box of quicksilver, probably to be used in making salve for sheep.

ⁱ I am doubtful about the meaning of this; perhaps Burnston was some kind of sand used for scouring purposes.

^j i.e. certain trenchers in a bag.

^k It has been thought that blotting-paper was of much more recent date, in this country at least, than the above entry indicates. The first mention I have seen of blotting-paper, *charta bibula*, is to be found in Horman's *Vulgarioria*, 80. b:—"Blotting papyr serueth to drye weete wryttinge lest there be made blottis or blurris."

^l The meaning of this is doubtful; I believe it to be two yards and a half of fustian made up into aprons.

Mr. Suckling, Coll. B. M., vol. xiii. p. 85, observes that there was a tradition in the neighbourhood that this Chapel and Basing House were destroyed at the same time, and adds, "The schoolroom, which is an adjoining building about 40 by 24 ft., has a flat labelled entrance, and was possibly part of the original design of Lord Sandes." Now Loggan also mentions this building thus:—

"Westward of, and adjoining to, the ruins of the Chapel, stands a building, though in but different repair, consisting of one large regular room, about 40 ft. in length and 24 in breadth. *This is the only Chapel and Schoolroom that of late years has been made use of*."—(*Ubi sup.*, p. 19.)

One of the earlier presbyters, Edward Webb, M.A., was appointed by the Crown minister or Chaplain, "as well for celebrating Divine Service as for the instruction, edification, and instituting young men and boys in the Chapel of the Holy Ghost."

"After the restitution of the estate by the care of Bp. Morley, in the year 1670, one *Poecock*, if I am not misinformed, officiated for a little while, but the late incumbent, the Rev. Mr. *John James*, was in possession on the begin-

ning of the year 1673, who had never, as I can find, any nomination or grant of it from the Crown, but held it by such title as the corporation of the town of Basingstoke could give him. Since the accession of his present Majesty to the throne, a petition was presented to His Majesty in Council, wherein the petitioners prayed to be made trustees and patrons of Holy Ghost Chapel, and the school therein kept, but as no new charter or grant was at that time made, things remained upon the same footing as they did by virtue of the letters patent granted in the 3rd and 4th year of King Philip and Queen Mary."—(*Ibid.*, pp. 21, 22.)

In the "Annual Hampshire Repository," 1792, vol. i. p. 74, I find under the head of List of Clergy, "Holy Ghost ch. Incumbent, *Isaac Williamson*, Feb. 11, 1793. Patron, the King." In the "Clerical Guide" of 1822 the Chapel is not entered. In 1802, Carter found "the north side wholly destroyed," and adds, that "to think the inhabitants would be interested from his recommendation to pay due respect for its ruins would be an idle supposition."—(*GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, lxxii., Pt. ii. p. 1023.)

I am, &c.,

MACKENZIE E.C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

THE LE MANS BRASS.

SIR,—In the review of Messrs. Waller's admirable work on "Monumental Brasses" in your last number, your reviewer says, p. 316, "In France examples analogous in character are found of earlier date; for example, the copper enamelled plate in the church of St. Julien at Le Mans, engraved in Stothard's 'Monumental Effigies,' and attributed by him, and by Montfaucon, to Geoffrey Plantagenet, A.D. 1150. *Mr. Planché has shewn that, in every probability, this plate represents William Fitz-Patrick, Earl of Salisbury, who died A.D. 1118.*" It would have been more satisfactory to many of your read-

ers if he had given a reference to the place where Mr. Planché has shewn this, especially as this is contrary to the belief of the best-informed local antiquaries. The plate is preserved in the Museum of Le Mans, and is always said to have formed part of the tomb of Geoffrey Plantagenet, which was situated under the northern arch of the central tower, a part of the church which he had built, that is, for which he had provided the funds; and one of the piers of this tower bears the date of 1145 incised upon it in characters of the period. This tomb was only destroyed in 1790, and drawings of it are extant shewing the plate in its place. I do not understand how it can be shewn to have belonged to another tomb.

I am, &c. F. S. A.

^m This western building was no doubt the nave of the chapel of which the chancel remains, and, as Carter observes, "the masonry is very simple and of a much older date."

THE BRITISH MUSEUM A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

SIR,—In vol. xxxviii. of the copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE in the library of the Oxford and Cambridge Club, there are at p. 629 some MS. notes which may be worth printing, as giving some curious particulars of the mode of admission to the British Museum in 1758. On ordinary days,—

“Fifteen readers are admitted at 9, fifteen at 11, and fifteen at 1 P.M. There are forty-two Trustees: twenty-one act as great officers of State, two are chosen as descendants of the Cottons, two for Sloane's Collection, and two for the Harleian MSS., besides fifteen elected for the others. On Mondays and Fridays in May, June, July, and Aug., fifteen are admitted at 4, and fifteen at 6. In Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., March, April, forty persons are admitted in three different companies on

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 9, 11, and 1 o'clock; each company is to consist of fifteen persons. A Committee, of three Trustees at least, is held every other Friday, and a general meeting once a quarter. It is as great an honour to be a Trustee as to be Knight of the Garter.”

I am, &c.,

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

P.S. In the vol. for 1759 (xxix. p. 268) there is a curious print of the “Martyrdom of St. Erasmus” much resembling that in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries. It was drawn from an alto-relievo carving in wood; and is there said to be the “Martyrdom of St. Amphibalus:” a similar subject occurred in stained glass at Lullingstone, Kent.

LAMBETH DEGREES.

SIR,—In reply to the question in your Minor Correspondence for March, I beg to state that the degrees referred to are granted under the powers of the Act 25 Henry VIII. c. 21, which is entitled “An Act concerning the Exoneration of the King's Subjects from Exactions and Impositions heretofore paid to the See of Rome: and for having Licences and Dispensations within this Realm without suing further for the same. Sec. 2 provides that the Archbishop of Canterbury shall have power to grant “all manner such licences, dispensations, compositions, faculties, grants, receipts, delegacies, instruments, and all other writings for causes not being contrary or repugnant to the Holy Scriptures and laws of God, as heretofore hath been used and accustomed to be had and obtained by your Highness, or any of your most noble progenitors, or any of your or their subjects at the See of Rome;” but Sect. 4 enacts, that where the dispensations, &c., should be “of such importance that the tax for the

expedition thereof at Rome extended to the sum of £4 or above,” they must be confirmed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to be enrolled in Chancery. Both these clauses apply to degrees in Divinity, Law, and Medicine, granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lambeth degrees in medicine, granted since the 2nd of August, 1858, are of no avail as a qualification to practice. See sect. 15 of the Medical Act of that year, (21 and 22 Vict. c. 90.)

An abstract of the form of Letters from the Archbishop granting the degree of LL.D. will be found in “Notes and Queries,” Third Series, vol. i. p. 133; and further information on the subject in Second Series, vol. xii. p. 456, 529, and Third Series, vol. i. p. 36, 175, 238, 254, 336. I am, &c.

JOB J. BARDWELL WORKARD, M.A.
Lincoln's Inn, March 5, 1864.

[We hope shortly to lay before our readers some further particulars of these degrees, and of the persons on whom they were conferred.]

The Note-book of Sylvanus Urban.

[Under this title are collected brief notes of matters of current antiquarian interest which do not appear to demand more formal treatment. SYLVANUS URBAN invites the kind co-operation of his Friends, who may thus preserve a record of many things that would otherwise pass away.]

THE SPELMAN CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER RARE MSS.—The correspondence of Sir Henry Spelman, editor of the *Concilia, Glossarium Archæologicum*, and other learned works, with some of the most celebrated literary men, English and foreign, of the seventeenth century, was disposed of by public auction, on August 14, 1863, by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, at their house in Leicester-square. The series consisted of forty-one autograph letters, of which the following were the most interesting:—

Lot 1. Sir Henry Spelman to William Camden, one page folio, dated Westm., Tuttle-street, August 21, 1620. Very fine and rare. An excellent letter, referring to the death of his wife, son, and grandson—3*l.* 15*s.*

Lot 2. Peiresc (Nicolas Claude Fabri de), one of the most learned men of the seventeenth century, born 1580, died 1637. Autograph letter to Sir Henry Spelman, three pages folio, in French, dated Paris, January 14, 1620. Very fine and rare; thanking Sir Henry for having sent him a copy of a treatise, by Thomas Duke of Gloucester, upon English warfare, and desiring further information upon ancient duels and tournaments; Peiresc describes an ancient representation he had met with respecting a Christian knight engaged in an encounter with two Saracens; with draught letter of Sir Henry accompanying the treatise referred to—5*l.*

Lots 3 and 4. Two other autograph letters of Peiresc to Sir Henry Spelman, five pages folio, dated Paris, Dec. 21, 1622, and June 17, 1623, with seal. Very fine and rare; sending a transcript, and also the original, of a very curious MS., being an ancient register of St. Remis at Rheims, and inquiring if the Rollin family be not of English derivation—5*l.* 10*s.*

Lot 5. Camden (William), antiquary and historian, born 1551, died 1623. Autograph letter to Sir Henry Spelman, dated Chesellhurst, Sept. 19, 1619. Very fine and rare—3*l.* 15*s.*

Lots 6—10. Ussher (James), Archbishop of Armagh, born 1580, died 1656. Five autograph letters to Sir Henry Spelman. Fine, and very closely written, eight pages folio; dated Drogheda, Armagh, and Dublin, 1628-39; the first bestowing great praise upon the portion of the "Glossary" which was finished, and lamenting that such a work should remain incomplete. He sends a copy of the *Synodus Patricii*, and asks Sir Henry whether he cannot, either from Peiresc or some other of his literary friends abroad, obtain for him a copy of the *Index Prefectorum Urbi*, the "Chronicles of Prosper," or the *Fasti Victoriani*. The fifth is an extremely interesting letter. He at great length explains the relative positions of English, Scottish, and Irish bishops, touches on the Saxon Psalter then publishing by Spelman, and concludes with the derivation of the word "collect." Fine and very rare. No letters of Archbishop Ussher have hitherto appeared at any public sale—22*l.* 15*s.* (Boone.)

Lot 11. Bradshawe (John), Serjeant-at-Law, President of the Court convoked for the trial of King Charles I., died 1659. A complimentary autograph written to Sir Henry Spelman, one page folio; dated Westm., Aprilis 5, 1627. Fine and very rare. No entire letter of Bradshawe has ever before appeared at any public sale—5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Otherrare MSS. Richard the Third's (King of England) sign manual (parafe or monogram) as King, to a warrant or order commanding the restitution of dower to Anne Lye, widow of John Lye, at our Castel of Notynggham, the ix. day of Oct.; one page folio, with five prints. Excessively rare, and in fine condition. Nearly all the signatures known of Richard III. are as Duke of Gloucester, and even these are of the greatest rarity—11*l.* (Bullock.)

Lord Byron. Autograph letter, four pages quarto, to J. Cam Hobhouse, dated Athens, February 28, 1811. Very fine and rare; unpublished. His lordship relates how he has passed his time at Athens, and the presents he has received, with other matters. Hanson [his agent] has written him a letter of advice to sell Newstead, "which I will not, and I beg you, in my name, to say No, no, no! If he must sell, sell Rochdale. . . My mother sends me a pack of state scandal and newspaper extracts, which one sees in every seaport town. Hanson, a ——— account of my affairs, though I can't tell if he speaks truth or not, his letter being quite facetious; a pretty time for joking when a man is in Greece and his property involved."—6*l.* 15*s.*

RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS.—A valuable selection of works from the library of a well-known collector, comprising some rare and curious pieces, and a very remarkable series of chap-books, garlands, and merriments, was disposed of on Nov. 21, 1863, by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, at their house in Wellington-street, Strand. Among the more interesting and important were the following:—

Lot 4. "Herodoti Historia, lib. ix., Gr. ex optimis exemplaribus emendavit ac notas criticas adjecit G. H. Schaefer," 4 vols., 8vo. The only copy printed on vellum, very elegantly bound in maroon morocco, by Zaelnsdorf, "Lipsiæ e Libraria Sommeria," 1800-3; a beautiful edition. The Greek character is firm, clear, and without contractions. This copy was intended for the library of the late John Earl Spencer, but the learned editor's intentions were never carried out. Neither Dibdin, Van Praet, nor Brunet notices a copy having been printed on vellum—11*l.* 5*s.* (Toovey.)

Lot 7. "Wyther (George) Abuses stript and whipt;" or Satirical Essays; a Satyre, dedicated to his Majestie, by George Wyther. The "Shepherds Hunting," being certaine eglogs written during the author's imprisonment in the Marshalsey. Beautiful copies, in one volume, 8vo., in the original calf binding.—13*l.* (Jackson.)

Lot 27. "Polychronicon (The)," in which book been comprysed bryfely many wonderful Hystories, made in Latin, by Ranulfe Higden, Monke of Chester, Englished by one Trevisa, Vicarye of Barkley, in 1357; symply emprynted now and sette in forme by one Wynkyn de Worde, a lytill embelyshed fro the old makynge. The title, last leaf of index, and printer's device in facsimile. Small 4to., black letter, dark morocco, by Bedford. "Westminstre, Wynkyn De Worde," 1495. This edition is, in point of contents, the same as the more rare and valuable one printed by Caxton, possessing the continuation by him from A.D. 1358 to 1460, the first yeare of Kynge Edward IV.—24*l.* (Willis.)

Lot 28. "Nichols (John) History and Antiquities of the county of Leicester," folio, maps and plates, vol. i. small paper, part 2, large paper; vol. ii. parts 1 and 2, large paper; vol. iii. part 1, large paper; vol. iv. parts 1 and 2, large paper; all in an uncut state, 1795—1815; to complete this intrinsically valuable topographical production—the rarest of all the county histories—vol. iii. part 2, containing the account of West Goscole Hundred, is required—18*l.* (Upham.)

Lot 43. "Kenilworth."—A letter, wherein part of the entertainment unto the Queenz Majesty, at Killingworth Castle, in Warwickshier, in this soomerz progres, 1575, iz signified from a freend officer attendant in the Coourt unto his frend a citizen merchaunt of London; black letter, very curious and rare—9*l.* (Jackson.)

Lot 70. Chap-books, Garlands, Merriments, &c.—An extraordinary collection formed about the year 1801, including "The Friar and the Boy, or the young Piper's Pleasant Pastime," "Rochester's Joaks, with the diverting Frolicks and Fancies of King Charles and his Concubines;" "Simple Simon's Misfortunes and his Wife Margery's Cruelty;" "The Jolly Sailor's Garland;" "The Windsor Lady;" "Love in a Tub, or the Merchant Outwitted;" "The Croydon Forresters, or the History of Collin Meager and Jenny Wood;" "The Welsh Wedding," shewing how Shon-ap-Morgan rode up to London upon a goat to get a wife, with his comical courtship and marriage; "Yorrick Turned Trimmer," with the three plates, &c.; in 54 vols. duodecimo. A wonderful series, nearly all printed in the last century—37*l.* (Bumstead.)

Lot 190. "Greene, Orpharion, wherein is discovered a musicall Concorde of pleasant Histories, many sweet Moodes, graced with such harmonious discords, as agreeing in a delightful Closse; they sound both pleasure and profit to the ear;" small 4to., black letter, fine copy, very rare; at London, printed for Edward White, 1599—10 guineas. (Pickering.)

Lot 207. Decker, T.—"Knight's Conjuring done in Earnest discovered in Jest;" small 4to., fine copy, morocco, extremely rare; printed by T. C. for William Barly, "and are to be solde at his shop in Gratiuous-streete," 1607—12*l.* 15*s.* (Jackson.)

Lot 210. Nash, T.—"Have with you to Saffron Walden, or Gabriell Harvey's Hunt is up, containing a full answer to the eldest Sonne of the Haltermaker;" a remarkably fine copy, thin 4to., morocco; printed at London by John Dunter, 1596—10*l.* 15*s.* (Pickering.)

Lot 220. "The Romance of Sir Launfall;" unique fragments of this most curious early English metrical romance. Black letter, *n. d.* The only fragment of this remarkably curious poem hitherto known consists of a portion of a single leaf, particularly described at the end of the folio catalogue of the Douce Collection in the Bodleian Library. Launfall's name is spelt Lamwell in this copy. The present fragments consist of two perfect and six imperfect leaves—3*l.* 18*s.* (Jackson.)

Lot 249. Boucher (Rev. Jonathan).—"Manuscript Collections for a Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words," intended to form a supplement to the various dictionaries of Dr. Johnson, Dr. Webster, and Dr. Richardson. In a philological point of view these manuscripts are of great value, not only on account of the large number of provincialisms noted, but also in respect of a quantity of words to be found in early writers, which have hitherto escaped lexicographers entirely—10 guineas. (Holmes.)

Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

Life of Marcus Tullius Cicero. By WILLIAM FORSYTH, M.A., Q.C. (Murray.)—In this work, Mr. Forsyth has, as he tells us, endeavoured to take a view of the life of Cicero equally removed from the indiscriminating panegyric of Middleton, and the very depreciatory estimate of Drumann; he inclines, however, to the encomiastic party himself. Hence several passages in his hero's life that have been usually condemned are presented with "extenuating circumstances," and even his confessed failings are made to "lean to virtue's side." The authority for this is usually Cicero's own letters, passages of which appear to us to be pressed further than they fairly ought. Still the reader has before him the means of forming his own opinion, and he can hardly fail to be pleased with the tone of the work in general. Its style is fluent, and, what is unusual in classic biographies, so many illustrations are drawn from things and persons of modern times, that we almost forget that we are reading of an orator and consul of the Roman Republic, which is no mean acknowledgment of Mr. Forsyth's skill, this being the effect that he has really set himself to produce; for he lays it down as an axiom in his Preface, that "the more we accustom ourselves to regard the ancients as persons of like passions as ourselves, and familiarize ourselves with the idea of them as fathers, husbands, friends, and *gentlemen*, the better we shall understand them." The book is set off with a number of very good illustrations, which mostly represent the modern aspect of places connected with the history of Cicero, and will be found pleasant reading, even though some of its conclusions may not be adopted by the scholar.

Lucasta. The Poems of Richard Lovelace, Esq. Edited by W. CAREW HAZLITT. (J. R. Smith.)—We are glad to see the poems of the gallant Lovelace again brought before the world, and all that can, perhaps, now be recovered as to his brief, unhappy life, laid before the reader. Mr. Hazlitt has searched the Parliamentary Journals and other sources of information, but he candidly confesses that he can add little to Wood's notice; he, however, urges reasons for believing that the story of the abject distress of Lovelace's latter years is greatly exaggerated. We should be glad if this could be conclusively shewn; but as utter destitution was the fate of so many of the opponents of the Commonwealth, it appears to us as in no way incredible that a man who, like Lovelace, had demonstrated his loyalty both with sword and pen should be treated with the extremity of rigour, and so be reduced to the deplorable state that Wood and Aubrey assert.

Diary of Mary, Countess Cowper, Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, 1714—1720. (Murray.)—Considering the violence of political parties at the time, it is not very surprising that but few illustrations of the reign of George I. have come down to us, in the shape of Diaries, Correspondence, &c. No doubt such materials of history were produced then as at other times, but the interests or the fears of the writers and recipients were liable to sudden shocks, according to the apparent stability or otherwise of the new dynasty, and many a letter that we should be now glad to possess was destroyed, from the fear of possible consequences. Such appears to have been the

fate of many papers belonging to the Lord Chancellor Cowper, when he was accused by Lyster of being concerned in a plot for a French invasion. His wife hastily burnt them, and also destroyed a large portion of a Diary that she had herself kept during her attendance at court. What remains is published in the volume before us, and its value is so considerable, that we can but regret the destruction of the rest.

Lady Cowper was the second wife of the Chancellor, and a woman of wit and beauty, as her writings, and her portrait by Kneller, sufficiently prove. She was a Clavering, an old north country family, several members of which took arms in the cause of the Chevalier de St. George, but she seems to have fully adopted the politics of her husband, who, as is well known, was a strenuous advocate of the Hanoverian succession. What remains of her Diary is in two unconnected portions: one, chiefly concerned with the rising in 1715, to the history of which it contributes several particulars of considerable importance; and another, which may be said to be wholly occupied with the formal, and by no means cordial reconciliation of the King to his son in 1720. Lady Cowper's pictures of the court of George I. are by no means flattering, but the general impression left by her narrative is, that in the unseemly family quarrels that occupied so large a portion of his reign, the King was less to blame than his son and daughter-in-law, and that all three were the victims of those astute politicians, Walpole, Sunderland, and Townshend, who widened the breach for their own selfish purposes. Many amusing illustrations of the manners of the times occur, which relieve the detail of petty court intrigue, and the Editor has supplied all needful explanations in a series of brief notes. As we have already said, the volume, so far as it goes, is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the court of the first Hanoverian sovereign, and our only regret is, that the intervening years of the Diary are no longer in existence.

The Principles of Agriculture. By WILLIAM BLAND, M.R.S.A. Second Edition. (Longman and Co.)—This is a sensible, practical treatise on an important subject, by a gentleman well qualified from a life's experience. No business or profession is more difficult to learn, or more hazardous, than that of the agriculturist; and yet people venture into it with more confidence and temerity than they approach any other avocation. It is a matter of almost daily occurrence to see capital embarked in farming speculations by persons perfectly void of that training which is indispensable to success, and to witness the ruin or the embarrassment of the adventurers. The failure chiefly arises from that over-confidence and presumption which blind people to their ignorance, and hinder thought and calculation until it is too late.

Mr. Bland does not flatter the incautious by painting the fields of the farmer as a garden of flowers of gold; but he explains clearly and forcibly what every man must do who wishes to make agriculture profitable; he tells him how he must study and know the nature of the soil; how and why he must work it; how far he can work it by its innate energies without manures; when and how to apply manures; the rotation of crops; the fallow or repose of the land after crops; and other important lessons which must be learned, and learned thoroughly, by all who put their hands to the plough with a view to gain. So lucidly are these and other principles of the science laid down in this little book, that even the experienced farmer will be sure to find something he did not know before, while the amateur and novice may obtain a foundation for success which, without such instruction, would be precarious or impossible.

As horticulture is agriculture on a very reduced and limited scale, Mr. Bland's book may also be recommended to the gardener, were it only to give clear ideas of what the soil is capable of when properly worked, and treated upon

true principles instead of chance or without theory.

Shakespeariana.—Numerous works have reached us on the present engrossing subject of Shakespeare, but we are obliged to confine our notice to two, each of which has some peculiar merits. First we place *Bible Truths, with Shakespearian Parallels*, by JAMES BROWN (Whittaker and Co.), the nature of which is sufficiently indicated by its title, and in which the idea on which it is based is very well carried out. The other is a more elaborate work, entitled *The Reference Shakspeare: a Memorial Edition of Shakspeare's Plays, containing 11,600 References*. Compiled by JOHN B. MARSH, Manchester. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) Mr. Marsh has evidently devoted a very great deal of pains to this effort to make Shakespeare self-interpreting. Taking the text as he found it in Mr. Cowden Clarke, he has arranged the more prominent subjects under 372 heads, and points out about 6,500 passages which he considers mutually illustrative, by means of 11,600 references. Opinions will differ as to appositeness of many of these illustrations, but their being thus brought together is suggestive, and calculated to be a very considerable help to all who wish to understand what they read. The two books may be advantageously consulted together.

Roman Bath.—We are glad to learn that the Rev. Prebendary Scarth is about to publish, by subscription, a quarto volume, with some forty illustrations, intitled *Aquæ Solis*, being notices of Roman Bath. The work, which will form a very acceptable companion to Mr. Roach Smith's "Roman London,"

will give a description of all the Roman remains which have been found in and around the city up to the present time, with illustrations of the vestiges of temples and other structures, also of altars, inscriptions, tombs, weapons, and implements, personal ornaments, and other remains, and a map of the city as it existed at the Roman period. It will contain all that has been published by the Society of Antiquaries, Dr. Musgrave, Dr. Sutherland, Dr. Guidot, Lysons, Warner, Carter, and others who have written on the Roman Antiquities of Bath, and also whatever has been discovered since their works were published. Incorrect readings of the Inscriptions will be amended, and several additional inscriptions given. The work will also contain an account of *many* Roman villas, the sites of which have been found in the neighbourhood of Bath; also a notice of the Roman Roads which passed out of the city, and the Camps and Earthworks in its neighbourhood. As the readers of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE are well aware, the archaeological investigations of the last few years have thrown much light upon the Roman occupation of this part of England, and as it is now many years since Mr. Warner published his "Illustrations" and his "History," a work on the subject from so competent a writer as Mr. Scarth cannot fail to be very acceptable. The Illustrations we are assured will be executed with the greatest care by an artist of acknowledged ability, and all who take interest in the vestiges of Roman sway in Britain will do well to send in their names as subscribers, either to Mr. Peach, bookseller, Bath, or to Messrs. Simpkin and Marshall, Stationers' Hall Court, London. The price, to them, will be a guinea, but to non-subscribers, twenty-five shillings.

Monthly Intelligence.

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

DURING the past month, the war between the German Powers and the Danes has been rather languidly carried on. The Danes, though so greatly outnumbered as to have no fair chance in the field, have as yet stubbornly defended the strong positions of Düppel and the Isle of Alsen, in Schleswig, and Fredericia, in Jutland, and they have inflicted a defeat on the Prussian naval squadron off Swinemünde. Their unflinching courage has procured them much sympathy in England, which has taken the shape of contributions for the relief of the wounded and the widows and orphans of the slain, and hopes are entertained that the friendly intervention of other Powers may soon bring this most unequal war to an end.

In America it appears that the Federals have failed in several attempts to gain the very heart of the Confederate States, made in the months of February and March, and the withholding of any details is taken to prove that their losses have been very severe.

At home, the christening of the son of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and a most destructive inundation at Sheffield, have been the principal events of the month, and will be found detailed below.

MARCH 10.

The Royal Christening.—On this day, which was the first anniversary of the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, their infant son was admitted by baptism into the Christian Church. The ceremony, at which Her Majesty was present, was performed in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace, and, except in the quality of the company, bore so little resemblance to the royal baptisms of former days, as to occasion considerable disappointment.

The King of the Belgians was the first to arrive at Buckingham Palace, but Her Majesty arrived shortly after. Lord Palmerston, the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Geo. Grey, Earl De Grey and Ripon, and many of the chief officers of State assembled in the lower dining-room of the Palace; there were also present nearly all the foreign ministers,

and the gentlemen connected with the Court. At half-past twelve they were conducted to the seats within the chapel. At the altar were the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Bishop of London, Dean of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal; the Bishop of Oxford, Lord High Almoner; the Bishop of Chester, Clerk of the Closet; the Rev. H. Howarth, B.D., Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square; the Hon. and Very Rev. Dr. Gerard Wellesley, Dean of Windsor, and resident Chaplain to Her Majesty; and the Very Rev. Dr. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Chaplain to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The King of the Belgians and the Princess Helena (representing Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia) acted as sponsors. The other sponsors were the Duchess of Cambridge, representing the Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg; Prince John of Schleswig-Holstein-

Sonderburg - Glücksburg, representing the King of Denmark; the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg - Strelitz, representing the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Prince Alfred; and the Duke of Cambridge, representing the Landgrave of Hesse.

Within the chapel two rows of chairs, one on each side of the centre, were appropriated to the use of the Queen, the sponsors, and the Royal personages invited to be present. The principal compartments, or pews, of which there are four (two on either side of the chapel), were assigned to the representatives of foreign Powers connected with the Royal family, to the Cabinet Ministers, and to the other official dignitaries who were present without taking an active part in the ceremony. The altar was lined with crimson velvet, panelled with gold lace; the church plate was displayed, and seats of crimson and gold were ranged within the rails for the officiating clergy. The font was placed in advance of the *haut pas* immediately at the head of the two rows of chairs above-mentioned. The font itself is a tazza of silver gilt, the rim representing the leaves and flowers of the water-lily, whilst the base is grouped with cherubs playing the lyre: in front are the Royal arms. The font was placed on a fluted plinth of white and gold. Over the altar was a fine piece of tapestry, representing the baptism of our Saviour.

When the visitors were seated, the Queen (who was dressed in black silk and crape), attended by the Duchess of Wellington, the Lady Churchill, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Bruce, and by the Lord de Tabley and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Bentinck, K.C.B., took her place as one of the sponsors, the King of the Belgians and the other royal personages accompanying her. The service commenced with a chorale, which was followed by the anthem by Palestrina, "I will give thanks to Thee, O Lord."

When the music ceased the Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by the Groom of the Stole to the Prince of Wales and the Chamberlain to the Princess of

Wales, conducted the infant Prince into the chapel, His Royal Highness being carried by the head nurse (Mrs. Clark), and attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, one of the Ladies of the Bed-chamber to the Princess of Wales. The Royal infant was attired in a robe of Honiton lace, the same that was worn by his Royal father at his christening, with a cap of Honiton lace, a cloak of crimson velvet lined with ermine, and a mantle of white satin edged with Honiton lace. When the Archbishop commenced the prayer, "Almighty, ever-living God," the Countess of Macclesfield gave the infant Prince to the Queen, who handed him to the Archbishop. On reaching the portion of the service for the naming of the child, the Archbishop demanded of the sponsors how it should be named. The Queen answered, ALBERT VICTOR CHRISTIAN EDWARD, and His Grace accordingly baptized it in those names. The ceremony concluded with the performance of Haydn's grand chorus from the "Creation," "The heavens are telling the glory of God."

After the service the visitors proceeded to the Green Drawing-room and Picture Gallery, and shortly afterwards partook of a collation with the Royal family in the supper-room, which had been beautifully prepared for the occasion. The Prince and Princess of Wales subsequently gave a banquet at Marlborough House; and after the banquet their Royal Highnesses received an evening party. Several of the Royal tradespeople illuminated their houses.

In a notice of Royal Christenings, in the "Morning Herald," we have the following account of the pompous ceremonial at the christening of the infant prince who afterwards became Charles II.:—

"Charles I. was baptized privately, owing to his great weakness, and his first son who died was baptized Charles James just in time. But Charles made amends for the character of the ceremonies at his own and his first-born's christenings when his second son was baptized in 1630 on Sunday, the 27th of June, or exactly four weeks after his

birth. Before Evensong, four chaplains, the members of the choir, and the vergers went in procession to the nursery, the clergy wearing the gorgeous vestments which have since fallen into disuse. From the apartments emerged the procession, the Prince being carried under a cloth of gold canopy, and when the train had arrived at the chapel, the Prince was received by the Bishop of London, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, who was Dean of the chapel, and who took chief part in the ceremony. As the procession moved up the nave of St. James's the organ played a joyous air, and when the proper places had been taken in the neighbourhood of the font, on the right side of which were the sponsors, the Duke of Lennox and the Duchess of Richmond for the King and the Queen-Mother of France, and the Marquess of Hamilton for the Palsgrave Frederick, Evensong was commenced, the King being in his royal pew, and the peers and peeresses in their stalls, according to their sex. At the appointed break in the service the baptismal office was commenced. Two Countesses bore the Prince's train, and the child was christened by Laud, who received the name from 'the gossips,' to whom the King sent a gentleman-usher 'signifying his pleasure what the name of the Prince should be.' The ceremony being concluded, Evening-prayer was said to its close, when a solemn thanksgiving was sung, after which Garter and the heralds proclaimed the style and titles. Then, the organ playing the Offertory, the month-old infant was carried to the altar, where he made an offering by deputy, the sponsors following the example. The Duchess of Richmond gave the Prince in the chapel his christening cup, in the shape of a jewel worth £7,000 or £8,000, and so generous was this lady that her presents could hardly have cost less than £11,000 or £12,000, a prodigious sum in those days, and equal to at least half as much again of our money. She gave to the wet-nurse a gold chain worth £200, to the other nurse and the midwife services of plate, to the cradle-rockers each a silver cup, a salt-cellar, and a dozen of spoons. To the knights who accompanied her ponderous carriage she gave £50 each, and to the coachman £50, while the running footmen had £10 each. After the ceremony the guns were fired, the bells rung, and in the streets bonfires were lit to testify to the Royal and the popular joy."

MARCH 11.

Inundation at Sheffield.—A little before midnight on this day, the Bradfield reservoir of the Sheffield water-works burst, and one of the most deplorable losses of life that have ever occurred in the manufacturing district was the result.

The origin of the accident and the first indications of danger have been described by Mr. Gunson, the resident engineer, who considered the embankment as one of the finest pieces of work he had ever superintended. He was on the spot several times in the course of the preceding week, and he left it in so satisfactory a state that he had not intended to go on the day of the accident. The high wind and tempestuous weather, however, induced him to visit the place, and he found the navvies diligently prosecuting their occupation near one of the ends of the embankment. An hour or so after the men had left, a farm labourer, crossing the embankment, found a crack near the centre, and immediately ran to warn the navvies living near; he also set off after Mr. Gunson, and, as the latter had had to stop on the road, he was overtaken and went back. When he got near the place, the navvies who had been first warned, and had been to the crack, told him that it was a false alarm, and that all was right. He went, however, to the spot, and next proceeded to the weir. The water was not running over it, shewing that the dam was not filled to its utmost capacity. As a measure of precaution, Mr. Gunson determined to relieve the pressure of water by blowing up the weir with gunpowder, and directed the men to fire a shot. They made the attempt, but whether the powder did not ignite, or they had not time to complete the work before the catastrophe took place, seems uncertain. While the men were about the firing of the shot, Mr. Gunson, with the foreman of the works, went back with lanterns to the crack, to see if it shewed any symptoms of enlargement. The foreman crossed it, and Mr. Gunson was stepping across when the water burst in a torrent through

the top of the embankment, and he had the narrowest possible escape with his life. The breach once made, rapidly widened, till, in an incredibly short time, the whole mass of water poured through it, leaving a ravine 110 yards wide and 70 feet deep, and rushed down the narrow gorge formed by the Loxley and Stannington hills into Sheffield itself. From Bradfield, where the reservoir burst, down the course of the rivers for twelve or fourteen miles the country was laid waste. The reservoir covered an area of seventy-six acres, and would hold 114,000,000 cubic feet of water. The embankment, which crossed the end of the valley, and was three hundred yards long, was an enormous erection with an average height of eighty-five feet, and forty feet in thickness. Between Matlock and Hillsborough, a distance of four miles, the greatest loss of life was caused. Within the tract whole rows of houses were swept entirely away, in three of which alone there were twenty-five lives lost. In the opposite row the whole of the inhabitants were drowned, and scarcely any of their bodies have been discovered. The flood seems to have swept off everything before it, from the confluence of the Loxley and the Revelin to the Don. Between Wardsend and Sheffield on the Don, numerous bodies were seen lying amid the mud and ruins. There were fourteen in one place, ten in another, and thirteen in a third. At Neepsend nine hundred acres of gardens were devastated, and whole families were swept away. From the reservoir to Sheffield is a distance of six miles, and the havoc along the route was fearful. The sentinel at the barracks as he paced near the outer wall heard the roar of the flood, and in a few seconds he was battling for his life amidst mud and water; despite the alarm which he raised two children were drowned in the barracks, while their parents were dragged out seemingly half dead. At Sheffield itself the sound of the torrent was heard at about a quarter past twelve. At first there seems to have been a hissing kind of

noise, then a loud, long, terrible roar, and the flood burst in on the lower part of the town, demolishing bridges and swelling the stream of the Don with the accumulated waters, thickly strewn with the *débris* of that woeful ruin which had transpired above. A considerable part of the town was inundated, several lives were lost, and a great destruction of property occurred. At day-break the fearful sacrifice of life in the upper part of the valley became known; the swollen river also told its tale in the wreck of property and the frequent corpses which went floating by on the turbid stream. When the flood had reached its height the water rapidly subsided, leaving the marks of its presence in the streets of Sheffield, which were in many places knee-deep in mud. Several bodies recovered were partially dressed, while others were entirely naked, their clothing having been literally torn from their bodies by the violence of the stream. Carried away by the furious current, several bodies were found in most extraordinary places—two having been washed among the carriages in the Midland station. The cast-iron bridge leading from the Crofts to Nursery-street was entirely demolished. The entire front of the Manchester Railway Hotel was broken in. Several low buildings on the water's edge, near the Nursery corn-mill, were swept away, and a number of horses, pigs, &c., with them. All the houses in Nursery-street were submerged five or six feet in water, and the buildings on both sides of the river, between the corn-mill and Lady's-bridge, suffered greatly. The inhabitants of this neighbourhood were, however, more easily able to extricate themselves than the residents of some of the narrow streets with which the Nursery abounds. Very considerable damage to property occurred in the neighbourhood of the river far below Sheffield, but, as is believed, not any loss of life, though corpses were picked up even in Doncaster.

From the last returns that can be procured, it appears certain that at

least 270 persons have perished, and the value of the property destroyed is roughly estimated at near £1,000,000. Lord Wharnccliffe and Earl Fitzwilliam on Monday, the 14th of March, attended at a meeting at Sheffield, when a subscription for the relief of the survivors was set on foot, which has been liberally responded to. Mr. Rawlinson, the civil engineer, by direction of the Home

Secretary, examined the scene of the disaster, and in consequence of his evidence, which was in strict agreement with that of other competent authorities, the coroner's jury have returned a verdict, ascribing the calamity to the want of that engineering skill and attention which the magnitude and importance of the work demanded.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

Feb. 19. Michael Richard Barry, esq., to be Queen's Advocate for H.M.'s Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.

William Branch Pollard, esq., jun., to be Colonial Civil Engineer and Overseer of Public Works for the Colony of British Guiana.

George Brackenbury, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Madrid, to be H.M.'s Consul at Charente.

Feb. 26. To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, viz :—

Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B. (Civil), with temporary rank as Vice-Admiral while Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West Indian Station.

Rear-Adm. Augustus Leopold Kuper, C.B., with temporary rank as Vice-Adm. while Commander-in-Chief on the East Indian and China Station.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz :—

Capt. Sir Wm. S. Wiseman, bart., R.N.

Capt. Francis Wm. Sullivan, R.N.

Lieut.-Col. Dominic Jacotin Gamble, Deputy-Quartermaster-Gen. to the Forces of New Zealand.

Mem.—The name of Lieut.-Col. Chas. Wilson Austen, 2nd Battalion 14th Regt., was submitted to Her Majesty, and he would have been nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath, had not his death been officially reported.

Don Feodomiro de Avendano approved of as Vice-Consul at Cardiff for H.M. the Queen of Spain.

March 1. Thomas Thorneycroft, esq., of Tottenhall Wood, Wolverhampton, to be Sheriff of the County of Stafford, in the room of Geo. Briscoe, esq., of Elmhurst-hall, Lichfield; and

Boscawen Trevor Griffith, esq., of Trevalynhall, Wrexham, to be Sheriff of the County of Denbigh, in the room of John Lloyd Wynne, esq., of Coedcoch, Abergele.

Mr. Edmond de Laya approved of as Consul at Edinburgh for H.M. the Emperor of the French.

Mr. George Newenham Harvey approved of as Vice-Consul at Cork for H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

March 8. Sir James Horn Burnett having been appointed H.M.'s Lieut. of the County of Kincardine, he this day took and subscribed the oath appointed to be taken thereupon instead of the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration.

Don Eduardo Badia y Ortiz de Zúñiga approved of as Vice-Consul in London for H.M. the Queen of Spain.

March 11. Joseph William Trutch, esq., to be Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor-Gen. for the Colony of British Columbia.

March 15. John Shanks Moffatt, esq., to be a Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Island of St. Lucia.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Feb. 19. Borough of Brighton.—Henry Moor, esq., of Clarendon-terr., Brighton, in the room of Wm. Conyngham, esq., who has accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of H.M.'s Manor of Northstead, in the county of York.

March 1. County of Dorset.—John Floyer, esq., of West Stafford, in the said county, in the room of Henry Ker Seymer, esq., who has accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of H.M.'s Manor of Hempholme.

March 15. County of Hertford.—Henry Edward Surtees, esq., of Dane End, near Ware, in the said county, in the room of Christopher Wm. Giles Puller, esq., deceased.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 14, 1863. At Otahuhu, New Zealand, the wife of Capt. E. W. Saunders, H.M.'s 14th Regt., a dau.

Jan. 1, 1864. At Murray Barracks, Hong-kong, the wife of Capt. Hen. J. Day, 99th Regt., a son.

Jan. 7. At Benares, the wife of Capt. W. T. Foster, 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), a son.

At Lahore, the wife of Robert Needham Cust, esq., a dau.

Jan. 8. At Futtchgurh, North-Western Provinces, the wife of Major Fullerton Carnegie, Bengal Staff Corps, a dau.

Jan. 10. At Comillah, Tipperah, the wife of J. F. Browne, esq., Bengal C.S., a son.

Jan. 15. At Neemuch, Central India, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Carmichael, C.B., 94th Regt., a son.

Jan. 16. At Trevandrum, the wife of Capt. A. A. Davidson, Nair Brigade, a dau.

Jan. 17. At Bareilly, North West Provinces, the wife of the Rev. T. H. Burn, Assistant-Chaplain, a son.

Jan. 19. At Cannanore, the wife of Capt. Frank Samwell, H.M.'s Indian Army, a dau.

Jan. 20. At Madras, the wife of Sir Adam Bittleston, a dau.

Jan. 26. At Calcutta, the wife of Charles O'L. L. Prendergast, esq., Assistant Commissioner, British Burmah, a dau.

Jan. 27. At Kirkee, the wife of M. Algernon Chaldecott, esq., R.A., a son.

Jan. 28. At Stabrock, George Town, British Guiana, the wife of A. F. Gore, A.D.C., Assistant Government Secretary of the Colony, a dau.

At Port Louis, Mauritius, the wife of Capt. R. M. Hall, 13th Light Infantry, a dau.

Feb. 1. At Jhansi, Central India, the wife of Capt. Bruce N. Smith, a dau.

At Bombay, the wife of Lieut. Chas. Swinhoe, 56th Foot, a dau.

Feb. 3. At Bellary, Madras Presidency, the wife of Lieut.-Col. A. Loftus Steele, Madras Staff Corps, a dau.

At Bangalore, India, the wife of Capt. D. J. P. Campbell, Madras Staff Corps, a dau.

Feb. 8. At Midnapore, the widow of Richard H. Russell, esq., Bengal C.S., a son.

Feb. 9. At Bath, the wife of John Leigh Reed, esq., Capt. Royal Wiltshire Militia, a son.

Feb. 10. At Kurrachee, the wife of Capt. Thoyts, Brigade Major, a son.

At Greyshott-hall, Liphook, Hants., the wife of W. R. Wedgwood, esq., a son.

At Brighton, the wife of G. Longman, esq., 9th Lancers, a son.

Feb. 11. At Thrybergh, the wife of the Rev. F. Watkins, H.M.'s Inspector of Schools, a dau.

At Lucknow, the wife of Capt. R. Barclay Lloyd, H.M.'s 36th Regt., a son.

Feb. 12. At Forest-side-house, Stansted, the wife of the Rev. N. G. Whitestone, M.A., a dau.

At Quebec, the wife of Capt. A. H. Utterson, H.M.'s 17th Regt., a dau.

In Brunswick-sq., the wife of the Rev. H. Landon Maud, a son.

Feb. 13. At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt, a dau.

In Norfolk-cres., the wife of Pascoe Du Pre Grenfell, esq., a son.

At Sandgate, the wife of the Rev. J. Yarker Barton, M.A., Chaplain of the Forces, a son.

At the Grammar-school, Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire, the wife of the Rev. R. L. Watson, a son.

Feb. 14. In Charles-st., Berkeley-sq., the Lady Frances Tremayne, a son.

In Charles-st., Berkeley-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Maynard, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Augustus Thursby Pelham, a son.

At Morne Fortune, St. Lucia, West Indies, the wife of D. S. Warren, esq., Capt. 1st Batt. 14th Regt., a dau.

Feb. 15. At Dublin, the Lady Harriet Lynch Blosse, a son.

At Leamington, Lady Lucy Massy, a son.

At Glenfarne-hall, the wife of A. Loftus Tottenham, esq., a son.

At East-court, Finchampstead, Berks., the wife of John B. Gibson, esq., a dau.

Feb. 16. At Knock Abbey, the wife of Myles O'Reilly, esq., M.P., a son and heir.

At Ash, near Aldershot, the wife of Capt. J. Verey, the Buffs, a dau.

At Dorney-house, near Windsor, the wife of Chas. Jas. Palmer, esq., a dau.

At Blackheath, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Marson, a dau.

Feb. 17. At Aldershot, the wife of Capt. Akers, R.E., a dau.

At Twyford, Winchester, the wife of the Rev. L. Wickham, a dau.

At Eastergate, near Chichester, the wife of the Rev. Henry C. Bones, Rector of Binsted, Sussex, a son.

At Busbridge-hall, Godalming, the wife of John C. Ramsden, esq., a son.

At Henley-in-Arden, the wife of the Rev. William P. A. Campbell, M.A., a dau.

At Wallop-house, the wife of T. E. Bidgood, esq., a dau.

At Clapham-common, the wife of the Rev. George W. Herbert, a dau.

Feb. 18. In Brook-st., Grosvenor-sq., the wife of Col. Clark Kennedy, C.B., a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of Samuel Nevill Ward, esq., late Madras C.S., a dau.

At the Portobello Barracks, Dublin, the wife of T. Fraser, esq., M.D., Surgeon 10th Hussars, a dau.

At Bombay, the wife of Sir Alexander Grant, bart., a dau.

Feb. 19. At the Rectory, Corfe Castle, the Lady Charlotte Bankes, a dau.

At Southery Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Archibald E. Julius, a dau.

At Maida-hill East, the wife of Frederick Haines, esq., F.S.A., a son.

At Swinford, Ashford, Kent, prematurely, the wife of the Rev. R. Louis Koe, M.A., a dau.

Feb. 20. In Hill-st., Berkeley-sq., Lady Rawlinson, a son.

At Blackheath, the wife of Major C. Smith, of the Madras Staff Corps, a son.

In Clarges-st., Piccadilly, the wife of Major R. Wilmot Brooke, 60th Royal Rifles, a dau.

In Brompton-rd., the wife of Capt. Egerton Todd, 81st Regt., a dau.

At Dera Ghazee Khan, Punjaub, the wife of Lieut.-Col. William Templer Hughes, a dau.

Feb. 21. At Penlee, Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Capt. A. G. Edye, R.N., a dau.

At Christ Church Parsonage, Worthing, the wife of the Rev. P. B. Power, a dau.

In Dean's-yard, Westminster, Mrs. Cureton, a dau.

At Moor Court, near Kington, Herefordshire, the wife of the Rev. James Davies, a dau.

At Toronto, Canada West, the wife of Capt. O'Callaghan, 16th Regt., a dau.

At the residence of her father, E. G. Markby, esq., Chatteris, the wife of the Rev. Francis Duke, of Cambridge, a son.

Feb. 22. In Westbourne-terrace, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Petre, a dau.

At Christ's College, Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Cartmell, Master of Christ's College, a dau.

At Pinner, the wife of Capt. Robert Coote, R.N., a dau.

At the College, Winchester, the wife of the Rev. William Ridding, a son.

At Glenmillan, Aberdeenshire, the wife of Douglas Wimberley, esq., late 79th Cameron Highlanders, a son.

At Hampton Court, the wife of J. Hankey Dobree, esq., a dau.

Feb. 23. At Gravesend, the wife of Capt. R. Sandford, R.E., a son.

At Bredicot Rectory, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev. F. W. Griffiths, a dau.

At the Rectory, Carshalton, Surrey, the wife of Capt. Constantine H. Read, late of Ceylon Rifle Regt., a son.

At Clarendon Villas, Oxford, the wife of William Rose Holden, esq., Worcester College, a dau.

At East Claydon, Bucks., the wife of the Rev. Perceval Laurence, a son.

At Hindlip, near Worcester, the wife of Henry Allsopp, esq., a son.

Feb. 24. At Albury, Guildford, the Hon. Mrs. Newdigate Burne, a dau.

At Craigdarroch, Dumfriesshire, the Hon. Mrs. James Dormer, a son.

At Rutland-gate, the wife of Col. C. Cameron Shute, a dau.

At New-Park, co. Kilkenny, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Frederic Bull, a dau.

At Broadstairs, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Hasell, a dau.

In Gloucester-crescent, the wife of Capt. E. Belfield, a dau.

At Posilippo, near Naples, the wife of T. C. Cholmeley, esq., Comm. R.N., a son.

At Harrow-on-the-Hill, the wife of the Rev. Fredk. Rendall, a son.

The wife of the Rev. James Rathborne, Kin-noull-villa, Teignmouth, Devon, a son.

At Worthing, the wife of the Rev. C.C. Fenn, a dau.

Feb. 25. At Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. W. Brown, R.A., a dau.

In Euston-sq., the wife of the Rev. James Hamilton, D.D., a dau.

At Ashley Rectory, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. E. Baskerville-Mynors, a dau.

At Settrington-house, near York, the wife of Capt. Godfrey Wentworth Beaumont, Scots Fusilier Guards, a son.

In George-st., Hanover-sq., the wife of Wm. Donald Napier, esq., a son.

At Sutton Courtney Abbey, near Abingdon, the wife of Theobald Theobald, esq., a son.

Feb. 26. At the Vicarage, Norton Bavant, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. Edw. Eliot, a dau.

In Westbourne-pk., the wife of Capt. Godden, of Ash-next Sandwich, a son, prematurely.

Feb. 27. At Sidney-house, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Capt. Wm. B. Oliver, R.N., a son.

At Biarritz, the wife of the Rev. G. F. Weston, of Crosby Ravensworth, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of Capt. J. Kincaid Smith, a son.

At Bildeston, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. G. A. Caley, a son.

Feb. 28. At Croxton-park, Cambridgeshire, the Lady Vaughan, a dau.

At Bouttham-hall, near Lincoln, the wife of Major Richard George Ellison, a dau.

At Newbury, the wife of the Rev. W. Milton, a son.

At Abbotsham, near Bideford, the wife of Robert Fellowes Wren, esq., late Capt. H.M.'s 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, a dau.

In St. Stephen's-sq., Westbourne-park, the wife of the Rev. Aubrey Charles Price, Minister of the Lock Chapel, a son.

Feb. 29. At Queen's-gate-terrace, the Lady Augusta Fiennes, a son.

At Farnham, the wife of Col. J. W. Armstrong, C.B., a son.

At Winchester, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Ward, 60th Royal Rifles, a son.

At Granton-house, Edinburgh, the wife of Lieut. D. Stewart, R.N., a son.

March 1. At St. Andrew's, N.B., the wife of Sir Charles Metcalfe Ochterlony, bart., a dau.

At Oakdene, near Eden-bridge, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Miller, late 11th Hussars, a son.

At Milford-house, near Derby, the wife of E. Wilmot, esq., late Bengal C.S., a son.

At Leighton-park, near Reading, the wife of Major J. Hargreaves, of Broad Oak, Accrington, a son.

At Cambridge, the wife of Robert Purdie Bryan, esq., of Clare College, a son.

At Winscombe-hill, the wife of the Rev. John A. Yatman, a son and heir.

At Brompton, Kent, the wife of Capt. R. B. Willington, 77th Regt., a son.

At Corfe Mullen Parsonage, Wimborne, Mrs. P. W. Plumptre, a dau.

At Woodside, Long Ditton, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. William Ryton Andrews, a son.

March 2. In Chapel-st., Park-lane, the Hon. Mrs. Stuart Knox, a dau.

In Portland-place, the wife of Sir James Duke, bart., M.P., a dau.

At St. Omer, the wife of Captain William French, R.A., a dau.

At Woodbury, near Wells, the wife of the Rev. F. C. Drake, of Datchet, a dau.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the wife of Capt. J. Hearsey, Bengal Army, a dau.

In Sutherland-pl., Eccleston-sq., S.W., the wife of the Rev. George Antrobus, M.A., a son.

At Bath, the wife of Capt. Charles P. Miller, 1st Royal East Middlesex Militia, a son.

March 3. At Rutland-gate, the wife of G. Ward Hunt, esq., M.P., a son.

At Horfield, Bristol, the wife of R. W. A. Shortis, esq., Captain Royal Glamorgan Artillery, a son.

At Ashow Rectory, Kenilworth, the wife of the Rev. Julius Henry Rowley, a son.

March 4. At Kingston Vicarage, Portsea, the wife of Major Bowden, late of the 22nd Foot, a son.

At the Vicarage, Wells, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Lace, a son.

At Elm Grove, Southsea, the wife of Capt. Morgan C. Molesworth, R.E., a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of Charles Jolliffe, esq., of Great Cumberland-pl., Hyde-pk., a son and heir.

At Church Lawford Rectory, near Rugby, the wife of the Rev. David Wauchope, a son.

At Pangbourne Rectory, Berks., the wife of the Rev. Robert Finch, a dau.

At Linwood, Lyndhurst, the wife of A. F. Wentworth Gore, esq., a dau.

In Curzon-street, the wife of Francis Leyborne Popham, esq., a son.

March 5. In Onslow-square, S.W., Lady Anstruther, a son.

At Farnham, Surrey, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Patrick L. C. Paget, late Scots Fusilier Guards, a dau.

At Rackenford Rectory, North Devon, the wife of the Rev. George Porter, a son.

At Lenfield, Maidstone, the wife of Major John Lawrie, a son.

At the Vicarage, Old Windsor, the wife of the Rev. J. St. John Blunt, a dau.

At the Rectory, Bishopstone, the wife of the Rev. G. A. Robins, a dau.

March 6. At Glasgow, the wife of Captain Campbell, of Glendaruel, Argyshire, a son.

At Owletts, Cobham, Kent, the wife of Thos. H. Baker, esq., a son.

At Oving, Bucks., the wife of the Rev. Michael Terry, a son.

March 7. At Great Western-terrace, Paddington, the wife of Capt G. R. Billamore, Bombay Army, a son.

At Chatham, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Arnott, a son.

At Weymouth, the wife of the Rev. John Ellis, M.A., a dau.

In Bryanston-sq., the wife of Wm. Compton Domville, esq., a dau.

At Milford, near Godalming, Surrey, the wife of Robert Edmund Mellersh, esq., a son.

At Wood-hill, near Cork, the wife of the Rev. John D. Penrose, a son.

At Beaulieu Rectory, New Forest, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Walter Baker, a son.

At Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, the wife of Olyett Woodhouse Braine, esq., H.M.'s 30th Regt., a son.

March 8. At Moreton, Dorchester, the wife of Rupert Fetherstonhaugh, esq. a dau.

March 9. In Belgrave-sq., the Lady Boston, a dau.

At the Deanery, Christ Church, Oxford, Mrs. H. G. Liddell, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Weobley, Herefordshire, the wife of the Rev. Hanmer Webb, a son.

In Cornwall-gardens, Queen's-gate, the wife of Herbert H. Walford, esq., a son.

In Leinster-street, Dublin, Lady Molyneux, a dau.

March 10. At the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Shaw, R.A., a son.

At Oxford, the wife of Mr. James Parker, publisher, a son.

March 11. In Hereford-street, the Marchioness of Carmarthen, a son.

At Carlton-pl., Teignmouth, the wife of Major Chambers, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, a son.

At Swindon, the wife of S. C. Townsend, esq., Bengal Medical Service, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. Henry Ewbank, a dau.

The wife of Capt. Thos. Taylor, H.M.'s 13th Regt. Bengal N.I., a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of H. B. Firman, esq., a dau.

March 12. At Brussels, the wife of M. S. Gilmore, esq., of the Bengal C.S., Retired List, a son.

At Hereford-sq., West Brompton, the wife of the Rev. N. Liberty, a dau.

At Manningham-hall, the wife of Samuel Cunliffe Lister, esq., a dau.

At Staverton Vicarage, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Thos. Purnell, a dau.

At the Treasury, Chichester, the wife of Hen. Lloyd Randell, esq., Assistant-Surgeon R.E., a dau.

At Acton Beauchamp Rectory, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev. Watkin Homfray, a dau.

At Somerset-st., Portman-sq., the wife of the

Rev. Thos. Evans, Rector of Goytre, Monmouthshire, a dau.

At Rokeby Rectory, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Coleridge, a son.

At Roecliffe Parsonage, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Thompson, a dau.

At Luton, Chatham, the wife of the Rev. H. F. Rivers, a son.

March 13. At Thurloe-pl., the wife of Octavius Butler Irvine, esq., Madras C.S., prematurely, a dau.

At Argyll-rd., Kensington, the wife of Wm. Pole, esq., F.R.S., a dau.

At Fairlight Vicarage, Hastings, the wife of the Rev. Henry Stent, a son.

In Albert-st., Camden-rd., the wife of N. E. S. A. Hamilton, esq., a dau.

March 14. In Upper Brook-st., the Lady Selina Bidwell, a dau.

At Colchester, the wife of Charles D'Obree Bowers, esq., Lieut. 6th Royal Regt., a dau.

At the Vicarage, Hornchurch, Essex, the wife of the Rev. T. Henry Griffith, a dau.

In Queen-sq., Westminster, the wife of John Syer Bristowe, M.D., a son.

At Allington Rectory, Maidstone, the wife of the Rev. E. B. Heawood, a dau.

March 15. At East Barsham, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Delaval Astley, a dau.

In Monmouth-road, Westbourne-grove, the wife of Major F. W. Kirby, a dau.

At Harlestone, Northants., Mrs. Lenox Prendergast, a son.

At the Vicarage, Halse, Somersetshire, the wife of the Rev. R. Twyford Mills, a dau.

At Wivenhoe Rectory, near Colchester, the wife of the Rev. James Sullivan, a dau.

March 16. At Darcy Lever-hall, near Bolton, the wife of Capt. W. Gray, M.P., a son.

At Charlton, S.E., the wife of the Rev. Francis Badham, M.A., a son.

At Leyton, the wife of Roger Cunliffe, jun., a dau.

At Banstead, Surrey, the wife of Capt. Lamo-rock Flower, Instructor of Musketry, 3rd Royal Surrey Regt. of Militia, a dau.

At Wye, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Francis Edward Tuke, a son.

March 17. At Spains-hall, Essex, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Ruggles Brise, a son.

At Forest-lodge, Hythe, Hants., the wife of E. W. Unwin, esq., a son.

At Rotherfield, the wife of the Rev. Brooke C. Barnes, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Kirtlington, Oxon., the wife of the Rev. Thomas Knapp Chittenden, B.D., a son.

March 18. In Cambridge-villas, Aldershot, the wife of Capt. A. Halkett Versturme, 59th Regt., a son.

At Marazion, Cornwall, the wife of Albe-marle Cator, esq., jun., a dau.

At Merston-house, Seaford, near Liverpool, the wife of the Rev. Wm. F. Satchell, a son.

In Ely-place, Dublin, the wife of George W. Cuppage, esq., a dau.

The wife of Capt. Webster, Staff Officer, Seedly-mount, Manchester, a dau.

At Drumley-house, Ayrshire, the wife of Archibald Maxwell, esq., of Kelton, Kirkcudbrightshire, a dau.

March 19. At West Wickham, Kent, the wife of Henry C. Nevill, esq., a dau.

At Standon Massey Rectory, Essex, the wife of the Rev. E. J. Reeve, a son.

At the Yews, Bengoe, Hertford, the wife of the Rev. G. K. Borrett, a son.

March 20. In Leinster-gardens, Hyde-park, the wife of Sir Sibbald David Scott, bart., a dau.

In Oxford-terrace, Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. Gunning Campbell, Royal Horse Artillery, a dau.

At the Rectory, Wapping, the wife of the Rev. W. K. Macrorie, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 10, 1863. At Parnell, Auckland, New Zealand, Henry Clinton Salkeld, youngest son of Major-Gen. Baddeley, R.E., to Constance Louisa, third dau. of Wm. Dyer, esq., H.E.I.C.S., Bengal.

Nov. 24. At Brisbane, Queensland, Edw. Augustus Fredrick, youngest son of the late Sir Henry Chamberlain, bart., R.A., to Sophia, fourth dau. of Capt. R. E. Pym, R.N.

Dec. 16. At the Fort Church, Belgaum, East Indies, Captain Alfred Des Voeux, 5th Regt. B.L.I., to Isabella, dau. of the late J. W. Muspratt, esq., Bombay C.S.

Dec. 26. At Fyzabad, Oude, Edw. R. B. Barnes, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 35th Regt., to Georgiana Eliza Hunter, second dau. of the late Major-Gen. A. Carnegie, C.B., Bengal Army.

Dec. 29. At St. John's, Waterloo-road, Sidney, son of William Henry Morley, esq., of Ealing, Middlesex, to Frances Emily, youngest child of the late Charles Dolman, esq., solicitor, Basingstoke, Hants.

Jan. 12, 1864. At Nelson, New Zealand, Hen. Reginald Forster, late of the 6th Dragoon Guards, and second son of the Rev. Stewart Forster, of Southend, Kent, to Jane Frazer, third dau. of the Rev. T. D. Nicholson, of Marlborough, New Zealand.

Jan. 14. At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Capt. H. F. Newmarch, Bengal Staff Corps, to Minnie, youngest dau. of the Rev. A. E. Davies.

At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Robert G. Sandeman, esq., Bengal Staff Corps, son of Major-Gen. Sandeman, Bengal Army, to Cathe-

rine Grace, youngest dau. of John Allen, esq., Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland.

Jan. 20. At St. Peter's, Collingwood, Melbourne, Australia, Charles Hobart, esq. (late R.N.), eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Hobart, E.I.C., Bath, to Rhoda, fifth dau. of the Rev. H. J. Bigg Wither, Worting Rectory, Hants.

Jan. 21. At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Capt. A. Cadell, R.E., to Matilda Grace, widow of Major-Gen. A. H. E. Boileau, R.E.

At St. John's Cathedral, Antigua, Gateward Coleridge Davis, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, eldest son of the late Right Rev. Daniel Gateward Davis, D.D., Lord Bishop of Antigua, to Elizabeth Gordon, fourth dau. of the Right Rev. Wm. Walrond Jackson, D.D., the present Bishop of Antigua.

Jan. 28. At Trinity Church, Kurrachee, Major Browne, 109th Regt., to Susan, second dau. of the late James Cuff Gildea, esq., of Oloona Castle, co. Mayo.

Jan. 29. At St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, John Greenwood Gillmor, esq., Lieut. and Quartermaster H.M.'s 20th Regt. Bombay N.I., second son of the Rev. Wm. Gillmor, Incumbent of St. Mary's, Illingworth, Halifax, Yorkshire, to Clari, youngest dau. of the late Hen. Wellings, esq., Ludlow, Salop.

Jan. 30. At Corfu, Lieut. Chas. John Deshon, R.A., second son of the late Lieut.-Col. Deshon, to Mary Henrietta, eldest dau. of Capt. Cassidy, 4th (King's Own) Regt.

Feb. 2. At Castries, St. Lucia, Frederic Geo. Jackson, esq., 21st R.N.B. Fusiliers, to Alix Marie, third dau. of the Hon. Louis La Caze, Attorney-General of that Island.

Feb. 4. At St. James's Cathedral, Toronto, Canada West, Edward Osborne Hewett, esq., Capt. R.E., second son of Col. John Hewett, of Tyr Mab Ellis, Deputy-Lieut. for Glamorgan-shire, to Catherine Mary, eldest dau. of the late Major V. Biscoe, R.E., of Hookwood, Kent.

Feb. 8. At the Roman Catholic Church, Dover, L. J. Keogh, esq., Capt. H.M.'s Military Train, son of Wm. M. Keogh, esq., Clerk of the Crown for the county and city of Kilkenny, to Charlotte Mary, relict of Colquhoun Smith, esq., and dau. of the late M. Stritch, esq., co. Clare.

Feb. 13. At Brighton, Major Richard Pittman, of the Royal Horse Artillery, to Caroline Ellen, eldest dau. of Robert Thrupp, esq., of Brighton.

Feb. 15. At the British Embassy, Paris, E. Cecil Singleton, esq., late Capt. 51st K.O.L.I., eldest son of E. Singleton, esq., co. Louth, to Jane Josephine, only surviving child of the late A. Morris, esq., of Dunkettle-house, co. Cork.

Feb. 16. At St. Peter's, Colombo, Ceylon, Capt. Henry Helsham, 25th (King's Own Borderers), to Matilda, dau. of Capt. Forlong, of the same Regt.

Feb. 23. At Leixlip, Arthur Beresford Cane, esq., of Collinstown, co. Dublin, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, Rector of Clontarf, co. Tyrone.

Feb. 24. At Château Babenwohl, near Brezgenz, in the Vorarlberg, John Sholto, eldest son of John Douglass, esq., of Tilquhillie, Kincardineshire, to Vanda Baronne de Poellnitz, eldest dau. of Baron Ernest de Poellnitz and the Hon. Isabella Drummond, dau. of the late Lord Forbes.

At the Garrison Church, Corfu, Edw. Madgewick Roe, esq., R.N., of H.M.S. "Firefly," second surviving son of John Banister Roe, esq., Blandford, Dorset, to Edith, second dau. of Dr. Baker, Principal of the College, Corfu.

At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Paddington, Edward William, second son of the late Henry Habershon, esq., of the Holmes, Rotherham, Yorkshire, to Emily, eldest dau. of Henry Gratton, esq., of Westbourne-pk-terr., Paddington.

At Earlham, near Norwich, James Mongan, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul at Tientsin, China, to Emily Mary, elder dau. of John Howlett, esq., of Bowthorpe-hall, Norfolk.

At Christ Church, Bradford, Yorkshire, Thos. Norton Hoysted, esq., Staff Assistant-Surgeon, son of the late John Hoysted, esq., of Walthers-town-house, co. Kildare, to Isabella, second dau. of the Rev. W. Ramsden Smith, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church.

Feb. 25. At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Wm. Adolphus Frankland, esq., Capt. R.E., eldest son of Sir Frederick Wm. Frankland, bart., to Lucy Ducale, eldest dau. of Francis Adams, esq., of Clifton, and Cotswold Grange, Gloucestershire.

At Pembury, Capt. J. M. Evans, Bengal Staff Corps, to Carolino Ellin, widow of Alexander Anderson, esq., and only dau. of T. B. Yates, esq., of Preston-on-the-Hill.

At Walcot, Bath, Charles Norman Pochin, esq., Madras C.S., to Anna, youngest dau. of the late Major Parke, of Ceylon.

Feb. 27. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Henry Sydenham Singleton, esq., of Mell, co. Louth, and Hazeley-heath, Hants., to Mary Montgomerie, eldest dau. of the late Charles Lamb, esq., and sister of Sir Archibald Lamb, bart., of Beauport, Sussex.

At St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, the Rev. George Collis, of Calne, Wilts., to Mary Anne, only dau. of Henry Piper, esq.

March 1. At Woodcote, Thomas Owen, esq., of Condovery, to Victoria Alexandrina, eldest dau. of John Cotes, esq., and Lady Louisa Cotes, of Woodcote.

At Hillhead, Glasgow, William Scott Drever, esq., Capt. Madras Staff Corps, son of the late Col. James Drever, to Eliza, dau. of Robert Leisk, esq.

March 3. At Thorney, Notts., Henry Burra, esq., of Rye, Sussex, late of the Bombay C.S., second surviving son of W. Burra, esq., of Ashford, Kent, to Frances, second dau. of Major Curteis, of Leasam, Rye, Sussex.

At Christ Church, Lee, the Rev. Walter Richd. Hickman, B.A., fourth son of the late Rev. Hen. Hickman, of Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, to Rose Caroline, only surviving dau. of

Aaron Penley, esq., of Lee-terrace, Blackheath.

At Anmer, Norfolk, James Mason, esq., late Capt. 94th Regt., youngest son of the late Rev. George Mason, of Cuckney, Notts., to Maria Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Henry Walter Coldham, esq., of Anmer-hall.

March 5. At Broadwater, Sussex, John Edw. Lane, esq., Capt. R.N., of St. Omer, France, to Martha, eldest surviving dau. of the late Thomas Borradaile, esq., of Streatham-common, Surrey.

March 8. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Reginald Dykes Marshall, esq., of Cookridge-hall, Leeds, to Mary Jane, eldest dau. of Rear-Adm. the Hon. Keith Stewart, C.B.

At Walcot, Bath, Thomas Basil Fanshawe, Capt. 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regt., second son of the late Rev. T. L. Fanshawe, of Parsloes, Essex, to Emily Catherine, youngest dau. of Gerard Lipyeatt Gosselin, esq., of Mount Ospringe, Kent, and of Bath.

March 9. At East Budleigh, Devon, Major Manley, Retired List, Madras Army, to Celia, only dau. of the late John Coldridge, esq., of Exeter.

At St. John's, Manchester, Thornton Albert, eldest son of Thornton Littlewood, esq., of Hamer-hall, J.P. for the county of Lancaster, to Mary Anna, eldest dau. of the late Robert Wood Barker, esq., of Rochdale.

At Hurstmonceux, Sussex, Daniel, son of John Jones, esq., Ruckley Grange, and grandson of the late George Jones, esq., of Shackerley-hall, Shropshire, to Henrietta Mary, only dau. of the Rev. Henry Wellesley, D.D., Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford.

March 10. At St. John's, Kensington, Lieut.-Col. George Whitworth Talbot Rich, 71st Highland Light Infantry, eldest son of the late Sir George Rich, to Adelaide, dau. of Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Gore, G.C.B., and Lady Gore, of Kensington-park-gardens.

At St. Marylebone, Frederick William, second son of Henry Robert Crozier, esq., of Upper Gloucester-pl., Dorset-sq., to Eleanor Roberta, second dau. of Major-Gen. Charles E. Gold.

At St. Paul's, Camden-sq., William Batley, esq., eldest son of the late Rev. W. L. Batley, Rector of Woodford, Northamptonshire, to Emily Henrietta, youngest dau. of Henry Brooker, esq., Staff Commander, Royal Navy, of St. Paul's-road, Camden-sq.

At the Old Church, Brighton, Henry Ottley, esq., second son of the late Sir Richard Ottley, Chief Justice of Ceylon, to Mary, relict of the Rev. William Beauderck Robinson, jun., of Eastbourne, and dau. of the late George Hopkinson, esq., of Nottingham.

At St. John's, Richmond, Surrey, Robert J., son of R. H. Abraham, esq., of Mountfield-house, Harrow-road, and nephew of Lord Westbury, to Malvina Agnes, youngest dau. of G. A. K. Sloper, esq., of East Woodhay, Hants.

March 12. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., George Nayler, esq., George-st., Hanover-sq.,

eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Nayler, late Rector of St. Peter's at Arches, Lincoln, to Frances Mary, only dau. of J. B. Clutterbuck, esq., M.D., Dean's Cottage, Hanwell.

March 14. At St. Nicholas's, Brighton, Carteret Houston Kempson, esq., formerly Royal Fusiliers, eldest son of the late Carteret John Kempson, esq., of Rutland-gate, Hyde-park, to Mary Hay, second dau. of the late Robert Francis Walker, esq., R.N.

March 15. At St. Stephen's, Dublin, John Robinson, esq., Assistant-Surgeon R.A., to Sidney Hester, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Chambers Ovenden, esq., M.D., Enniskillen.

March 17. At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Major Geo. Hutchinson, of H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, and Inspector-Gen. of Police in the Punjab, to Laura Helen, second dau. of Geo. Bird, esq., of Bays Hill Mansion, Cheltenham, and late of the Madras C.S.

At Brighton, Alfred Sinclair Leatham, Lieut. 75th Regt., youngest son of the late Flintoff Leatham, esq., of Pontefract, to Mary Jane Tylden, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Chas. Chisholm, Rector of Southchurch, Essex, and Rural Dean.

At Fleetwood, John Turner, esq., of Sandywood-house, Manchester, second son of J. A. Turner, esq., M.P., to Mary, only surviving dau. of Geo. Foster, esq., of Fleetwood.

At St. Stephen's, Dublin, Robert, younger son of the late Robert Balfour, esq., Commander R.N., Stirling, N.B., to Annie, third dau. of Robert Shekleton, esq., M.D., Upper Leeson-st., Dublin.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Adolphus Charles White, youngest son of S. White, esq., of Canterbury, to Eliza Annie, widow of Lieut. Geo. Douglas Barbor, Bengal Army, and only dau. of the late Capt. John Biddle.

At Bray, co. Wicklow, Thos. Stubbs, esq., of Clapham, Surrey, to Kate, dau. of the late Francis Boake Carter, esq., of Shanganagh Castle, co. Dublin.

At Holy Trinity Church, Twickenham, Hen. Carnsew, esq., of Somers, near Billingshurst, Sussex, and of Chapel-st., Park-lane, to Henrietta Maria, eldest dau. of Edw. Harris Donithorne, esq., of Colne-lodge, Twickenham.

At Clapham, Daniel, youngest son of the late Joseph Sykes, esq., of Raywell, Yorkshire, to Margaret Rose, eldest dau. of William Dealtry, esq., of Clapham.

March 19. At Trinity Church, Brompton, Granville Richard Ryder, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Sibylla Sophia, dau. of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Grant.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Robert Henry, second son of the late Hon. Duncan Robertson, of Gilnock-hall, St. Elizabeth's, Jamaica, to Eliza Frances, only dau. of the late Matthew Farquharson, esq., of Spring-mount, St. Elizabeth's.

At St. Barnabas, Kensington, Wm. Wheelhouse Morley, esq., of Blackburn, to Maria, eldest dau. of Richard Ansdell, esq., A.R.A., of Kensington.

Obituary.

[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

H.M. THE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Nov. 30, 1863. At the Palace, Honolulu, aged 29, King Kamehameha IV.

We borrow from the "Polynesian" of Dec. 5, 1863, a well got-up native newspaper, the following very interesting account of the deceased King; at whose instance, it will be remembered, the Honolulu Mission went forth from England in 1861, with Bishop Staley at its head.

"Alexander Liholiho Iolani, born Feb. 9, 1834, the fourth sovereign who reigned under the dynastic name of Kamehameha, was the son of Kekuanaoa, a warrior of the times of the conquest, a chief of high rank by descent, a ruling spirit in the times of trouble, and now, full of honours and years, known as the Governor of Oahu, and of his wife Kinau, the daughter of Kamehameha I., the founder of the line, whose military genius and executive skill united in one compact body these islands, of which he only inherited one portion of one island. Of the wonderful powers of Kamehameha I. there is no need to speak, for his name is a bye-word. It was his immediate successor, Liholiho his son, known as Kamehameha II., who died in England, whither he had gone with his Queen, Kamamali, to solicit the countenance of George IV. They both fell victims to the measles, and in the British ship-of-war 'Blonde,' Captain Lord Byron, their remains were returned to their native soil, together with the surviving members of their suite, of whom the Governor Kekuanaoa was one. On a subsequent occasion our lately departed King, with his brother, now our Sovereign, visited the United States, England, and France, and so it happens that of five rulers of the Kamehameha dynasty, three have passed some time in Europe: Kamehameha II., Kamehameha IV., and Kamehameha V. have been there.

"To Liholiho, Kamehameha II., succeeded his younger brother Kauikeaouli, Kamehameha III., a sovereign so beloved, so true, so forgiving, so gentle, so gifted with every instinct that becomes a ruler and a gentleman, so politic, and so forbearing towards those who did him injury, that his memory must always be green and his title always be the Good: the perplexities to which he was subjected in those early years of rapid transition, and his power of intervention between contending factions, lend to his tact and judgment a lustre that cannot be diminished.

"On Dec. 15, 1854, Kamehameha III. died, and Kamehameha IV., his nephew by birth and son by adoption, succeeded to the throne. This was that wonderfully-gifted prince, whose sudden death has been, and is, the theme of all conversation. Never, perhaps, did any sovereign lament more that he was called to the honours, and with them the cares, of a throne. Active, keen, and energetic, he longed to have an executive position, with the duties which are familiarly understood to attach to such positions. But it would be no easy matter to say in what Kamehameha IV. excelled, and it would be equally difficult to say in what he did not excel. Those who knew him best are the first to say that they did not know him enough, and those who admired him most now feel how far their admiration fell short of his deserts.

"Unlike the greater proportion of boys who afterwards prove themselves entitled to the name of leaders, the late King was unmistakably bright and ready while in school, and his mental activity was quite equalled by his quickness of eye and limb. He had, to use a term that would be applied in other parts of the world, very few 'educational advantages.' Latin and Greek, and French and German were beyond the skill of his instructors, and the hundred and one accomplishments of these latter days were to him (while in school) clasped in

a sealed book. But his teachers were conscientious, and his moral training overstepped his mental. The question was often asked how he came to know so much as he did, and it was as often answered that his opportunities were of and in himself! Nobody who knew him doubted for a moment that he was destined to make a mark and be a power in his country, and such he did and was.

"In or about the beginning of 1849, the late King and his brother, our present Sovereign, left school for the simple reason that they could learn nothing more of their teachers. But the solicitude and kind intentions of the principals (Mr. and Mrs. Cooke) were and are remembered as the efforts of all persons should be who do their best. At this time it was agreed that the heir-presumptive to the throne should know something of the ways of men, and he was accordingly put under the care of Mr. Bates to read law. When the French troubles came upon us in 1849, and it was felt on all sides that some effort was necessary to let the Home Government know in what way we had been treated by the agents of France, Dr. G. P. Judd was sent on a mission, in which he was accompanied and strengthened by the two royal princes. Nothing in particular came of it, but it was the late King's first and last glimpse of men and society as they exist abroad. His interviews with his Imperial Majesty (then President) and his intercourse with the President of the United States and Lord Palmerston, and other persons of high distinction among the royalty and nobility and notability of foreign lands, were often alluded to by him, and it can hardly be doubted that his Majesty's natural grace and tact were so improved by this little opportunity as to make him, what he always remained, one of the most polished gentlemen that society could anywhere boast of. The wonderful precision with which his Majesty spoke the English language, always putting the right word into its right place, was observed by every man of education with whom he had any intercourse. His readiness at repartee, and his readiness under those difficulties which present themselves not only in council but in society, were quite as remarkable.

"Although still very young, the late King and the present were called to the Privy Council, and took their places as members of the House of Nobles.

From that time the government in its several departments was greatly influenced by them in the most important matters. Nobody who was intimately acquainted with the inner machinery of government at that time can doubt, for instance, that the then heir-presumptive and the Minister of Foreign Affairs stood alone in the breach when the amalgamation of these islands with the United States was being treated as a matter of barter by dignitaries near the King's person.

"When on the 15th of December, 1854, the late King, on the death of his uncle and predecessor, whose heir he was by adoption, came to the throne, he was undoubtedly the only one individual in the country who regretted that it became his lot to fill the vacant throne. But he filled it nobly. Although he had personal friends upon whom he could have bestowed offices, it was his endeavour to discard predilections, and to make his appointments with one sole view—the interests of his kingdom. Of his inherent dignity, of his judgment and *savoir faire*, every member of this community has had unnumbered examples. It may perhaps be permitted us to say in familiar language that he was every inch a King. The dismissal of the Legislature in 1856 was a proof of his determination; it was not that he wanted to override constitutional authority, but, on the contrary, to maintain it. The King's cherished wish was to remain in the executive, to do and to work. Not unconscious of his own powers, he wanted to employ them in the service of the State, and he always felt that as a constitutional monarch he was rather the arbitrator between opposing views than the supporter of any line of policy which recommended itself to his own judgment, and which off the throne he could have better vindicated with his own logic. As General Commanding-in-Chief, to give an instance, he shewed an appreciation of system and a knowledge of detail which proved beyond controversy his executive talent.

"On June 19, 1856, the King married Emma, the daughter of George Naea and Fanny Kekela Young, through whom Her Majesty derives very high rank among the descendants of the ancient chiefs. Adopted while quite an infant by Thomas Charles Hyde Rooke, M.C.S., Esq., and his wife (the Queen's aunt) Grace Kamaikui Young Rooke, she was called by the name of her adoptive pa-

rents. Her Majesty is a granddaughter of that famous Englishman, John Young, who besides being the most intimate councillor of Kamehameha the Conqueror, helped him more than any other of his many brave generals to achieve the unity of the Hawaiian archipelago. Of the Queen Consort, of the universal love and affection which follow her name, of the tender sympathy with which the nation now sees her drinking this bitter cup, of her devotion, her goodness, and her charitable works, we dare not trust ourselves to speak.

"On the twentieth day of May, 1858, the happiness of the royal marriage was consummated, and the prayers of the nation answered by the birth of the Prince of Hawaii. Such promise and so many hopes when he came; what bitter disappointment and what a blank when he died! He certainly was a Prince to be proud of, and the nation mourned him more for the promise that was in him than his position by birth. We have all read in history of an English king who after his son's death was never seen to smile again, and those who were most about him assert that after his son's death our late King thought of him every hour of every day, and dreamed of him at night. Now that they have met again, it cannot be wrong to say that the death of the son hastened the death of the father. God grant that we may never again see so heart-broken a man! And yet he made an effort to put his grief aside, and in ordering a reception for the evening of the 28th of November *

* This was the twentieth anniversary of the recognition of the independence of the country by England and France. A few lines from the "Court News" of the "Polynesian" will shew how European ceremonial has been implanted even in this remote region:—

"Owing to His Majesty's indisposition Her Majesty the Queen received. At five minutes past 8 o'clock Her Majesty entered the Throne-room along with the Chancellor of the Kingdom, Chief-Justice Allen, followed by Mrs. Staley, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Dominis, Mrs. Mc Kibbin, and other matrons; by Miss E. Laanui, Miss Atkins, and other Maids of Honour; by His Majesty's Chaplain the Lord Bishop of Honolulu, and His Majesty's Aides-de-Camp.

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Excellency R. C. Wyllie, received Her Majesty on entering the room, and conducted Her Majesty to the throne.

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs then presented to Her Majesty His Excellency James McBride, Minister Resident of the United States, and Mr. Bernard, his Secretary of Legation. His Excellency then presented....

"The Court was attended by the Chancellor of the Kingdom, the Ministers of Finance and Foreign Affairs, the Members of the King's

he said to those about him that he and the Queen were determined to struggle back to what they were before the Prince's death; that they would receive more and be more in public. The deaths of her own father and of the father who adopted her, of her uncle the Governor of Maui, of her uncle the Premier, and of her aunt Lahlahi, of her uncle Nama-keha, and of her own dearly beloved, had subjected the Queen to almost perpetual mourning. But on Saturday evening, at the reception at which the King could not attend, she threw it off, and on Monday morning her husband died, and now we know that her mourning will be perpetual.

"How the King and the Queen established the Queen's Hospital is known to everybody. There is not a stone in the building that would have been laid but for them, nor has one hour's suffering been averted but through their personal efforts when they undertook to found that noble institution. The King has gone, but the hospital remains a monument of him and of her. There was also another sanitary measure in which their Majesties were deeply interested, and to the protection of which they used their best endeavours. To those who would turn back a Magdalene and say to the frail, 'Die in and by your sin!' this effort does not recommend itself, but the late King saw things with his own eyes and had a judgment of his own, and God be praised that in acknowledging his own shortcomings he gave, so to say, the right hand of fellowship to all who live and breathe and sin,—as who does not? It is well known that the 'Act to Mitigate,' as it is now familiarly called, had His Majesty's earnest support. He was the great advo-

Privy Council of State, by the Attorney-General Mr. Harris, Hon. Judge Robertson, His Excellency the Governor of Kauai, the King's Physician, and other officers of the Court and Household.

"H.R.H. the Minister of the Interior and H.R.H. the Princess Victoria were unable to attend from indisposition."

The same paper contains the official announcement of the succession of King Kamehameha V., the Chamberlain and the Adjutant-General's orders for Court and public mourning, addresses of condolence to the Queen, from the Bishop of Honolulu, the Roman Catholic Vicar Apostolic, the diplomatic body, &c. In all its arrangements the "Polynesian" appears quite equal to the generality of newspapers, and it furnishes in itself a very gratifying proof of the state of the community in which it circulates.

cate of schools for the social and moral training of girls, and the number of children he placed in school and supported at his individual cost, and his munificence in the cause of education, are known to all who have any interest in such matters.

"It was at the instigation, and in a great measure in consequence of the correspondence of the late King, that a branch of the Anglican Church was established here. The last literary work which occupied his time was a translation of the Book of Common Prayer, with a preface of his own, which latter, though intended for his Hawaiian coreligionists, has been transferred into English, in which language, notwithstanding its being only a reflex, it reads admirably well.

"Afraid of saying too much, we have, perhaps, in this altogether unworthy sketch of the career of a great and wise sovereign, said too little. That his talents were brilliant, that his feelings were keen, his appearance elegant, his conversation sparkling and bright, and his sorrows unfathomable, we all know. And there we rest. Short as this notice is, it has been written with more labour than anything our pen ever before put on paper, and nobody knows better than we do how meagrely a great theme has been treated."

"The little leaven which the last Kamehameha gathered in the Eastern world," writes the Hawaiian consul, "leavened his whole lump, and made him, in ideas, preferences, and ambition, thoroughly European." This testimony is fully borne out by that of Bishop Staley, which is as follows:—

"A man of rare physical powers, of elegant tastes, keen perceptions, who could enjoy Kingsley, Thackeray, Tennyson, and was ever quoting Shakspeare, the bent of his mind was still theological. He had the strong religious instincts peculiar to his race. Those, he felt, could never be satisfied by truths which addressed themselves only to the logical faculty. The Catholic faith, as taught in the Church of England, in its integrity, seemed to meet fully the cravings of his soul. He loved to dwell on the regularity of the English orders, and few laymen could vindicate with the same ability every link in the chain of their transmission. He was familiar with the works of Wheatly, Palmer, Courayer, Perceval. A true Church-

man on conviction, he was no less opposed to Roman error than to Congregationalism; but no one ever heard from his lips an uncharitable word with regard to other religious systems. He used to remark on the soundness of our position as a Church,—that of Scripture interpreted by 'the old Fathers;' for, he would say, 'the waters become purer as you approach the fountain.' My last conversation with him was on the evening of the Thursday before he died, November 26. That morning we had had a national thanksgiving-service for the American residents who belong to our congregation, agreeably with the proclamation of the President of the United States. The Queen, ministers, foreign representatives attended. The King remarked, 'I highly approve your attempt to soften down national feelings of irritation. The Church is Catholic, and knows no nationalities.' Speaking of my projected extension of the mission into the large island of Hawaii, he said, 'I want the Church to permeate my people; but we must keep strong at the centre.' He then talked over his plan of visiting England next year with the Queen. He said, 'I want to go as a member of the Anglican Church myself, and ask my fellow-Churchmen to aid me in saving my poor people.' His love for the Book of Common Prayer was something beyond what I have ever met with. He saw in its wide diffusion through the islands the great spiritual instrument for raising his subjects to a higher moral life. I might name many other instances of his devotion and zeal in the cause he had embraced. But these may suffice."

The Bishop also supplies a brief notice of King Kamehameha's funeral:—

"The Sunday following his decease, the church was crowded at all the services. The Ministers and Court attended at the Hawaiian service, and I preached on the occasion. The sermon has been printed in the native newspaper. The church was almost lined with black; the altar-cloth and reredos in deep mourning (this was done at the expense of the Legislature). Two large *Kahilis*, the symbols of royal authority, and the King's military hat and sword, were placed conspicuously in the Royal pew. A beautiful lament in Hawaiian was sung by the choir, to the air 'Can those eyes in death reposing.' All was most touching and solemn. We felt

that the nursing father of our infant Church had been taken from us."

As the King has left no children, he has been succeeded by the eldest of his brothers, Prince Lot, under the title of Kamehameha V. No change in the public policy is expected; and the Mission, it is believed, will still continue to receive the royal support, which has been so important from the beginning in recommending it to the respect of both the native and foreign population. The new sovereign, King Lot, or Kamehameha V., is said to have been always friendly to it, and has been even engaged personally in some of its work under the direction of the Bishop. It is hoped, therefore, that Bishop Staley and his staff of clergy, although they have to lament the loss of a much valued friend in King Kamehameha, will not find this dispensation of Providence eventually disadvantageous to their great object of establishing a branch of the Reformed Catholic Church in those islands. A report of the Vicariate-Apostolic of the Sandwich Islands, recently published, gives the following distribution of the population:—Roman Catholics 23,500, Protestants 25,000, Pagans 21,000; the Roman Catholics having eighteen European missionaries at work there, twelve catechist brothers, and twelve nuns.

H.M. THE KING OF BAVARIA.

March 10. At the Palace, Munich, aged 52, Maximilian II., King of Bavaria.

The deceased monarch, who was the eldest son of Louis I., King of Bavaria, by the Princess Theresa, daughter of Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, was born Nov. 28, 1811. He was educated at the University of Göttingen, where he shewed himself a laborious student, and afterwards he mixed as little as possible in public affairs, until the abdication of his father (March 21, 1848) called him, very unwillingly, from his books, and placed him on the throne. He conceded many liberal institutions to his subjects, and was deservedly

popular among them, but his real taste and abilities were rather for literature than for government, and his habitual associates were men of letters, and not statesmen. He, however, entered very warmly into the questions between Germany and Denmark, and lent all the influence of his Government to the furtherance of the Augustenberg succession.

The late king was a frequent traveller. He visited, in early life, Italy and Greece, and in 1853 he visited Naples and Sicily, and in 1857 Paris. But his chief honour was that he attracted to Munich the greatest and noblest intellects of Germany. Ranké was appointed to preside over a commission ordered to make researches into the history of the country; Liebig was made professor of chemistry; Siebold professor of physiology, anatomy, and zoology at the Munich Institute; and among other great men whom he patronised may be named Pfeiffer, Carrière, and Geibel.

King Maximilian married, on the 12th of October, 1842, the Princess Marie, daughter of the late Prince William of Prussia, by whom he has left two sons: Louis (now King Louis II.) born Aug. 25, 1845, and Otho, born April 27, 1848. One of his brothers is Otho, ex-King of Greece; a second is Luitpold, the son-in-law of the displaced Grand Duke of Tuscany; and his sister Aldegond, is the wife of the expelled Duke of Modena.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF PARMA.

Feb. 1. At Venice, aged 44, H.R.H. Louise Marie Therese, Duchess of Parma.

Her Royal Highness, who was the only daughter of Prince Charles Ferdinand, Duke de Berri, by the Princess Caroline, daughter of Francis I., King of the Two Sicilies, was born Sept. 21, 1819, and in less than five months after was left an orphan by the murder of her father (Feb. 14, 1820). Ten years later she became an exile, at the revolution of 1830, and from that time till the year

1845 she resided in the Austrian dominions along with her brother, the Count de Chambord, and other relatives. On Nov. 10, 1845, she married Prince Ferdinand Charles of Parma, who succeeded to the dukedom of Parma, Placenzia, and the annexed States on the abdication of his father, Charles Louis, in March, 1849. Though one of the most amiable of women, the hereditary ill-fortune of the Bourbons still pursued her. Her husband was a weak, though well-intentioned man, and he suffered the Government to fall into the hands of an English adventurer, who, though originally a Yorkshire groom, was made a baron of the Austrian empire, and, under the title of Baron Ward, ruled the little State in the most corrupt and arbitrary manner. The influence of the Duchess was exerted in vain to bring about a better state of things, the public discontent increased daily, and at last her husband was stabbed in the street of Parma, March 26, 1854. He died the next day, and the Duchess became regent for her eldest son (Robert), a boy of less than six years of age. The Ministry was at once changed, and Baron Ward ordered to leave the country, but the mischief that he had done was too deeply seated to be eradicated. A revolutionary party had grown up, and when the campaign of 1859 had rendered the Emperor Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel *de facto* masters of Italy, the Duchess was again driven into exile with her children. Her formal protest, in the name of her son, to the Congress of Zurich was disregarded, and the clauses in his favour inserted in the treaty of Villafranca were suffered to become a dead letter. From that time the Duchess continued to reside at Venice, occupying herself with the education of her children, and sharing to the full extent of her ability in the self-sacrificing charity which so remarkably characterizes the royal race to which she belonged. The Legitimist journals in Paris shewed their respect for her memory by appearing with black borders when they announced her death, and

the usual *fêtes* which would have taken place in the Faubourg St. Germain at that season were put off in consequence of the same event. The young Duke was born July 9, 1848; he has one brother and two sisters,—viz., the Princess Marguerite, born Jan. 1, 1847, and the Princess Alice, born Dec. 27, 1849; and Prince Henry, born Feb. 12, 1851.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR ALEXANDER KENNEDY
CLARK-KENNEDY, K.C.B., and K.H.

Jan. 30. In Oxford-terrace, aged 81, Lieut.-General Sir Alexander Kennedy Clark-Kennedy, K.C.B., and K.H., Colonel of the 2nd (Royal North British) Dragoons.

The deceased, who was a member of the ancient Scottish family of Kennedy of Balgray, was born at Dumfries in the year 1783. He entered the service as cornet, Sept. 8, 1802, and became lieutenant Dec. 15, 1804. He went to the Peninsula with his regiment in Sept. 1809, was engaged at Busaco, and shortly after obtained by purchase the rank of captain (Dec. 13, 1810), in which grade he served through the war, and at the battle of Waterloo, where he received two wounds and had two horses killed under him. In this battle, whilst leading his squadron in a successful charge against Count D'Erlon's corps, perceiving an eagle to the left, he changed the direction of his squadron, ran the officer who carried it through the body, and captured the eagle, which belonged to the 105th French Regiment of Infantry, and is now deposited in Chelsea Hospital. He did not, however, receive promotion for this, but continued as captain ten years longer, until he purchased the step of major, May 26, 1825, as he did that of lieutenant-col., June 11, 1830. He became colonel Nov. 23, 1841; major-general, June 20, 1854; lieutenant-general, June 3, 1860, and received the colonelcy of his old regiment (commonly known as the Scots Greys) July 17 in the same year. He had received the Peninsular medal with two clasps, and the Waterloo medal, was

a K.H. and C.B., and not long before his death was raised to the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Bath.

The deceased was removed to Scotland for interment, and his remains were deposited in the family burying-place in St. Michael's churchyard, Dumfries. The funeral *cortège* comprised, beside relatives, many of the county gentry, the magistrates and most of the town councillors of Dumfries, and several ministers and other professional gentlemen of the burgh and neighbourhood; and the burial service of the Church of England was performed. A local journal remarks:—

"In St. Michael's churchyard lie the remains of many individuals who have distinguished themselves in the arts of peace and war, but it numbers among its slumbering tenants none braver than the gallant knight just laid beside them, who was an ornament to the military service, and in every respect an honour to his native town of Dumfries."

GEORGE R. CORNER, ESQ., F.S.A.

Oct. 31, 1863. At Camberwell, aged 62, George Richard Corner, Esq., F.S.A.

His father, Mr. Richard Corner, formerly a well-known solicitor in Southwark, died in 1820, leaving six children by his wife Maria, daughter of Mr. James Brierley. Four were sons, all of whom have followed the profession of the law, in various departments. The subject of the present memoir was the eldest. The second was Arthur Bloxham Corner, Esq., Her Majesty's Coroner and Attorney in the Court of Queen's Bench, who died Jan. 17, 1861, and has a memoir in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for March following. The third is Richard James Corner, Esq., of the Inner Temple, now Chief Justice of her Majesty's settlements on the Gold Coast, and author with the gentleman last named of "*Corner's Crown Practice*," published in 1844. The fourth brother, Mr. Charles Calvert Corner, was a solicitor, and died Sept. 12, 1861, aged 49. He, like the gentleman now deceased, possessed a taste for local history and

antiquities, and had formed a large collection of topographical prints, as may be observed in almost every page of the remarkable catalogue entitled "*A Handbook to the Topography and Family History of England and Wales*," lately issued by Mr. John Camden Hotten, bookseller, of Piccadilly.

George Richard Corner was born in the parish of Christ Church, Blackfriars-road, and was educated at Gordon House, Kentish Town. Losing his father when only nineteen, he had to struggle with many difficulties, but pursued his father's profession with considerable success, and about the year 1835 was appointed Vestry Clerk of the parish of St. Olave, Southwark. He took an active part in the electioneering politics of the borough, as an agent of the Liberal interest, but was remarkably free from any party bitterness or rancour, living in peace, good-fellowship, and charity towards all with whom he was brought in contact, and performing actions of goodness to the utmost of his means. During the prevalence of the cholera in his parish his personal exertions were extraordinary; regardless of his own safety, he visited the poor sufferers, and assisted in removing them to the hospitals.

Mr. Corner was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries Nov. 28, 1833, and he made them several valuable communications. It was to the history of Southwark that his attention was principally devoted, as will be seen by his papers in the *Archæologia* and in various other publications.

His first communication to the Society, made on the 9th Jan. 1834, was suggested by some Roman antiquities then lately discovered in the parish of St. Olave; and led him to discuss and point out the distinction between the three manors of Southwark, which had not been previously recognised by any of the local historians. The most important of those manors in early times was that called the Guildable Manor, which was granted to the citizens of London by King Edward III. There

was at the same time a manor belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, afterwards called the King's Manor; and the Great Liberty Manor, which belonged to the monastery of Bermondsey. These two were subsequently also acquired by the city of London, but not until the reign of Edward VI. This memoir is printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxv. p. 620.

In 1835, "An Account of an ancient Sword and Spearhead, found in the Thames near Limehouse." *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi. 482.

In 1850, "Extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts of the Parish of Eltham, in Kent," (where Mr. Corner was then resident). Printed in the *Archæologia*, xxxiv. 51—65.

In 1854, "An Account of Excavations on the Site of Roman Buildings^b at Keston, near Bromley, Kent, (being supplementary to a paper by Mr. A. J. Kempe, F.S.A., in the 22nd volume of *Archæologia*): vol. xxxvi. pp. 120—128.

In 1856 and 1857, "Observations on the Remains of an Anglo-Norman Building in the Parish of St. Olave, Southwark, hitherto assumed to have been the Hostelry of the Prior of Lewes, but now believed to have been the Manor-house of the Earls of Warren and Surrey: vol. xxxviii. pp. 37—45.

In 1856, "On the Abbot of Waltham's House, in the Parish of St. Mary-at-Hill, London:" vol. xxxvi. pp. 400—417.

"In 1860, Notices of John Lord Stanhope of Harrington, with reference to certain Letters to him; communicated to the Society by the Earl Stanhope, President, and Richard Almack, Esq., F.S.A.: together with some Account of Sir Thomas Holcroft and Sir John Wotton, the writers of two of those Letters:" vol. xxxviii. pp. 389—404.

But his last communication to the Society was one of the most curious and

valuable of all. It was descriptive of four ancient paintings on vellum, belonging to Mr. Selby Lowndes, and representing the Courts of Law, in busy session and full costume, a subject which he had illustrated with very great research. This paper is not yet printed, considerable delay having arisen in making facsimile copies of the drawings, which have been printed on the Continent, in coloured lithography.

A subject upon which Mr. Corner made some valuable investigations was the legal tenure of land designated as Borough English, and for the meeting of the Sussex Archæological Society held at Battle in July, 1852, he prepared a paper, "On the Custom of Borough English, as existing in the County of Sussex." It is printed in the *Sussex Archæological Collections*, vol. vi. pp. 164—177; followed by a list of the manors and places in the county in which the customary descent is to the youngest son. This paper of Mr. Corner was reviewed at considerable length in the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* for March, 1859.

When an Archæological Society was established for the county of Surrey, Mr. Corner naturally undertook to promote its objects with peculiar zeal and cordiality. The progress of its publications has not been such as to bring forward papers in any proportion to those of its more active neighbours in Sussex; but among the best were some by our deceased friend.

For the meeting at Chertsey in the spring of 1855 he prepared an account of the Anglo-Saxon Charters of Fridwald, Ælfred, and Edward the Confessor, to Chertsey Abbey, as published in Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus*; this is printed in the first volume of the *Surrey Archæological Collections*, pp. 77—96.

In the autumn of the same year a meeting was held at Horselydown, a part of Southwark, about half a mile eastward from London Bridge; and Mr. Corner was ready with a history of that spot. It is printed in the same volume, pp. 156—

^b The supposed site of Noviomagus, whence originated the Club, composed of Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, called "The Noviomagians" (founded by Mr. Crofton Croker and Mr. Kempe), of which Mr. Corner was for many years a member.

179, accompanied by a map of "Horselye Downe," made in 1544, and an engraving from an exceedingly interesting picture, representing a fair held at the same place in the year 1590. The latter was derived from a picture in the collection of the Marquess of Salisbury at Hatfield; which was formerly erroneously described as representing "King Henry VIII. and his Queen Anne Boleyn at a country wake or fair, at some place in Surrey within sight of the Tower of London," (Beauties of England and Wales, Herts., p. 278); but the picture bears the date 1590: it is full of well-conceived groups of figures, and is now attributed to the pencil of George Hoefnagel.

A collection of ancient wills relating to Southwark was also made by Mr. Corner, and presented to the same Meeting (printed *ibid.*, pp. 190—202).

In 1856, for a meeting held at Lambeth Palace, Mr. Corner prepared a communication on "Elias Ashmole, his House and Lands at South Lambeth," printed in the Surrey Collections, vol. ii. pp. 18—26.

For another meeting, held in 1853, he compiled some notices of the "Ancient Inns of Southwark,—the Tabard, the George, the White Hart, the Boar's Head, and others; a remarkable feature of the approach to the metropolis from the south, and one which leads to very interesting details in illustration of ancient manners. It was published *ibid.*, pp. 50—81.

In 1857 Mr. Corner contributed in portions, to a local newspaper named "The South London Journal" a list of the Members sent to Parliament for the Borough of Southwark from the earliest times, accompanied by historical and biographical notes. We fear that this compilation never assumed any more permanent form.

To the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica* Mr. Corner communicated—"Abstracts of sundry Deeds relating to Houses in the Parishes of St. Saviour and St. Olave, Southwark, formerly called the Dolphin and the Bear Taverns. at

the foot of London Bridge: with Notices of the Families of Leke and Middleton of Southwark:" vol. v. pp. 45—61.

"Some Particulars of the Abbat of Battle's Inn, in the Parish of St. Olave, Southwark, and of the Manor of the Maze in the same Parish, and of some of the Owners of that Manor:" vol. viii. pp. 247—262.

To the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE Mr. Corner was also an occasional contributor. Among his more important communications may be mentioned an account of St. Olave's School (with a view of the new School-house, since destroyed for the railway approaches) in 1836, Part i. p. 144.

More recently, the death of his friend Mr. Henry Aston Barker, the proprietor of Panoramas in Leicester-square, gave occasion for a most interesting memoir on that remarkable establishment, now finally closed (October, 1856, p. 515).

He arranged a valuable local volume on the estates of the united parishes of which he was clerk, entitled "The Rental of St. Olave and St. John, Southwark," 1838, 4to.; second edition, 1851.

Mr. Corner married, in 1828, Sarah, youngest daughter of Timothy Leach, Esq., of Clapham, who is left his widow, with two sons and two daughters.

His remains were interred in the Nunhead Cemetery, Peckham.

W. DYCE, Esq., R.A.

Feb. 14. At Streatham, aged 57, William Dyce, Esq., R.A.

The deceased was born at Aberdeen in 1806. His father was Dr. William Dyce, F.R.S.E.; and his cousin is the Rev. Alexander Dyce, the editor of Beaumont and Fletcher, and Marlowe, Shakspearian commentator, and author of the Lives of Shakspeare, Pope, Aken-side, and Beattie. William Dyce took the degree of M.A. at Marischal College, Aberdeen, at the age of sixteen; and at the age of twenty-two, in 1828, he wrote a paper on electro-magnetism, which obtained the Blackall prize at Aberdeen. After taking his degree, he en-

tered at the Royal Scottish Academy, and made his first appearance as a classical artist at one of the exhibitions. In 1825 he visited Italy, and for nine months studied in Rome, returning in the following year to Aberdeen, where he decorated a room in his father's house in the arabesque style. In 1827 he went again to Rome. At Rome Mr. Dyce imbibed those habits of reverent and solemn study of religious subjects which distinguished him through life. From 1830 to 1838 the artist lived in Edinburgh, but, finding small encouragement in his attempts at historical painting, he set himself to work at portrait painting, and was successful, especially in the likenesses of children. In 1835 he became an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy, and in the following year he exhibited his "*Descent of Venus*" at the Royal Academy of London.

In 1838 Mr. Dyce left Edinburgh on being appointed superintendent and secretary of the new Government School of Design at Somerset House. He obtained this office through a letter addressed to Lord Meadowbank, in which he advocated the improvement of the schools of design belonging to the board of trustees for the manufactures of Edinburgh. In 1843 he resigned his appointment at the School of Design, and was appointed Inspector of the Provincial Schools. In 1844 he exhibited a picture of "*King Joash shooting the Arrow of Deliverance*," which made his reputation, and secured for him the honour of being elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. In 1844 he sent to Westminster Hall examples of fresco—"Two Heads," part of a larger composition, "*The Consecration of Archbishop Parker in Lambeth Palace, A.D. 1559*." In the next year he received from the late Prince Consort instructions to paint frescoes for the summer-house of Buckingham Palace; and subsequently he was similarly employed at Osborne.

When the leading artists of England were asked to join in a project for decorating the Houses of Parliament with

frescoes, Mr. Dyce was associated in the work with Mr. Maclise, Mr. Cope, Mr. Horsley, Mr. Tenniel, and Mr. E. Armitage. Almost constant ill health, however, greatly retarded his progress, and at last obliged him to abandon the task, but not until he had executed some noble works, as the "*Baptism of Ethelbert*," and a few of the pictures from the Legends of King Arthur, in the royal robing-room. Insufficient allowance was made for the difficulties under which he laboured, and he, one of the most conscientious of men, was exposed to reproaches both in Parliament and with the public that were utterly undeserved, but which bitterly mortified him, and greatly aggravated his illness. At last he formally resigned the task, and offered to refund the sums of money that he had received, but the Lords of the Treasury declined to allow him to do so.

The first picture exhibited by Mr. Dyce at the Royal Academy was "*Bacchus nursed by Nymphs*." From that time till about two years ago his works were rarely absent, his most recent ones being "*St. John leading home the Virgin*," and "*George Herbert at Bemerton*." He has recently been known chiefly for his splendid frescoes in All Saints', Margaret-street. To this work he devoted his powers for many years, and he succeeded in producing an artistic work, unique of its kind, which will hand down its author's name to posterity as one of the first artists in England. Churchmen owe a debt of gratitude to one who was himself a thorough Churchman for the splendid east wall of that edifice, the first, and a most successful attempt, at anything like real painting in an Anglican church; but it is much to be regretted that the necessarily imperfect light greatly obscures the beauty of the best of the frescoes, that of "*Our Lord in Glory*." Those only who were fortunate enough to get a view before the scaffold was removed have any idea of the great delicacy of treatment in this work.

Mr. Dyce held the office of Professor

of the Theory of the Fine Arts in King's College, London, and was a member of the Academy of Fine Arts of Philadelphia, U.S., and an honorary academician of the Royal Scottish Academy. Among his many works may be mentioned as best known—"St. Dunstan separating Edwy and Elgiva," "Titian and Irena da Spilemburgo," "Omnia Vanitas," "The Meeting of Jacob and Rachel," and "Lear in the Storm." He was also an accomplished musician, one of the first in the work of reviving the study of music of the Palestrina school, which he imitated in some compositions that were published in a collection of services and anthems well known in the early days of the Motett Society, of which he was one of the founders.

Mr. Dyce was an author as well as an artist. In 1844 he published an edition of the Common Prayer, with its ancient Canto Fermo, accompanied by a dissertation on that kind of music and its applicability to English words; and in 1851 a theological pamphlet entitled "Notes on Shepherds and Sheep," in reply to Mr. Ruskin's "Notes on the Construction of Sheepfolds." He was an extensive contributor to periodical literature, chiefly on subjects relating to ecclesiastical antiquities, and was the author of pamphlets on the keenly-debated subject of the future management of the National Gallery.

REV. DR. SHIPTON.

Feb. 25. At the Vicarage, Othery, Somersetshire, aged 75, the Rev. John Noble Shipton, D.D., of Balliol College, Oxford, and *ad eundem* at Cambridge, thirty-three years Vicar of Othery, and a Magistrate for the county of Somerset.

He was the eldest son of the Rev. John Shipton, D.D., Rector of Portishead, and Vicar of Stantonbury, Bucks., who died in the year 1838. Few men have worked longer and harder in their generation towards the establishment of all those principles which may be called essentially "Church" than did the de-

ceased Vicar of Othery. Full forty years ago, long before attention had been called to the subject, he published a pamphlet entitled "The Tears of Jerusalem," in which he set out the dreadful state of decay and dilapidation existing in our churches, and the care which the Church herself has taken to prevent and to remedy such a state of things. He published another on the subject of "Clerical Vestments," shewing from authority that the Church considered it no matter of indifference whether her ministers were habited in this way or in that. What a large share of attention both these subjects have claimed since is simple matter of fact, and it seems but a just tribute to the memory of one who was perhaps the very earliest inquirer and labourer in the field, to bestow now that meed of praise which the uneducated state of the public mind on these subjects prevented his receiving at the time it was due, and which doubtless has been forgotten by most people since. Not so, however, the acts of his subsequent life which have been the result of his own principles. For the present state of the church in which he so long and so faithfully laboured forbids forgetfulness of his good work so long as "Memory holds a place in this distracted brain." A more complete heap of rubbish and decay than was this church twenty-five years ago could not easily be found. It now stands an example and a model to all the surrounding neighbourhood, not merely of solid and substantial repair, but of all the grace and elegance which painted glass, encaustic tiles, and elaborate carving can add to the house of God.

A liberal patron of all Church literature, as well as a contributor to every Church Society, and almost every Church work, he will be much missed on these accounts.

And in these days of rebuke and scepticism (to use no stronger term) we can but ill afford to lose the voice of even one single man, whose extensive information was surpassed only by his

unflinching determination to uphold in every possible way the true principles of the Church of England as handed down to us by our forefathers. May his memory be revered, and his example be followed by all to whom it was known!

The following is a list of his various publications:—1. "The Tears of Jerusalem; or, Some Short Remarks on the Dilapidated State of many of our Country Churches." 2. "A Letter (to SYLVANUS URBAN) on the much misunderstood Subject of Tithes." 3. "Remarks on the Necessity of Conforming to Order with respect to Clerical Vestments." 4. "A Letter in Vindication of the Character of Mary Queen of Scotland, containing Remarks on certain Passages in Macdiarmid's Lives of British Statesmen." He was also the author of several short Letters on various subjects.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Dec. 31, 1863. Aged 61, the Rev. H. Atkinson, B.A., Incumbent of Barmby-on-the-Marsh, Yorkshire, and Head Master of Reade's Grammar School, Drax.

Jan. 24, 1864. At his residence in Blandford-sq., aged 90, the Rev. Richard B. Caton, M.A. Cambridge, of Binbrook, Lincolnshire. He was the eldest son of Thruston John Caton, esq., who died in 1782, by Margaret Hawkmore, eldest dau. and co-heiress of Richard Bewley, esq., of Binbrook and Kirton. He was born in 1774, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge (B.A. 1796), entered the army, and served in a dragoon regiment (now 12th Lancers) during the campaign in Egypt in 1801; he received the gold medal from the Porte, and also the war medal with a clasp for Egypt; and was afterwards Major in the 3rd Royal Lincolnshire Militia. He succeeded his grandfather, Rd. Bewley, esq., in 1794, and married in 1802 Eliza Keating, youngest dau. of Redmond Power, esq., of Whitefort, co. Waterford, niece of Rd. Power, esq., of Clashmore, M.P. for the county of Waterford. Eventually he entered the Church, in compliance with the injunctions of the will of a relative.

Feb. 3. At Spanish Town, Jamaica, aged 40, the Ven. Archdeacon George J. Handfield. He was the fourth son of the late Capt. Handfield, R.N., grandson of Col. Chas. Handfield, Commissary-Gen. of Ireland, and great-grandson of Col. John Handfield, Col. Commanding and Governor of Fort Pitt, in Canada, 1761.

Feb. 16. At his residence, Holmes Chapel, GENT. MAG. 1864, VOL. I.

Cheshire, aged 68, the Rev. Charles Bishop Hodges, M.A., Incumbent of Byley-cum-Yatehouse, and Domestic Chaplain to Sir Charles Shakerley, bart.

The Rev. Richard Daniel, M.A. (p. 399), was of Clare College, Cambridge. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, &c., and was extensively known in the scientific world for his great botanical acquirements, and his collection of mosses, it is said, is unequalled in the kingdom. He had been Rector of Combs for twenty-eight years, a Justice of the Peace for more than twenty years, and at the time of his death was lord of ten manors and possessed of considerable property.

Feb. 24. At Greenhill, near Edinburgh, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gillis. See OBITUARY.

Feb. 25. Aged 67, the Rev. Chas. Edward Kendal, Rector of Brindle, Lancashire.

At Wilford Rectory, aged 73, the Rev. Thos. Thorp, for forty-six years rector of that parish.

Feb. 26. At Queen's-road West, Regent's-pk., suddenly, of disease of the heart, aged 51, the Rev. Thos. Geo. James, M.A., Prebendary of Wells, and Incumbent of Hanover Church, Regent-st. Mr. James, who was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, was from 1848 to 1857 Vicar of Bridgewater, and in the last of those years he exchanged it for the incumbency of Hanover Church.

Feb. 29. Suddenly, at the Rectory, Croydon, Cambridgeshire, aged 73, the Rev. Richard Samuel Butler Sandilands, Rector of Croydon-cum-Clopton, and a Magistrate of the county of Cambridge. He was of Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1812, M.A. 1819), and published "Two Sermons at Surrey Assizes," 1837. He was also a contributor to "Original Family Sermons" published by J. W. Parker, 1834.

The Rev. Joseph Arkwright, of Mark-hall, Essex.

March 1. At Chickerell, Dorset, aged 89, the Rev. Wm. Marshall, B.D., thirty-three years Rector of Chickerell, and formerly Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.

March 4. Aged 72, the Rev. Geo. Andrews, M.A., Rector of Castor, near Peterborough.

March 6. At Exmouth, aged 60, the Rev. John Horndon.

At the Rectory, Whitstone, Cornwall, aged 64, the Rev. William Kingdon.

March 7. At Brislington, Bristol, aged 53, the Rev. Charles F. Fisher.

March 8. Aged 31, the Rev. Geo. Mallory, M.A., eldest son of the Rev. Geo. Mallory, Rector of Moberley, Cheshire.

Aged 56, the Rev. Geo. Royds Birch, Secretary to the Turkish Missions Aid Society.

In Halkin-st. West, Belgrave-sq., aged 75, the Rev. Richard Boyse, of Bannow-house, co. Wexford.

March 9. At the Vicarage, Bunny, Notts., the Rev. John Tidy Beetham.

March 10. Aged 59, the Rev. Chas. Stopford, Rector of Barton Seagrave, Northamptonshire.

March 14. At the Rectory, Enniscorthy,

aged 68, the Very Rev. *Denis Brown*, Dean of Emly, and Rector of St. Mary's, Enniscorthy.

March 17. At the Glebe, Holywood, co. Down, aged 47, the Rev. *Harry Edw. Cruttwell*, M.A.

Aged 76, the Rev. *Henry Davies*, of Regency-sq., Brighton.

March 20. At Halesworth, Suffolk, the Rev. *Lombe Atthill*, late Perpetual Curate of Rumburgh and St. Michael's.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Oct. 30, 1863. On his voyage from Calcutta, aged 39, Lieut.-Col. Mortimer John Slater, youngest son of the late John Slater, esq., of Hall-place, St. John's-wood, and son-in-law of J. P. Bull, esq., of Hyde-pk.-st., and Arlington-house, Chiswick.

Nov. 25. At the Queen's Redoubt, New Zealand, aged 33, from wounds received in action at the attack of Rangariri, on the 20th Nov., Capt. John Shaw Phelps, 14th Regt., only son of J. C. Phelps, esq., Paterson River, New South Wales.

Jan. 2, 1864. At Sydney, New South Wales, aged 48, Capt. Arthur Vyner, R.N., fourth surviving son of the late Robert Vyner, esq., of Eathorpe-house, Warwickshire.

Jan. 13. At Trinidad, accidentally drowned by the upsetting of a boat, aged 47, Major E. J. Holworthy, 14th Regt.

At Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, Robert Buchanan, esq., youngest son of the late Major James Buchanan, Madras Cavalry.

Jan. 17. At Bombay, Catherine, wife of Lieut.-Col. Sir William Gordon, bart., of Earlston, Berwickshire.

At Lahore, aged 30, Maria Adelaide, wife of Robert Needham Cust, esq.

Jan. 23. At Bank-house, Weymouth, aged 71, Retired Rear-Admiral Wm. Allen, F.R.S., &c. He entered the Navy Oct. 2, 1805, as first-class volunteer on board the "Standard," 64, Capt. Thos. Harvey, with whom he continued to serve in the same ship and "Majestic," 74, on the Mediterranean and Baltic stations, until Feb. 1810. He became a lieutenant in 1815, and was promoted to the rank of commander in 1836. In 1840 he commanded the "Wilberforce" steamer in its voyage up the Niger, and though no part of the disastrous consequences of that expedition could be fairly attributed to him, he was placed on half-pay upon its return, and was never afterwards employed. He became post-captain Jan. 31, 1842, and retired rear-admiral April 12, 1862.

In the borough-gaol, Nottingham, aged 75, Thomas Hubbard, a framework-knitter, a prisoner for contempt of court. From statements made at the inquest, it appeared that the deceased some years ago obtained possession of some property in Nottinghamshire, and, under the impression that he was the heir-at-law, retained the ownership six years. A will was

then discovered devising the property to a person named Holland, and under that will an action of ejectment was brought. Hubbard did not appear to defend the action, and judgment went by default. He then absconded, taking away with him the deeds and papers belonging to the estate. The heir under the last discovered will pressed the suit against him for his costs and contempt of the order of the court in not giving up the deeds, and he was outlawed. On his return to this country, in July, 1856, he was taken into custody and lodged in the Nottingham borough-gaol, where he remained up to his death. Although he might have been discharged at any time on giving up the deeds in question, he always refused, being under the impression that the last will was not genuine. His friends did all they could for him, and made application to the Court of Common Pleas to obtain his discharge. The case was argued before the Lord Chief Justice only two days before he died, and ended in the rule being dismissed, the Court stating that the defendant must either comply with the statute or remain in gaol. He was kept in the debtors' portion of the prison, and generally enjoyed good health, until about a fortnight before his death. He has left a wife and two sons, who were allowed free access to him in his illness.

Jan. 24. At Seetapore, Edward Elborough Woodcock, esq., late H.M.'s Civil Service.

Jan. 25. Accidentally shot, near Lucknow, India, aged 27, Rupert Inglis Cochrane, esq., Lieut. in H.M.'s 34th Regt., and Adj. 18th Bengal Cavalry.

At Nynee Tal, aged 29, Elizabeth Charlotte, wife of W. Johnston, esq., of Cowhill, Dumfries, and of H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service.

Jan. 26. At Hongkong, Emma Maria, wife of the Rev. John J. Irwin, D.D., Colonial Chaplain, and elder dau. of Alfred Chandler, esq., formerly of Wandsworth-rd.

Jan. 27. At Soval-lodge, Stornoway, N.B., Alice, wife of the Rev. Henry Hely Hutchinson, Vicar of Westport St. Mary, Malmesbury.

Jan. 29. At Hongkong, aged 24, Lieut. Henry Kinahan, 99th Regt., late of 3rd Regt. (the Buffs), sixth son of the Rev. John Kinahan, Knock Breda Rectory, Belfast.

Jan. 30. Admiral John Thompson, the senior retired admiral (p. 403), entered the Navy in December, 1787, accompanied Lord Macartney to China, and was promoted to lieutenant December 18, 1794. He next served at the blockade of Toulon, took part in Hotham's action, July 13, 1795, and in December, 1796, was wrecked in the river Tagus. He afterwards was employed in the North Sea and in the West Indies, and assisted at the capture of a large number of the enemy's vessels. He was promoted to commander April 28, 1802, and on returning to this country in 1803, was next employed in the Sea Fencible Service. In January, 1806, he obtained command of the "Fly" sloop, and after again visiting the West Indies and cruising on the coast of North

America, proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to Rio de la Plata, where he took charge of the flotilla destined to co-operate in the unfortunate attack upon Buenos Ayres, and obtained the thanks of Lieut.-Gen. White-locke. He was subsequently engaged in the blockade of the enemy's ports along the coast of France, and in the summer of 1809 had command of a division of the flotilla during the operations in the Scheldt. He was advanced to post rank October 21, 1810; accepted the rank of retired rear-admiral October 1, 1846; became vice-admiral May 27, 1854, and admiral June 9, 1860.

Lately. At Trinichopoly, Col. Thomas L. Fischer, C.B., of the Madras Army.

A well-known character has just disappeared from the streets of Paris—Mangin, the vendor of black-lead pencils, who died at the age of 52 years. “The *flaneur* (says the Paris correspondent of the “Times”) as he passes near the Place de la Madeleine, about two o'clock in the afternoon, the Place de la Bastille, or the Château d'Eau, will regret that those spots will no more behold that stately form arrayed in velvet tunic, fringed with gold, the cuirass burnished like a mirror, the sword, the gauntlets, and the glittering casque, with the winged serpent, surmounted by the full and flowing crest. His figure and countenance were martial. His moustache was of the true Imperial cut, the extremities well waxed, and sticking out on each side like skewers, and the tuft nearly covered the chin. As he took his stand in his open carriage, drawn by two bay horses in decent harness, his confidential assistant (habited in similar but less gaudy costume) behind him, with his right hand (the forefinger of which displayed a massive gold ring) on his hip, and his look firm, serene, and thoughtful, a murmur used to run round among the multitude, who bowed to him as the very king of charlatans.”

Feb. 1. At Neemuch, Bombay Presidency, Barré Georgina, wife of Lieut.-Col. Carmichael, C.B., 94th Regt.

Feb. 2. At sea, on board H.M.S. “Buzard,” aged 33, Commander Lewis Morris Croke, R.N., third son of the late Commander Wentworth Parsons Croke, R.N.

At Gloucester, aged 47, Frederick G. Carrington, esq., proprietor of the “Gloucestershire Chronicle.” For more than thirty years he had devoted his energy and talents to newspaper-work, having conducted several papers on Conservative and Church principles. He was also a frequent contributor to Tait's and Sharpe's Magazines. He wrote treatises on “Architecture” and “Printing” for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; and also topographical descriptions of Gloucestershire and several other counties for the last edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. He has left a widow and six children.

Feb. 4. At Bellary, Madras Presidency, aged 33, Martha, wife of Lieut.-Col. A. Loftus Steele, Madras Staff Corps, and eldest sur-

living dau. of Capt. R. Litchfield, R.A., of Cheltenham.

Feb. 5. At Valetta, aged 17, Robert Hugh, eldest surviving son of Col. Kennedy, commanding Royal Artillery, Malta.

Feb. 6. Aged 65, Jane, wife of the Rev. Edward Bowen, Rector of Taughboyne, co. Donegal.

Feb. 7. At New York, aged 80, Peter Payne Bays, a native of Cambridge. He was formerly a sailing-master in the merchant service, and was wrecked in the “*Minerva*” of Sydney, a whaling vessel, Sept. 9, 1829, midway between New Zealand and the Friendly Islands. He subsequently settled in his native place as a schoolmaster, and was for a few years Auditor of the Cambridge Union. He published a narrative of the wreck of the “*Minerva*,” with the substance of an Address to the Elder Brethren of the Trinity Board respecting the examination of new-made masters in nautical calculations, &c. (Cambridge, 12mo. 1831.) We believe he was also the author of other small works. He was a worthy and deserving man, but did not prosper in this country, and eventually emigrated.

Feb. 8. At Hethersett, Norfolk, aged 58, Lieut.-Col. Charles Norgate, late 18th Regt. Bengal Native Infantry.

At Abbotshall, Kirkcaldy, aged 88, James Edmonstone Aytoun, esq.

At Ollerton-hall, Cheshire, aged 67, Elizabeth, relict of William Powden Hindle, esq.

Feb. 9. At Kirkee, aged 24, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Mark Algernon Chaldecott, esq., R.A., and elder dau. of the late Thomas Winn, jun., esq., of Lincoln.

Feb. 10. At Thurmaston-lodge, Leicester-shire, aged 39, Thomas Bowen Sheriffe, esq., of Henstead-hall, Suffolk.

At St. Andrew's, N.B., aged 16, Evan Alexander White, second son of Lieut.-Col. E. E. Miller, Deputy-Commissary-General, Madras.

Feb. 13. In Manchester-st., aged 61, the Hon. Robert Thos. Petre, uncle of Lord Petre. At Ootacamund, Marian, wife of Major-Gen. J. C. Coffin.

At her residence, Kempsey, near Worcester, Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Sir Anthony Lechmere, bart., of the Rhyd.

Aged 64, Ann, wife of J. J. Mayhew, esq., of Over-hall, Colne Engaine, Essex.

At London, where he had resided many years, James Bailey, esq., M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1814, M.A. 1823). He gained the Browne Medals for the Greek Ode and the Epigrams, 1815, and the Members' Prizes, 1815 and 1816. For many years he was Head Master of the Perse Grammar School, Cambridge, retiring ultimately on a pension granted him by the Master and Seniors of Caius College, the trustees of that school. In 1850 Her Majesty, on the recommendation of Bishops Maltby and Kaye, granted Mr. Bailey a pension of £100 per annum. His classical publications were numerous, and he was a contributor to the “*Classical Journal*.” He is best

known by his edition of the Latin Lexicon of Facciolati and Forcellini, London, 2 vols., 4to., 1826.

At Shipdham, aged 86, Diana, eldest dau. of the Rev. Colby Bullock.

At Woodchurch Rectory, Kent, aged 19, Rose, eldest dau. of the Rev. F. B. Wells.

Feb. 14. In Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., the Lady Louisa Stuart, youngest dau. of Francis, 10th Earl of Moray, by his second marriage, with Margaret, dau. of Sir Philip Ainslie, of Pilton, Edinburgh.

In Norfolk-sq., Paddington, Wm. Mure, esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at New Orleans. He was appointed in 1843, and remained at his post until the spring of 1862, when the shattered state of his health compelled him to return to Europe. He shewed great tact in dealing with the Southern States, and thus he obtained from the State Legislature of Louisiana large concessions towards the free blacks, British subjects, who had formerly been incarcerated with common felons during the stay of the vessels to which they belonged in the State ports. By Mr. Mure's exertions these free blacks were allowed to remain at large under certain conditions, and his services were acknowledged by Lord Palmerston, who, though not in office at the time, wrote a letter to Mr. Mure to express his high sense of the benefit he had rendered to freedom and humanity. During the Crampton difficulty he managed to avoid giving offence, and in many other difficult questions he displayed equal judgment and address.

At Limerick, aged 22, Louisa Georgiana Emma, eldest dau. of the late Rev. William Price Lewis, of Rosewarne, Camborne, and granddau. of the late Winchcombe Henry Hartley, esq., and the Lady Louisa Lumley.

Aged 82, Mary Dorothea, widow of John Pemberton, esq., of Sherburn-hall, co. Durham.

At St. Nicholas's Rectory, Worcester, Caroline Lucy, wife of the Rev. Charles Bullock, Rector of St. Nicholas.

In Mitre-court, Temple, Octavia, widow of the Rev. Joseph Bailey, for 23 years Church Missionary at Cotta, Ceylon.

Feb. 15. At his residence, Dacre-pk.-terr., Lee, Kent, aged 66, William Charles Linnæus Martin, esq., F.L.S., formerly scientific officer to the Zoological Society of London. He was the son of William Martin, esq., author of *Petrificata Derbiensia*, "Extraneous Fossils," &c. (whose obituary appeared in GENT. MAG. in 1812), and received the name of Linnæus as a mark of devotion to science from his birth. This he amply justified in after years, and he became the author of several esteemed works on natural history. In the latter part of his life he suffered many severe afflictions, but through them all he maintained a hopeful cheerfulness, and a deep interest in science. He leaves a widow, to whom he had been married forty years.

At Rothwell, aged 59, Lucy, widow of Philip Skipworth, esq., of Laceby Manor-house, and

youngest dau. of the late Rev. George Gray, Rector of Martin and Perpetual Curate of Aylesby, all in the county of Lincoln.

Feb. 16. At Youngsbury, near Ware, aged 56, Christopher William Giles-Puller, esq., M.P. for Hertfordshire, for which county he was first returned in 1857.

At the Palazzo Santa Croce, Rome, Catherine, wife of the Prince Santa Croce, eldest dau. of the late Denis Scully, esq., and sister of Vincent Scully, esq., M.P.

At Risley, Derbyshire, aged 63, Captain William Hayhurst Hall, R.N. This officer entered the Navy in 1813, passed for lieutenant in 1820, and served in the "Slaney" in the Burmese war as acting lieutenant; he was promoted Dec. 23, 1826, for distinguished services at the capture of the fortresses of Donabew and Mellone.

At her residence, Upper Fitzwilliam-st., Dublin, Maria, relict of the Rev. Clement Wolsley, Lakelands, Sandy Mount, and Sandbrook-pk, co. Carlow, only dau. of the late Frances Fetherstonhaugh, esq., White Rock, co. Longford.

At Bath, aged 31, Louisa Frances, wife of W. C. Cuninghame, esq., late Capt. 79th Highlanders, and only dau. of John Ormond, esq., of Bath.

At Holy Trinity Parsonage, Gosport, aged 32, Eliza Ann Jane, wife of the Rev. W. S. Sanders.

Feb. 17. At Brunswick-gardens, Kensington, aged 63, Lieut.-Col. R. Carruthers, C.B., late 2nd Queen's Royal Regt.

At Brussels, aged 79, Dr. John Kelly Tobin. He commenced his career in the Royal Navy, and was present at the destruction of the fleet in the Basque Roads. He afterwards entered the Army, was present during the Peninsular War in seventeen general actions, and retired on half-pay of the 9th Lancers, in consequence of wounds.

At the Rectory, Tilbrook, Beds., Laura, wife of the Rev. N. B. Young.

W. O. Cautley, esq., late of Nelson, New Zealand, youngest son of the Rev. R. Cautley, late Rector of Moulsoe, Bucks.

Feb. 18. At Dix's Field, Exeter, Eliza Mortimer, wife of Owen J. Llewellyn, esq., R.N., and second dau. of the late Charles Brutton, esq., J.P., of Northernhay, Exeter.

At Edinburgh, Helen E. C. Scott, relict of the late W. D. Gillon, esq., of Wallhouse, N.B., and Herstmonceux, Sussex.

Aged 30, Henry Adolphe, eldest son of P. H. Muntz, esq., of Edstone, Warwickshire.

Feb. 20. At Hampton Court Palace, aged 80, the Dowager Viscountess Hereford. She was Frances Elizabeth, third dau. of Sir George Cornwall, bart., and married, Dec. 12, 1805, Henry, grandfather of the present peer, who died May 31, 1843.

At Dover, aged 56, Major-Gen. William Sutton, C.B., commanding the troops at Dover. He entered the service as ensign, June, 1827; was promoted lieutenant, March, 1830; captain, July,

1836; major, Nov., 1846; lieutenant-col., Sept., 1848; col., Nov., 1854. He served throughout the Kafir wars of 1834-35, 1846-47, and 1851-52; and at the commencement of the latter war he defeated a large force which made an attack on Fort Beaufort, a very important success at that period. He commanded the 2nd Brigade 1st Division with the rank of brigadier throughout the operations in the North of China in 1860, and was present at the action of Sinho, storming of Tangku, advance on Tientsin and Peking, and battles of the 18th and 21st of September, for which he received a medal and clasps, and C.B. He became major-general in Dec., 1862, and in Sept., 1863, was appointed to the command at Dover, where he became very popular alike with the inhabitants and the garrison. By his own desire he was buried in Copt-hill Cemetery among the private soldiers, but his funeral was attended by a very large concourse of civilians.

At Rome, Agnes, widow of Major-Gen. John Fremantle, C.B.

In Old Burlington-street, aged 72, Lieutenant-Col. William Raban, on the retired full-pay as major, 22nd Regt. He entered the service in Jan., 1811; became lieutenant, June, 1813; captain, Feb., 1828; major, Dec., 1840; and promoted to his late rank in Nov., 1854.

In Park-square East, Regent's-park, Maria Francina, widow of Robert Mitford, esq., of Gately-hall, Norfolk, and of Russell-square.

At Otterhead, Devon, aged 60, William Beadon, esq., a magistrate for the counties of Devon and Somerset.

At Tarporley Rectory, Cheshire, aged 23, Eveline, third surviving dau. of the Rev. R. J. Statham.

At Iford Manor, near Bradford-on-Avon, aged 48, William Wallace Rooke, esq., J.P. for the county of Wilts., and formerly captain of H.M.'s 47th Regt.

At Maida-hill, Sarah, relict of Captain B. Hughes, formerly of the 52nd Regt., and of Hilltown, co. Wexford.

Feb. 21. In Grosvenor-pl., aged 74, the Hon. Mrs. Carleton, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Richard Carleton, heir-presumptive to the barony of Dorchester. She was Frances Louisa, second dau. of Eusebius Horton, esq., of Catton-hall, Derbyshire.

At Maybole, Ayrshire, Wm. Richard Paterson, esq., late of Manilla and Singapore, and son of the late Lieutenant-Gen. Sir Wm. Paterson, K.C.H., of Exeter.

At Torquay, suddenly, aged 68, Lieutenant-Col. Henry Stephen Olivier, of Potterne, Wilts. He was formerly in the 65th Regt., but retired in 1841.

At Divernagh, Newry, co. Armagh, aged 80, John White, esq., J.P.

At Yaxham, Norfolk, Maria Dorothy, widow of the Rev. John Johnson, LL.D., Rector of Yaxham with Welborne, the kinsman and biographer of Cowper. Dr. Johnson, who was of Caius College, Cambridge, died the 29th of September, 1833.

Feb. 22. At the Rectory, Corfe Castle, the Lady Charlotte Bankes. Her ladyship gave birth to a daughter four days previously, and was thought to be progressing favourably, when she was taken seriously ill, and died suddenly. She was the eldest dau. of John, second Earl of Eldon, and married, the 9th of October, 1856, the Rev. Edward Eldon Surtees Bankes, Rector of Corfe Castle, and son of the Rev. Edward Bankes, Prebendary of Gloucester and Bristol, by his first wife, Lady Jane Scott, youngest dau. of Lord Chancellor Eldon.

In Bedford-sq., while on a visit, aged 68, Emma, widow of Col. Hugh Wrottesley, Bengal Army.

At Dublin, aged 66, John Eyre Trench, esq., of Clonfert-house, co. Galway.

At Hillmorton-hall, near Rugby, aged 75, Thomas Townsend, esq.

At Sidecup, Footscray, aged 95, Edw. Smyth, esq., of the Fence, Cheshire. He was formerly of the 25th Light Dragoons, and was one of the last of the survivors of the Cavalry Brigade which led the British Army to the capture of Seringapatam in 1799. On Captain Smyth's return from India, he served on the staff of Gen. Tarleton in the south of England, married, and retired from the army. He dwelt at the Fence for many years; joined the Corporation of Macclesfield, and was Mayor of the borough in 1816-17, and made himself very useful to the public in various ways. He also commanded a troop of the Cheshire yeomanry. He was afterwards connected with the Bank of England and its agencies, and on retiring from that at Norwich, took up his residence in Kent.

Feb. 23. At Brighton, aged 72, Sir Charles Wake, bart.

In Chesham-pl., Caroline, second surviving dau. of the late Sir George Wombwell, 2nd bart., of Wombwell, Yorkshire.

At Bognor, Sussex, aged 57, Louisa Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Most Rev. John Bird Sumner, Archbishop of Canterbury.

At Peckham, aged 16, Jessie Georgiana, eldest dau. of the late Capt. C. S. Reynolds, 49th B.N.I., and Principal Assistant-Commissioner in Assam.

At the Charterhouse, aged 76, Jonathan Green, M.D., formerly of Great Marlborough-street. He was M.R.C.S.E. 1810, and M.D. Heidelberg, 1834. Dr. Green, who served for some time as a surgeon in the Royal Navy, was author of several works on the diseases of the skin.

At Birmingham, aged 44, Mr. Alfred Davidson, of the "Midland Counties Herald." Though born at Rosemarkie, near Inverness, the deceased received his education in the Birmingham Free Grammar School, under Dr. Jeune and the Rev. Rann Kennedy, and early displayed a taste for those antiquarian studies to which he devoted his short but not unfruitful life. In 1854 he published his "History of Ashton Hall and the Holte Family," which was admirably illustrated by Mr. Allan Everett.

This book is most trustworthy, and shews how thoroughly painstaking, industrious, and conscientious he was in searching out his materials. He was, it is said, the first to originate the idea of purchasing Aston Hall and Park. For some years, and up to the time of his death, he had been engaged in preparing a "History of Aston Church," which all lovers of local histories will regret that he was not spared to complete. Beside his ordinary duties in connexion with the newspaper, which were very onerous, he devoted much time to assisting in the education of the poor, by teaching in the Sunday and evening schools of the Carr's-lane Chapel, to which he belonged. But his sympathies were not merely sectarian, and he was ever ready to undertake any task which was suggested to him as calculated to promote the well-being of his fellow-creatures, of whatever creed.

Feb. 24. At his residence, Talbot-street, Dublin, aged 59, Edward Iles, esq., Solicitor and Secretary to the Law Society of Ireland.

At Greenhill-house, Weymouth, Jane, wife of John Trenchard Trenchard, esq.

At Pau, William Tayler, esq., H.M.'s Vice-Consul.

At Christ's College Lodge, Cambridge, aged 28, Frances Eliza, wife of the Rev. Dr. Cartmell.

At his residence, Whalley Range, Manchester, aged 63, Geo. Pilkington, esq. See OBITUARY.

Feb. 25. Suddenly, at Stoke, Devonport, aged 70, Hector Tause, esq., Capt. R.N. He entered the service in 1809, and when lieutenant of the "Albion" was promoted to the rank of commander, in honour of the Queen's visit to that ship, when forming part of an experimental squadron, June 21, 1845. He had since been on half-pay, and became captain on the Retired List Aug. 1, 1860.

Aged 16, Thomas Bowes, eldest son of the late Hon. Henry Thomas and Georgiana Howard.

At St. John's Rectory, Newport, co. Tipperary, Richard Pyne Hiffernan, Assistant-Surgeon R.N., son of the Rev. T. E. Hiffernan, Rector of Ballyheige, co. Kerry.

At Bath, aged 79, Caroline Cary, dau. of the late Col. Grattan.

At Warminster, aged 72, Rebecca, widow of the Rev. John Gunn, of Chard.

At her father's house, Partick-hill, near Glasgow, aged 30, Catherine Miller Buchanan, wife of D. M. Carrick, esq., Glasgow, dau. of John Buchanan, esq., and granddau. of the late Mrs. Catherine Miller, of Slatefield. She was a lady of high mental qualifications, her mind was well stored with solid information, treasured up in a singularly retentive memory; and few appreciated more the grandeur of nature, especially in its wildest features. Among other instances of her predilections, she performed an extensive perambulation of the line of Hadrian's Wall, in the wilds of Northumberland, and examined with great interest the lonely ruins of that stupendous Roman bar-

rier, with its fortresses, mile-castles, inscribed altars, and other remains of the ancient masters of the world, a feat involving no small degree of personal exertion, and seldom accomplished by a lady. On that occasion she was accompanied by her father, and she had the privilege of the instructive conversation and remarks of two eminent English antiquaries of the party, one of whom is the learned proprietor of estates traversed by the best preserved sections of the Wall and its Castles, and the other the well-known author of a recent admirable History of that renowned work. On this, to her, memorable visit to the Wall of Hadrian, the deceased lady loved to dwell, and often recurred to it with peculiar pleasure, even under subsequent protracted affliction.

At Holme-next-the-Sea, aged 72, Matthew Thurlow Nelson, esq.

At his residence, Plymouth, George S. Eastlake, esq., for many years Admiralty Solicitor and Judge Advocate.

Feb. 26. At Cavenham-hall, aged 82, Harry Spencer Waddington, esq., late M.P. for West Suffolk. Mr. Waddington was admitted a Fellow-Commoner of St John's College, Cambridge, June 18, 1799, but did not graduate. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant, and for twenty-one years M.P. for West Suffolk, for which he was first returned in 1838.

At sea, on board the Royal Mail Steamer "Shannon," on her voyage home from Barbadoes, Constance Pauline, wife of Lieut.-Col. Hardwick Smith, 2nd West India Regiment.

Aged 68, Henry Paget Bayly Ross, esq., late of the Royal Marines, last surviving son of the late Charles Ross, esq., R.N., of Greenwich.

At Pokesdown Parsonage, Christchurch, Hants., Eliza, wife of the Rev. William Battersby.

Feb. 27. At Ketton Grange, Rutland, the Hon. Emily Grace, widow of Captain Charles Grantham, R.N., of Ketton Grange. She was the second dau. of the Right Hon. James Fortescue, younger brother of the first Viscount Clermont, and brother of William Charles Fortescue, second and last Viscount, who died in 1829. The deceased was married in July, 1811, and her husband died in December, 1859.

In Oxford-street, aged 39, Richard Marsh, youngest son of the late Capt. Cubison, R.N.

Aged 81, Peter Murray, esq., M.D., of Scarborough.

At Biarritz, aged 41, Caroline, wife of the Rev. G. F. Weston, Vicar of Crossby Ravensworth, Westmoreland; also, Alfred Philip Henry, her infant son.

At the Charterhouse, aged 64, Mr. William Andrew Chatto, author of "Facts and Speculations on the Origin and History of Playing Cards," 1848, and a treatise on Wood Engraving, 1849.

In Warwick-st., Pimlico, aged 73, Michael McEleney, for twenty years Bandmaster of the Carabiniers.

At St. Petersburg-place, Bayswater, aged 26, Rosalie Julia, wife of Stephen Isaacson Tucker, esq., and second dau. of the Rev. J. G. Hounsfield, of Wadsley, Yorkshire.

At Rome, Æneas Macbean, esq., banker, second son of the late William Macbean, of Leghorn.

At her residence, Brighton, aged 70, Sophia Inglis, relict of Capt. Dixon, R.N., also of Brighton.

At Shapwick, Bath, aged 15, Mabel Louisa, dau. of the Rev. W. H. R. Merriman.

In Canonbury-terrace, aged 80, Ann, only dau. of the late Rev. Charles Whitfield, of Hamsterley, Durham.

Feb. 28. At Delamere-house, Cheshire, Lady Anne Wilbraham, dau. of Hugh, first Earl Fortescue, and widow of George Wilbraham, esq., of Delamere-house, formerly M.P. for South Cheshire.

At Southampton, aged 79, Capt. Thomas Laen, R.N.

In Eaton-place, aged 62, Robert Biddulph, esq., of Ledbury, Herefordshire, and head of the firm of Biddulph, Cocks, and Co., of Charing Cross. He represented the City of Hereford in Parliament for many years, and served the office of High Sheriff during the last contested election for the county, in 1857.

At Rathangan-lodge, co. Kildare, aged 34, Edwin W. P. Sandilands, B.C.L., late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, youngest son of the late Rev. Percival Sandilands.

At Upton Parsonage, Lucy Anne, wife of the Rev. Geo. Frederick Clark.

At Torquay, aged 73, John Richard Carter, esq., J.P. for the county of Devon, and Clerk of the Peace for the Parts of Holland, Lincolnshire.

At his father's house, Old Charlton, aged 31, Capt. Jas. Sweet Carr, of H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps.

At Cheltenham, aged 78, Mary, widow of Lieut. John Hallum Mounier, R.N.

In Connaught-sq., Hyde-pk., aged 77, Anna Maria, wife of Chas. Shea, esq., Commander in the late H.E.I.C.'s Service.

At Bristol, Wm. Jas. Ward, youngest son of the Rev. Henry Seymour Roberts, LL.D., of Queens' College, Cambridge.

In Adelaide-rd., aged 49, Dorothy Lewis, wife of H. Le Jeune, esq., A.R.A.

Feb. 29. At his residence, Edinburgh, aged 67, Lieut.-Gen. T. R. Swinburne, of Pontop-hall, and Hartlepool, co. Durham. He entered the army on the 24th of June, 1813, and served with the First Guards in Holland, under Lord Lynedoch, and subsequently in the Peninsula and South of France, as well as in the campaign of 1815, including the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. He commanded a storming party at Peronne, and was at the capture of Paris, and afterwards served with the army of occupation in France.

At Southsea, aged 65, Major-Gen. Henry Poole, late R.A.

At his lodgings, Quadrant, Regent-st., of

apoplexy, aged 66, Col. Henry Brown, late H.E.I.C.'s Service.

At her residence, Bath, aged 88, Maria, relict of Rear-Adm. W. Pierrepont, and dau. of Capt. Elliott Salter, R.N. She was mother of H. Bennett Pierrepont, esq., who served as Sheriff for Rutland in 1845.

At Liverpool, aged 22, J. H. Conon, esq., late Lieut. and Musketry Instructor in the 21st R.N.B. Fusiliers.

Aged 71, Thos. Arthur Cotton, esq., M.D., younger son of the Rev. Nathanael Cotton, formerly Rector of Thornby, Northamptonshire.

At Bath, Louisa Grierson, relict of the late John Litt, esq. She was granddau. of the Royalist Col. Grierson, who was assassinated at Augusta, in Georgia, in 1781.

March 1. In Burlington-rd., St. Stephen's-sq., W., aged 59, Sir Thos. Howland Roberts, bart.

At the Priory, Little Malvern, aged 59, the Hon. Miss Southwell, of Hindlip, Worcestershire.

At Torquay, aged 63, Ellen Maria, wife of the Rev. Hen. Bouchier Wrey, Rector of Tawstock, Devon.

In Chapel-st., Belgrave-sq., aged 79, Louisa Frances, widow of the Rev. Richard Levett, of Milford-hall, Stafford.

At St. Andrew's College, Chardstock, Dorset, aged 10, Wm. Robert, eldest son of the Rev. Robert Ilake, Minor Canon of Canterbury.

At Hammersmith, aged 87, Paul Thomas Lemaitre, esq., formerly of the Colonial Department.

March 2. At Plymouth, aged 56, Peter Benson Stewart, esq., Capt. R.N.

In Dublin, Anne, widow of John Crawford, esq., of Leghorn, and dau. of the late Sir Geo. Cockburn, of Shangana, Castle Bray.

At Bungay, Suffolk, Laura Sevena, wife of Hen. Bellman, esq., and fourth dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Allsopp, B.D., Vicar of Fressingfield, in the same county.

At St. Andrew's, Fife, Louisa Maria, wife of Capt. Grey Skipwith, R.N.

March 3. At his residence, Richmond-hill, near Liverpool, aged 79, Sir Wm. Brown, bart. See OBITUARY.

At his residence, Stoke, Devonport, aged 77, Adm. Manley Hall Dixon.

At Monkton Court, near Ramsgate, aged 83, Major Geo. Watts, late of the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

Suddenly, at the Gensing Railway Station, Lieut.-Colonel Cramer Roberts, of West-hill, St. Leonard's, late Deputy-Inspector-Gen. of Constabulary, Ireland. He had proceeded to the station with his servant for the purpose of journeying to London, had procured his ticket, and when in the act of taking his change, dropped a sixpence. While stooping to pick it up he fell and expired.

Aged 77, John Cooke, esq., one of H.M.'s Justices of the Peace, and for nearly thirty years Alderman and Councillor of the borough of Macclesfield.

At her residence, Earl's Court, Brompton, aged 89, Juliet, widow of Randle Chetham Strode, esq., of Southill-house, near Shepton Mallet.

Aged 75, James Duberly, esq., of Gaynes-hall, Huntingdonshire.

At Knowle, Salcombe Regis, Devon, aged 49, John Marwood Wolcott, esq., J.P. of the county of Devon.

At Smyrna, Asia Minor, aged 64, Charles Blunt, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul. He entered the service in 1832 as Acting Consul at Adrianople.

At Cheltenham, aged 70, Christina, last surviving dau. of the late Col. Ewen Macpherson, formerly of the 79th Highlanders, and 6th Royal Veteran Brigade.

At Southampton, aged 76, Philip Carteret Fall, esq., J.P. The deceased had been a member of the eminent banking firm of Atherley and Fall for forty-five years; and had held various offices in the old Corporation. He was elected Sheriff in 1823, and in 1829 was chosen to fill the office of Mayor.

March 4. Suddenly, aged 31, the Hon. Thos. Hatton George Fernor, brother of the Earl of Pomfret, and heir-presumptive to the title and estates. He was the second son of Thomas William, fourth Earl of Pomfret, by Annabel Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Sir Richard Borough, bart., was born October 9, 1832, and was for some years in the 2nd Life Guards.

At Blatherwycke-park, aged 80, Stafford O'Brien, esq. In former days no house in the county was more famous than Blatherwycke for its splendid hospitality, and the "Squire," as he was familiarly termed for miles round, was one of the most eager sportsmen of his day. He was the eldest son of the late H. O'Brien, esq., by Mary, dau. and heir of the late — Stafford, esq., of Blatherwycke-park. He was born in 1783, and married in 1808 the Hon. Emma, dau. of the late Sir Gerard Noel Noel, bart., and the late Baroness Barham, and sister of the present Earl of Gainsborough, who survives him. He was a Magistrate for the counties of Rutland and Northampton, and was High Sheriff of Rutland in 1809. He is succeeded by his second and eldest surviving son, Henry Stafford O'Brien, of Tixover, who married Lucy, third dau. of the late Rev. H. Nevile, of Walcot-park, and has issue. The deceased's other issue were—the late Augustus Stafford, who represented North Northamptonshire in Parliament at the time of his lamented death, a bachelor; Algernon Stafford; Emma, died unmarried; the late Angelina Mary, married to the Hon. and Rev. A. Fitzroy; Fanny, died unmarried; and Sophia Lillas, married to Noel Hoare, esq.

In Camden-st., Oakley-sq., aged 31, Kate, wife of J. Sumpter Mitchell, esq., and only dau. of the late Major McMahon, H.E.I.C.S.

At her residence, the Manor-house, Berkhamstead, Louisa Ann, eldest dau. of the late Archibald Campbell, esq., of Locknell, Argyleshire, and of the Mount, Harrow, Middlesex.

March 5. At Baden, aged 49, Prince Wm.

Hermann Charles of Wied. The Prince, who was born in May, 1814, succeeded his father in April, 1836, and in June, 1842, married Marie Wilhelmine, horn Princess of Nassau. The late Prince was a major-general in the Prussian service, and chief of the 29th Regt. of the Landwehr. He is succeeded by his son, Prince William, born in 1845.

At Loton-pk., Shropshire, Mary, wife of Sir Baldwin Leighton, bart., M.P.

At his residence, Truro, aged 87, Clement Carlyon, M.D. Cantab., and a magistrate for the county of Cornwall. See OBITUARY.

Suddenly, at Bodelwyddan (the seat of her uncle, Sir Hugh Williams), Caroline, wife of Major Powlett Lane, of Badgemore, Henley-on-Thames.

At Rugby, aged 52, Edmund Ford Radcliffe, esq., late of the Bengal C.S., eldest son of the late Rev. E. S. Radcliffe, of Walton-le-dale, Lancashire.

In Montagu-square, W., aged 79, Leonard Horner, esq., F.R.S. "This much-respected gentleman, a native and for many years a citizen of Edinburgh, and ever its affectionate son and warm friend, was the son of John Horner, merchant, Edinburgh, and the younger brother of the eminent and gifted Francis Horner, who died in 1817, almost at the outset of his career, which, brief as it was, had yet earned for him a monument in Westminster Abbey. Mr. Leonard Horner was one of the founders of the Edinburgh School of Arts in 1823, along with the late Mr. Bryson and several other eminent citizens. It was the first mechanics' institute established in the country, and to this day it keeps a foremost position, not only in point of age, but of merit and success. Mr. Horner was also one of the founders of the Edinburgh Academy in 1826; and no later than last summer, when he paid a fortnight's visit to this city, he presided at the annual delivery of the prizes, reviving on that occasion his early connection with the institution, in which he stated that he had never ceased to feel a warm interest. Mr. Horner was elected Warden of the London University in 1827, and in 1833 he was appointed one of the inspectors under the Factories Act. In 1843 he published the "Memoirs and Correspondence" of his brother, which was read with special interest in literary circles in this city. Mr. Horner was a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and a member of other public bodies here. He was an occasional contributor to periodical literature."—*Edinburgh Courant*.

At Winchester, aged 28, Gertrude Maria, wife of Lieut.-Col. Ward, 60th Royal Rifles.

Aged 64, Ann, widow of Wm. H. Harrison, esq., late Commodore of the Royal Thames Yacht Club.

At the Rectory, Bedford, Suffolk, Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Jeremiah Ives Day.

March 6. At Plymouth, Capt. Chas. Boddam Stockdale, R.N. He entered the navy as midshipman in 1804, on board the "Culloden."

He accompanied the "Phaeton" in the expedition of 1810 against the Isle of France, and was in the following year present at the storming of Fort Cornelis.

At Denmark-hill, aged 94, Ann Spencer, widow of Vice-Adm. Wm. Young.

At his residence, Hamilton-villa, Southsea, Major Charles H. L. Tinling, late of the 74th Highlanders.

At Stoke Newington, aged 92, Jane, widow of Chas. Champion, esq., Commander R.N.

At Partick, Glasgow, Henrietta Charlotte, wife of John Reeve, esq.

In London, aged 66, Capt. Richd. B. Burton, late H.E.I.C.S.

At his residence, Stratford-pl., aged 88, Wm. Rothery, esq. See OBITUARY.

March 7. Aged 75, Major Jas. Tennent, H.E.I.C.S.

At Fotheringham-house, Forfarshire, aged 27, Thos. Frederick Scrymgeour Fotheringham, esq., of Pourie. He served in the Scots Fusilier Guards during the Crimean war, and there laid the foundation of his fatal disease.

At Brighton, Hen. Reeves, esq., late of the Bombay C.S.

At Shipdham, Norfolk, aged 85, Catharine, second dau. of the late Rev. Colby Bullock.

March 8. At Broome-pk., near Canterbury, aged 32, William de Lotbinière Baring Bingham, esq.

At her house, Dorset-pl., Dorset-sq., Sophia F. Chicheley, eldest dau. of the late Richard Chicheley Plowden, of Devonshire-pl.

At Edinburgh, aged 67, William Baird, esq., of Elie, the senior partner of the great iron-masters' firm at Gartsherrie. Mr. Baird represented the Falkirk burghs in Parliament from 1841 till 1846, when he vacated in favour of the present Duke of Newcastle, then Earl of Lincoln, who was again succeeded by Mr. Jas. Baird, who held the burghs in the Conservative interest from 1851 to 1857. The "Daily Review" says—"Mr. William Baird had the gift of making money in a very high degree, and used it to such good purpose that he is said to have left behind him a fortune of £2,000,000 sterling, including the property of Rosemount, in Ayrshire, for which he paid £38,000, and Elie, in Fifeshire, which he bought at £145,000."

At North Shields, Geo. Rippon, esq., J.P., of Water Ville, one of the oldest magistrates in the county of Northumberland. Mr. Rippon's family were concerned in the establishment of the first Water Works in North and South Shields. In early life the deceased was an ensign in a yeomanry cavalry force raised in the Vale of Derwent, and he was engaged with that force in the suppression of the sailors' strike in 1815; and in 1832 he took an active part (as a magistrate) in allaying the disorders which occurred during the great pitmen's strike of 1832. Mr. Rippon was a well-known archæologist, and he had a good collection of Roman and ecclesiastical local antiquities.

March 9. At Dawlish, South Devon, aged

55, Major John Edmund Glynn, M.N.I., and late of North-view, Bideford, Devon.

At the Lodgings, Lydia, wife of the Rev. Dr. Symons, Warden of Wadham College, Oxford.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 88, John Hay, formerly Capt. in the 9th Regt. of Foot, and son of the late Alex. Hay, esq., of Mordington, Berwickshire.

At Chatham, Caroline, wife of the Rev. Samuel Arnott.

At Rutland-gate, Mary, wife of Wm. Forsyth, esq., Q.C.

At his residence, Brompton, Middlesex, aged 69, Thos. Matthew Reynolds, esq., late H.M.'s 73rd Regt., and son of the late Lieut.-Col. Reynolds, of Brompton, Middlesex.

At St. Alban's-house, Edgbaston, aged 89, Mary, relict of the Rev. John Kentish.

At the Hem, Shiffnal, Shropshire, aged 74, Sarah, relict of John Middleton Ashdown, esq., of Uppington, in the same county.

At his residence, Cambridge-park, Guernsey, aged 75, Thomas Edwardes Tucker, esq., of Cleddy-lodge, Pembrokeshire, late Capt. in the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and Aide-de-Camp to the late Lieut.-General Sir Thos. Picton.

Aged 56, Sidney Gurney, esq., youngest son of the late Sir John Gurney, and Clerk of Assize of the Western Circuit.

Aged 15, Anne Shepley, second dau. of the Rev. C. D. Holland, Vicar of Mundham, near Chichester.

Fanny Dorothy, eldest dau. of the Rev. Robt. Heap, Incumbent of St. James's, Walthamstow.

March 10. At Park-lodge, Greenwich, Anna Maria, eldest dau. of the late Right Hon. Geo. Tierney.

At Ramsgate, aged 77, Eliza Susanna, widow of the late James Whatman, esq., of Vinter's.

At Chester, aged 46, Robert Hutchinson Powell, esq., M.D. He was one of the Physicians of the Chester General Infirmary, and fell a victim in ten days to erysipelas.

At Edinburgh, Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Aytoun, R.A., of Purin, Fife.

March 11. At his residence, Chester, aged 63, Major-General Harvey.

At the residence of her father, Ellen, wife of the Rev. John Jones, of the Vicarage, Reepham, Lincoln, and eldest dau. of Daniel Watney, esq., of Mitcham-common.

At Westbourne-park, aged 30, Sarah Mary, wife of Capt. Godden, of Ash, near Sandwich.

At Ashburton-villa, Southsea, aged 72, Amy Whitton, widow of the Rev. John Tucker, Rector of Hawling, and Perpetual Curate of Charlton Abbots.

At Grosvenor-place, Bath (the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John L. Harrison), aged 77, Sarah, relict of Wm. G. Horner, esq., of Bath.

March 12. Aged 75, Henry Hogg, esq., J.P., of Davenshaw-house, Congleton, Cheshire.

Aged 74, Harriet, wife of J. D. Middleton, esq., Commander R.N., and of Moule-house, Hersham, Surrey.

At Hemingbrough, Jane, wife of Charles G.

Tate, esq., of Hemingbrough-hall, Howden, Yorkshire.

At Southampton, Richard Henry, eldest son of the Rev. R. G. Moore, Vicar of Horkstow, Lincolnshire, and fourth officer of the Peninsular and Oriental Co.'s S.S. "Baroda."

March 13. In Cadogan-place, aged 56, Wm. Thos. Grey, esq., eldest son of the late Hon. Col. Wm. Grey.

At Decoy-cottage, Ashby, aged 55, Robert Thomas Healey, esq., a Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Lincoln, late Chaplain in H.M.'s 89th Regt. The deceased was the only surviving son of Henry Healey, esq., who assumed the name of Healey in exchange for that of Holgate, by royal licence, in accordance with the will of his maternal uncle, George Healey, of Frodingham, who died May 28, 1824, (see *GENR. MAG.*, vol. xciv. pt. i. p. 646). The Healey family have been settled in the northern parts of Lincolnshire from the time of Edward VI. They also inherit, in the female line, the blood of the old knightly family of Neville of Faldingworth.

At Norton-house, near Dartmouth, aged 25, Louisa, wife of Capt. John Horner, 58th Regt.

In Eastbourne-terr., Hyde-park, aged 18, Margaret Anne, youngest dau. of the late Rev. W. Thompson, M.A., Rector of Ockham, Surrey. At Dublin, Charles Henry Dagg, esq., late 98th Regt., youngest son of the late Capt. Dagg, Adjutant of the Southern District.

At Mentone, aged 22, James A., eldest son of Wm. Grieve, esq., Branzholm-park, Roxburghshire.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 79, Susanna, relict of the Rev. W. Girling, of Scarning, and fourth dau. of the Rev. Colby Bullock, of Shipdham, Norfolk.

At Barton-under-Needwood, Staffordshire, aged 70, Richard Fowler Butler, esq. (late Rifle Brigade), of Pendeford-hall and Barton-hall.

At Winanton, Charlotte Flora, eldest dau. of the late Col. John Fenwick, H.E.I.C.S.

March 14. At Southampton, suddenly, aged 64, Francis James Saumarez, youngest son of the late Major-Gen. Sir John Boscawen Savage, K.C.B., K.C.H.

Aged 77, William Wardell, esq., of Abbotsfield, Chester. See OBITUARY.

At St. John's-wood, aged 64, Rose, wife of Professor Merlet, late of University College, London.

At his residence, Bayswater, aged 75, Capt. James Chiosso.

March 15. At Bayswater, aged 71, Sir Andries Stockenstrom, bart., late Lieut.-Governor of the Cape. He was the eldest son of Mr. Andries Stockenstrom, of Stockholm (who was afterwards chief magistrate of Graaff Reinet), by the dau. of Mr. John Broeders, and was born near Capetown in 1792. He held a commission in the Corsican Rangers, and after other colonial employments, he was in 1834 appointed Lieut.-Governor of the eastern division of the Cape Colony, where he was very successful in dealing with the natives. On his

retirement in 1840 on a pension, he was rewarded for his services with a baronetcy. In 1828 he married the dau. of Mr. Gysbert Henry Maasdorp, of the Cape of Good Hope. The baronetcy devolves on his son, Gysbert Henry, born in 1841.

At Tunbridge Wells, Col. John James Underwood, late of the Corps of Madras Engineers, and of Ramsgate.

At Toxteth-park, Liverpool, aged 37, Eleanor Maria, wife of the Rev. William Clementson, M.A., Incumbent of St. Michael's, Toxteth-pk., Liverpool.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Anne, wife of Lieut.-Col. Stewart, H.M.'s Indian Army (Retired List), late Deputy Military-Auditor-General, Madras, dau. of John Butler, esq., of Kirbyhouse, Berks.

At Fivehead-cottage, near Langport, Somerset, aged 83, Commander James Tilley, R.N.

In Burton-crescent, Margaretta Elizabeth, dau. of the late Dr. Mason Good.

March 16. At Brighton, aged 60, Robert Smith Surtees, esq., of Hamsterley-hall, co. Durham.

Anna Maria, wife of John Pace, of Croydon, last surviving child of Dr. Oswald, of Sedgfield, and granddau. of the late Capt. Thomas Swinburne, of Old Acres, and Pontop-hall, co. Durham.

At Torquay, Harriet Marcia, widow of the Rev. James Duff Ward.

At Teddington, Middlesex, aged 75, Sarah, widow of Capt. Christopher West, R.N.

At Florence, aged 17, Nina Adeline Juliet, youngest dau. of the late Lieut. John Kellsall, R.N.

March 17. At Cheltenham, Thomas Mackenzie, esq., C.B., late Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bombay.

Aged 68, Leonard Shelford, esq., of the Middle Temple.

At Windsor, aged 64, of congestion of the lungs, arising from measles, Charlotte Augusta, widow of Herbert Cornewall, esq., of Delbury-hall, Shropshire, and dau. of the late Lord Charles Somerset.

At Newton, near Middlewich, aged 71, Mary, wife of the Ven. T. Wood, Archdeacon of Chester, and third dau. of the late J. Nugent, esq., Clay-hill, Epsom.

March 18. In Cockspur-st., aged 73, Adm. Hugh Patton.

At the residence of his son-in-law, Gibson-sq., Islington, aged 73, Gilbert King, esq., M.D., Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets, R.N.

At Crutherland, Robert Harington, esq., fourth son of the late Sir John Edw. Harington, bart.

March 19. At his residence at Brixton, aged 81, Adm. Taylor, C.B.

At Glanarberth, Cardiganshire, Miss Howel, late of Llangadfan Rectory, Montgomeryshire.

March 20. At Ferring Vicarage, near Worthing, Sussex, aged 64, Anne, wife of the Rev. Henry Dixon, Vicar of Ferring-with-Preston.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)
DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,				
			Feb. 20, 1864.	Feb. 27, 1864.	March 5, 1864.	March 12, 1864.	March 19, 1864.
Mean Temperature . . .			37.2	33.0	40.9	41.5	43.0
London	78029	2803989	1586	1677	1766	1664	1508
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463388	258	279	282	262	229
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618210	342	327	387	344	332
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	223	252	253	215	166
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571158	340	341	361	389	326
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773175	423	478	483	454	455

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Feb. 20 .	693	216	277	334	66	1586	1086	1036	2122
„ 27 .	741	218	280	363	64	1677	1019	981	2000
March 5 .	778	231	333	355	69	1766	1120	1019	2139
„ 12 .	759	200	273	344	76	1664	1013	949	1962
„ 19 .	722	194	239	277	69	1501	1117	1060	2177

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, March 15, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	2,676	42	6	Oats ...	233	19	5	Beans ...	430	32	3
Barley ...	462	34	8	Rye ...	—	0	0	Peas ...	137	34	5

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat.....	40	7	Oats.....	19	3	Beans	33	4
Barley.....	31	11	Rye	31	0	Peas.....	33	1

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MARCH 17.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 2*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.* — Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, MARCH 18.	
Mutton.....	5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	1,134
Veal	4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Sheep	4,010
Pork	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Calves	254
Lamb	0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Pigs.....	140

COAL-MARKET, MARCH 18.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 18*s.* 3*d.* to 19*s.* 0*d.* Other sorts, 14*s.* 9*d.* to 17*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, Strand.

From Feb. 24 to March 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	30	39	35	29. 86	fair, hvy. snow	10	32	46	43	29. 59	fair, hvy. shrs.
25	31	40	34	29. 88	hy. rn. hy. sn. cl.	11	46	51	42	29. 47	hy. shrs. hl. fr.
26	36	40	37	29. 87	cloudy, rain	12	42	51	41	30. 04	fair
27	34	37	39	29. 79	do. slt. rn. cly.	13	41	53	46	30. 09	do. cloudy
28	42	48	41	29. 59	rain	14	46	56	50	30. 02	do. slt. rn. cldy.
29	41	42	40	29. 54	hvy. rn. foggy	15	46	53	43	29. 97	cloudy, rain
M.1	41	49	40	29. 73	do. showers	16	44	48	38	30. 04	fair
2	35	47	40	29. 74	foggy	17	40	49	38	30. 10	do.
3	40	41	43	29. 56	heavy rain	18	38	47	42	29. 73	do.
4	46	55	47	29. 47	cloudy, fair	19	40	53	41	29. 60	do. cloudy
5	45	50	47	29. 44	do.	20	42	57	41	29. 55	do.
6	46	51	46	29. 10	hy. rn. fr. cly.	21	41	50	41	29. 59	cloudy
7	48	49	45	29. 04	do. do. cldy.	22	40	45	41	29. 60	do. fair
8	45	45	42	28. 98	do. do.	23	38	49	38	29. 82	do. do.
9	37	36	34	29. 05	do. do. hy. sn.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Feb. and Mar.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
24	91 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{8}$	237 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	par.	218	6 dis.	104 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
25	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	239	3 dis. par.	218	par.	104 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
26	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	237	4 dis.		7 dis.	104 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
27	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	91 $\frac{1}{8}$		5 dis. par.		4 dis.	104 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
29	91	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	237	5 dis.			104 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
M.1	90 $\frac{7}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	237 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5. 1 dis.	217 19		104 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
2	91	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$					104 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
3	90 $\frac{7}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$		5 dis.	219 $\frac{1}{2}$		104 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
4	90 $\frac{7}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$		5 dis.			104 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
5	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	237 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9				104 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
7	91	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$		5 dis.			104 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
8	91	89	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	237 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9		217 19 $\frac{1}{2}$		104 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
9	91	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	238 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40	5 dis. par.			103 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
10	91	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	238 40	5 dis. par.		8 dis.	104 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
11	91	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	238 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 dis. par.		4 dis.	104 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
12	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	238	par.	219 $\frac{1}{2}$		104 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
14	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	89	89 $\frac{5}{8}$	238			8. 2 dis.	104 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
15	91 $\frac{3}{8}$	89	89 $\frac{5}{8}$	239 40	5 dis. par.			104 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
16	91 $\frac{3}{8}$	89	89 $\frac{5}{8}$	240	5 dis. par.			104 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
17	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{5}{8}$			220	8 dis.	104 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
18	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{5}{8}$	Shut.	6 dis.	218	4 dis.	104 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
19	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	89 $\frac{5}{8}$		7. 3 dis.			104 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
21	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	89 $\frac{5}{8}$		8 dis.			104 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
22	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	89 $\frac{5}{8}$		9. 4 dis.		8. 4 dis.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
23	91 $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$		7. 3 dis.	218 20	8. 3 dis.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MAY, 1864.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.

THE LE MANS BRASS.

THE writer of the article on Messrs. Wallers' "Monumental Brasses" begs to refer F.S.A. to the first volume of the Journal of the British Archæological Association for Mr. Planché's paper.

INDEX TO ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNALS.

SIR,—In reference to your review of Messrs. Wallers' work on Monumental Brasses a correspondent makes enquiry in your last Magazine as to information given by Mr. Planché in regard to an enamelled plate in the church of St. Julien at Le Mans, and desires to know where that intelligence may be found. It is inserted in the first volume of the Journal of the British Archæological Association (p. 29 *et seq.*) The Journals of the various Archæological Societies established during the past twenty years contain many matters of considerable importance, and it is to be regretted that for want of some general index it is now a matter of considerable difficulty to ascertain where they can be found. I hear that the British Archæological Association contemplate printing a general index upon the completion of the twentieth volume of their Journal, together with references to the contents of their other publications, of Congress volumes, &c.—I am, &c. F.S.A.

PARENTAGE OF HUBERT WALTER.

SIR,—I am obliged to Mr. M. Walcott for his references to Hook, Foss, and Dugdale; but must say that I am at a loss to understand the grounds on which he concludes that I am ignorant of them. I quoted a writer (one, too, universally recognised as the most accurate of historians) who has made the family to which Hubert Walter belonged his *spécialité*. Anything put forward by Carte has almost the certainty, if not the legal force, of a "record;" and how his statements could have been "anticipated" by Dr. Hook or Mr. Foss is very puzzling to my, perhaps, dull comprehension.—I am, &c.,

JAMES GRAVES.

Rectory, Inisnag, April 9, 1864.

DEVIZES.

SIR,—With regard to the controversy on the origin of the name of Devizes I may mention that the "Chronicle of Tewkesbury," anno 1231, p. 91, states, "*quod Hugo de Burgo evasit de Castro Diversorum*," while in the "Annals of Burton," anno 1232, p. 245, the word is spelt *Devises*.—I am, &c.

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

Several Reports, Reviews and Obituaries, which are in type, are unavoidably postponed.

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

NOTES ON THE ARCHITECTURE OF IRELAND.—V.

THE "SEVEN CHURCHES:" REASONS FOR REJECTING THE TRADITION.

BY GORDON M. HILLS.

THE real value of the Memoir of St. Patrick by Dr. Todd, of which a notice appeared in the March number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, can only be understood by comparing it with the productions of preceding writers, and I think your reviewer might have gone into that comparison with advantage. The agreeable manner in which Dr. Todd opens up the stores of curious history bearing upon a remarkable personage, and a variety of collateral subjects, will assuredly command for him a large class of readers beyond the pale of scholars and students. He alludes for the most part very casually to the subject of ecclesiastical buildings, but from his pen a slight allusion may become a weighty authority. Thus it is that when he speaks of seven churches, and accepts the popular belief in the frequency of that number of churches existing together in Ireland, I think it opportune to bring out the fact as it really is, that such a combination does not, and, as a rule, never did exist. In considering the position of the early bishops without fixed dioceses or sees, he finds evidence of the frequent association together of seven bishops, "which," he adds, "may perhaps be connected with the fact that seven churches are found together in many parts of Ireland." There are very few travellers in Ireland who would not readily endorse this assumption, and so prevalent is the notion among the learned classes that most of your readers must have seen it adduced in proof of some ecclesiastical theory. Thus Dr. R. Murray, late Dean of Ardagh, believed that the Irish Church had its origin from the Eastern, and not the Roman Church,

and connected the supposed Irish practice of "seven churches" with the seven Churches of the Apocalypse. I stated in the pages of the "*Ecclesiologist*," in the year 1860, that this popular notion was not supported by any existing remains, and I will now shew in detail, from my own inspection, at each of the places to which seven churches have been attributed, the correctness of this conclusion. It will in the end appear singular that the mystic number should not be found among them, so greatly do the groups vary in number both above and below it. Afterwards I will endeavour to ascertain where the idea originated, and how it grew, when it will be perceived that it is not countenanced by any ancient authority.

I. The Seven Churches in Wicklow, still sometimes and properly called Glendalough, claims the first attention, for a reason which will hereafter appear. Under its ancient name a description of the remains will be found in the March number of the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, which I may here be allowed to acknowledge and refer to as in a great measure my own account. The churches are nine in number, to which may properly be added a tenth, since it is well known by drawings, though it has disappeared now nearly a century. This one was called the Priests' Church, or House, from the custom which prevailed of using its area for the interment of Roman Catholic clergymen. It stood at the edge of the cemetery, south-west from the cathedral. The list of ten churches will therefore be, 1. St. Saviour's; 2. Trinity Church; 3. The Cathedral; 4. St. Kevin's; 5. St. Kieran's; 6. The Church of the Sinchells; 7. The Priests' House; 8. The Church of our Lady; 9. The Refectory Church; 10. The Church of the Rock, or Tempul-na-Skellig.

II. Rattoo, in the county of Kerry, between Listowel and the sea, is said to have had seven churches; there are two. One of these is a very simple and diminutive building, placed in a cemetery on the summit of a hill close to a very fine and almost perfect round tower. This church is of the fifteenth century, with some indications of earlier work. The other church is at the foot of the hill, and, compared with the first, is a large one. It is known to belong to Augustin Canons, and is of the fifteenth century also.

III. Clonmacnoise, commonly called the Seven Churches, on the Shannon, has also been described (at p. 141 et seq.) in the

current volume of this Magazine. That account was written by other hands, but compared with my own survey, with which, so far as we are at present concerned, it closely agrees, we find there evidence of twelve or thirteen churches; viz. 1. The Cathedral; 2. St. Finian's Church; 3. St. Kieran's; 4. The O'Kelly's Church; 5. The Church of O'Melaghlin, or the Kings; 6. Temple Doulin; 7. Temple O'Torpan, or Hurpan; 8. O'Connor's Church; 9. Temple Espic, or the Bishop's Church; 10. Temple Gauney, or Na Gamh-naighe; 11. Temple Killen; all these at the principal cemetery; 12. The Nuns' Church; besides a church of St. Mary, which does not come under the head of existing remains, but which stood to the west of the city.

IV. Inniscattery is an island in the estuary of the Shannon, about a mile from the shore of the county of Clare, where the town of Kilrush stands. Its reputed seven churches are now six, with possibly the fragment of a seventh. They stand on the east side of the island, where the outflow of the estuary falls with great force, and is continually making inroads upon the shore. The churches are grouped about a fine round tower. (1.) East from it at a distance of 76 ft. is the church called St. Mary's. It is a simple parallelogram in plan, with a sacristy attached on the north side at the east end. The church is 75 ft. long by 38 broad. The western part is of great age, belonging to the most ancient period of Irish church architecture; the eastern part is not older than the fourteenth century; the sacristy was added about a century later. (2.) On the north side of this church, parallel to it, and so close as only to leave passage for one person between it and the sacristy, is the second church. I could not learn any name for it. It consists of nave and chancel, together only 39 ft. long, and is wholly of the oldest and simplest period of Irish architecture. (3.) Further to the east, 440 ft. distant from the round tower, is a church distinctly of the beginning of the thirteenth century; it had an aisle on the north side. East of this in a cliff of 12 or 15 ft. high is the north-west angle of a building which stood churchwise. All but this fragment has been swallowed up by the sea. Upon the shore a little further north is the basement of a castellated structure known to have been built in the time of Queen Elizabeth. (4.) North of the round tower, distant 430 ft., is St. Senan's Church. It consists of nave and chancel, together 42 ft. long; it

is not later than the eleventh century. (5.) Only 3 ft. 8 in. west of this is a church or oratory, 26 ft. long, of the same age as the last, and called St. Senan's Grave. He is the patron saint of the island, and the founder of the first monastery in it. Just outside its west wall is a tombstone, with a cross and inscription engraved upon it. The inscription is in Irish characters, and reads, *OR DO MOENACH UI-TEMOGROM*, the first three words repeated at the other end of the stone, i.e. 'a prayer for O'Temogrom.' (6.) The sixth church, called St. Gabriel's, or the Church of the Angel, is 820 ft. nearly south-west from the tower; it was not so large as St. Mary's, and very little of it remains.

V. Inniscaltra, called also Holy Island, and Seven Church Island, is in an expanse of the Shannon above Limerick, forming the beautiful Lough Derg, which extends from Killaloe to Portumna. The island is much smaller than that of Inniscattery, and is uninhabited. It has four churches. A round tower is the centre object of the group. (1.) The principal church is St. Caimin's, 45 ft. north-east from the round tower. It consists of nave and chancel, the latter being an addition to the original structure. The nave walls have the peculiar Irish ashlar-work not in parallel courses, and I do not doubt that it belongs to the end of the tenth century, when Keating tells us the church of Inniscaltra was built by Brian Boroimha. The chancel and chancel-arch are of the twelfth century. About 45 ft. north-east from this is (2) Baptism Church, a diminutive oratory, of which only the foundation remains. About the same distance still further north-east is a small cell or hut, only 10 ft. 3 in. by 8 ft. 3 in. on the outside, of masonry of the same character as the nave of St. Caimin's Church. Its entrance is in the east end; it is called the Confessional, and is not a church. Nearly south-west from the round tower, 300 ft. distant, is (3) the east end of a church called St. Michael's, and not older than the fourteenth century. South from it, 145 feet, is (4) the fourth church, called St. Mary's, a simple parallelogram. The slight remains of its architecture indicate a work of the eleventh or twelfth century.

VI. Innisclothran is an island on another expanse of the Shannon, immediately above Athlone, called Lough Ree. It is much better known as Seven Church Island, or Quaker's Island. Locally the ancient name Innisclothran is quite ob-

solete. My description of the buildings at this place, published in the "*Ecclesiologist*" for 1860, p. 329, shews that there are here six churches; one standing solitarily in the middle of the island, and five in a group on the eastern shore. The members of the group are called the Abbey, the Church of the Dead, Middle Church, Lady Church, and the Oratory or Grave of St. Dermit. It is very obvious in this and preceding instances that some of the names are modern, supplying the place of the forgotten ancient dedications.

VII. St. Breacan's, at the village of Onaght, in Arranmore, or Great Arran Island, is called the Seven Churches. The island is in the bay of Galway, about thirty miles by sea from that place. There are really only two churches, but the site possesses unusual interest. Nestling in a green nook, surrounded by huge tables and platforms of bare rock, flat and smooth, rising in steps of 10 or 15 ft. high towards the higher ground of the island, are these two churches, with marks of a monastic establishment about them. The principal church, called St. Breacan's, consists of nave and chancel, together 63 ft. long. Part of the nave is constructed of large rocks, and is of extreme antiquity, whilst other parts, and the entire chancel, are of simple but beautiful workmanship of the end of the twelfth century. Hedging the churchyard, around on the north and east, are eight buildings, mostly of the fifteenth century, and all clearly of domestic character; they stand in every position except east and west. The second church is only 28 ft. long, and it just fits into a chasm in the ledge of rock which fences the south side of the churchyard. It is not earlier than the fourteenth century, and is called Temple Aphoyle. The strangely ornamented crosses, which lie mutilated on the rocks, must not here tempt me into any description of them. It would be delightful to illustrate what we have here alluded to by an excursion among the churches of the other villages of the island. Some are of rare antiquity, others of quaint simplicity, some of symmetrical beauty, all humble and solemn. I will only mention that I found nine more churches on the island, and three others at least have existed, so that the number *seven* can have had no connection with these churches.

VIII. The last place to be noticed is Tory Island, nine or ten miles at sea in the Atlantic, off the north-west coast of Donegal. On the south shore of the island is Seven Churches, or West

Village, where is a round tower, the smallest in Ireland, and nearly perfect, and the fragments of perhaps two very small churches. The one on the edge of the beach, and close to the tower, is known as St. Columbcille's: the waves of the sea frequently beat over it, and so little remains that no opinion of its age can be pronounced with certainty. North-west from the tower is what is called Temple Anvorchester. If this be a church it is probably not a very old one, but the remains are very slight, being only a portion of the west end, and indicating either a semi-octagon end or an octagonal building.

I have not seen the name Seven Churches applied to any other places than these. Other groups there are, as that of Innismurray, off the coast of Sligo, which would go to shew the further variety in the number of the buildings.

Of ancient authority for the belief in "seven churches" I have seen none. It is true that in the later Lives of St. Patrick we read of his sojourn more than once in some district for seven Sundays, and of his founding in the district seven churches, but this is a very different case from the groups we have been considering, and, moreover, these very legends are among those rejected by Dr. Todd and Dr. Lanigan as unworthy of credit. Dr. Lombard, A.D. 1623, describes the church and cave of St. Patrick's Purgatory on an island in the Lough Derg of Donegal, with seven oratories for the penitents, and this is the nearest approach to the modern notion which I have seen. It would be impossible to exhaust by name the ancient writers whose books do not countenance the theory of seven churches, and not worth while to do so, even so far as my acquaintance with them goes. A few of the most important I will mention. Giraldus Cambrensis, secretary to King John at his first visit to Ireland, repeatedly mentions Glendalough, without any allusion general or particular to seven churches. Those great antiquaries, Ussher, Ware, and Keating, have no allusion to any such custom. Dr. Lombard, who introduces the description of St. Patrick's Purgatory as a sample of the past glory of the Church of his native country, describes, as we have seen, seven oratories and a church, but makes no allusion to any general practice of seven churches. In the Annals of Tigernach of Clonmacnoise, who died in 1088, there is no reference to seven churches at his own monastery or elsewhere, nor is there any such allusion in the other Annals of Clonmac-

noise, now known by Mageoghegan's translation of them, nor in the Annals of Ulster, of Innisfallen, or of the Four Masters. Throughout Colgan's vast collection of legendary and topographic lore there is no such allusion. No modern writer has produced any ancient reference, either general or particular, and I take it that the negative is pretty well proved when the extensive learning of Dr. Todd does not enable him to produce an ancient reference, as we may fairly conclude is the case, since he merely repeats the popular belief that seven churches are to be found at several places in Ireland. It may then safely be asserted that no writer before the year 1650 ever ascribed either the name or number of seven churches to either of the eight places I have described, and of numerous maps I have consulted none before that date gave the name of Seven Churches to any place in Ireland.

Where then arose the title, and when did it first appear? It was first applied to Glendalough. This place was absolutely inaccessible to the English till the end of the reign of Elizabeth. Nominally it had belonged to the county of Dublin ever since the reign of King John, but the persevering efforts of the Queen having crushed the national spirit, which none of her predecessors could conquer, the district of which Glendalough is the centre was severed from the counties of Dublin and Carlow, and erected into a separate county, called ever since Wicklow. This new division was made at the very commencement of the reign of James I. Whether the title of Seven Churches was given to Glendalough at this first acquaintance of the English with the peculiarities of the place I will not decide, as it did not appear in print for some time after. The utter exhaustion of the Irish people produced forty years of unexampled peace; then, in 1641, came that fearful outbreak of war, carrying with it for ten years, at the hands of both parties, the direst devastation the country had ever witnessed. At its conclusion, the soldiers of the Commonwealth were to be quartered on the lands, from which vast numbers of the natives of three provinces were expelled and driven into Connaught. To arrange the military colonization the survey of the country was made called the "Down Survey," under the direction of Sir William Petty, in the years 1653 and 1654. In the maps made from that Survey, Glendalough appears with the new name of "Seven Churches." It is purely conjectural

whether this name was given under Petty's authority, or whether it was then derived from the settlers of the previous peace. But whoever the author may have been, How did the idea arise? was it an accident, something like that which Dr. Reeves tells us converted the ancient name of the island monastery of I, or Hi, to Iona? the resemblance of the sound in Seven Churches and St. Kevin's Churches suggests the probability of such a change, converting the name of the patron saint of the place into a fanciful number, a half-devout and half-historic tribute by the new settlers to the ancient sanctity of the place. In 1739, Harris, Ware's editor, says of Glendalough, "The walls of seven or eight buildings, called *now* the Seven Churches, yet appear." In most maps, and in all popular books, "Seven Churches" continued to be the name of this place down to the time of the Ordnance Survey, where I am glad to say the old name alone is used. The next place to claim the title was, I believe, Rattoo, which I have therefore taken second in my list. In Dr. Smith's "History of Kerry," published in 1756, the author cautiously remarks, "It is said that there were formerly seven churches in the place." The only ground the rumour could have, was a desire to give to the site the importance which might be supposed to belong to an ancient bishopric, a dignity then departed from Rattoo for six hundred years. The notion of seven churches gained ground as the eighteenth century drew on. In 1771 Sylvester O'Halloran visited both Inniscattery and Inniscaltra. Of his visit we know only this fact, and that he reported having found seven churches at both places. It is certain, that with respect to Inniscaltra his report was wrong, at Inniscattery he may have been right, not only as may still be seen from the existing fragment, possibly of the seventh church, but because several writers soon after him state that when Queen Elizabeth granted the island to the Corporation of Limerick there were eleven churches. If this is true, he may have seen seven, or even more, but I should like to know something more of the authority for these eleven churches, for the only one of Elizabeth's time I have seen quoted is an inquisition, which speaks not of eleven but of only four, the number then probably in some state short of ruin and total neglect. To Dr. Ledwich we owe the solidity given to the seven churches theory, and there could scarcely be a stronger condemnation of it than a connection with his autho-

city. Born in Ireland in 1739, we find him in due time chaplain to a regiment. In this capacity he took advantage of a short stay at Salisbury to write an account of the cathedral of that city. Returning to Ireland to enjoy a benefice there, he assumed a dictatorship in the domain of ancient Irish architecture, and for some twenty years at the end of the century exercised great though not undisputed influence in that field. So much of objugation has been poured upon his head by more recent Irish archæologists, that I would unwillingly appear to add a superfluous exposure of his weaknesses. Archæologically he was both blindly sceptical and strangely credulous. He could connect the symbols and hieroglyphics of the Egyptians with the mysteries of Scandinavian paganism, and point to the result in the ornaments of the church of the Canons of St. Saviour at Glendalough! In carelessness of observation he is probably unsurpassed. Dr. Ledwich produced an array of places to prove the veneration of the Irish Church for the mystical number seven. "Witness," said he, "the seven churches at Glendalough, Clonmacnoise, Inniscattery, Inch Derrin, Inniskealtra, and the seven altars of Clonfert and Holy Cross." No map had then given the name of Seven Churches to any place but Glendalough; now, however, at Clonmacnoise it soon became usual; the Ordnance Survey has unfortunately sanctioned it at this place, but has properly rejected it in every other instance. Ledwich knew that the churches of Glendalough were more than seven, and magnified his difficulty by unwittingly adding two in describing two of them over twice. He suggested, however, that some were later than others, and hence the mystic number was lost. This he undertook to restore, and selected seven, or really only six, for again he took Trinity Church twice over, once under that name, and once as Ivy Church. The Registry of Clonmacnoise, elsewhere referred to in these papers as a compilation of the fifteenth century, shews that the churches there were then regarded as the sepulchral chapels or chantries of certain septs or families who had endowed them. As many as nine churches or chapels are alluded to in this sense. Clonmacnoise was visited in 1684 by Dr. Anthony Dopping, Bishop of Meath. He says not one word of seven churches, but describes nine then existing. The names he applies to the different buildings do not agree with Ware, but that does not affect the present question. Dr. Ledwich's Inch Derrin, I believe, means Inchclorin, otherwise Innis-

clothran, for there is no such place as the one he names. The Irish poet O'Brannon, with other writers immediately after Ledwich, always refer to Inchclorin, and are the first to introduce that place to the claim of seven churches. The passage I have quoted from Dr. Ledwich is transferred literally to the pages of Dr. R. Murray, late Dean of Ardagh, and is the only proof he gives of the existence of seven churches at any place in Ireland. It is needless to point out the irrelevance of the reference to the seven altars of Clonfert and the Cistercian abbey of Holy Cross.

The notion of seven churches at St. Breacan's, in Arranmore, though of very recent origin, has obtained considerable currency. The first mention I have seen occurs in the excellent map of Ireland by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. If there had been any just foundation for the name, or for attributing that number of churches, it would have appeared in the list of the churches made about 1640 for the unfortunate Dr. O'Kealy, titular Archbishop of Tuam, but this list describes two exactly as they are now. The learned and accurate O'Flaherty, writing in 1684 an account of the island which belonged to his clan, knew nothing and said nothing of seven churches.

Lastly, of Tory Island (Torach or Towery) itself, when approached from the east, from the port of Dunfanaghy, bearing a striking resemblance to a huge grey cathedral rising from the bosom of the waters. The name of Seven Churches here has obtained but little circulation; it is undoubtedly a mistake, arising from the name of the so-called church, Temple Anvorchester. The name signifies the Church of the Seven, as pointed out by a writer in the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, and carelessly this has been transformed into Seven Churches. The Church of the Seven derives its name from the legend of a shipwreck, when six brothers and their sister were here thrown lifeless ashore, and the bodies interred at this church. The grave of the lady is the object of special reverence.

Doubts of the propriety and authenticity of the title of Seven Churches have suggested themselves to observers at more than one of the places so called, but an exposition of the whole fallacy has not been attempted before, nor has it been observed how nearly and unconsciously the antiquaries engaged on the Ordnance Survey arrived at its total rejection.

ART APPLIED TO INDUSTRY.—III.

POTTERY.

THE whole history of pottery is so well known, and has been related in so much detail by various excellent authorities, that it appears almost hopeless to make even such an abridgment of it as may suit the purpose of these lectures. It is also the most advanced of our art industries, for nothing can be more beautiful than the pottery, china, and earthenware made for the use of the upper ten thousand. Unfortunately, however, art has not been much applied to those objects in pottery of which we are compelled to use a large quantity, and we accordingly find ourselves in this dilemma—if we buy a beautiful thing it is very dear, if a cheap one it is often very ugly.

The painted Greek vase, as we shall see, was a valuable article, and corresponded to our better sort of china; but the unpainted vessels were made in equally excellent forms, the distinction being the painting, the finer clay, and the greater care in the manufacture. While I can, therefore, find very much to say on the subject of what has been done and what is doing in the manufacture of pottery, I shall have much less to suggest as to what remains to be effected; beyond putting in a plea for a greater employment of mechanical appliances to first-rate designs, so as to secure much smaller though remunerative prices. And first of the Greeks.

In the tombs scattered over Italy, Greece, and the Greek islands, it is by no means unusual to find beautifully painted vases disposed around the body, or hung up at the sides of the walls. If the tombs were small, as in Greece, the vases are also small, and we consequently find the largest and finest in Etruria and southern Italy, where it was the custom to bury rich persons in sepulchral chambers. These vases are generally of a lightish red earth, painted in blackish brown, yellow, white, and red; sometimes they hold ashes, and sometimes small objects which the owner used in life. In a state of society when it was considered fashionable to bury the warrior in his armour or the lady in her dress and jewellery, it can very easily be understood how the more valuable household vessels cor-

responding to our china would be enclosed in the same tomb. That they were considered valuable anciently is proved by their being found repaired with lead or copper rivets. In later times, when the manufacture had ceased, they were extracted from the tombs very much as in the present day, and, according to Pliny, they commanded very high prices. Of late years the examination of the ancient sepulchres has been carried on in a more systematic manner, and in Mr. Birch's work will be found the calculation that the museums alone of Europe contain somewhat about 10,000, to say nothing of private collections^a.

The manufacture of these vases began at the earliest periods of Greek civilization. It then appears to have spread itself wherever they colonized, and finally to have ceased about a century before the Christian era, the decline dating from the conquest of Persia by Alexander, which brought from Asia a great quantity of the precious metals into Europe, and thereby introduced the more general use of gold and silver vessels instead of earthenware.

Antiquaries have taken great delight in dividing and subdividing the Greek vases into various styles and periods, but the best and simplest method is perhaps that adopted by Mr. Oldfield in the arrangement of the vases belonging to the Temple collection in the British Museum, and I have therefore made use of his dates in the following account.

First period, 550 B.C. Early Archaic. Light buff ground, figures in brownish black, lines of details incised, and sundry parts touched up with a purple red. The subjects represented are ornaments and Asiatic looking animals, the human figure being rare. These vases are found in the Greek islands and at Nola.

Second period, 550—450 B.C. Good Archaic. Ground red, with slight glaze or polish, black figures, incised details, white and purple touches. Great number of figures, the male flesh black, but that of ladies painted white. The drawing is exceedingly accentuated, and altogether has a decorative appearance, the figures being rather stiff. The subjects are the Trojan war, Greek myths, and stories of Bacchus. The forms of

^a History of Ancient Pottery. By Samuel Birch. (London: Murray. 1858.)

the vases are accentuated and sharp, and they are found chiefly in Italy, particularly at Vulci.

Third period, 450—350 B.C. Black ground, fine glaze or polish, superior execution, and beautiful drawing; hardly any white used. The story is told in the best way, and with few figures. The form of the vases is also excellent. This is the best period of all. Examples are found chiefly in Italy, particularly at Vulci and Nola.

Fourth period, 350—250 B.C. The decadence now begins. There is still the black ground and red figures, but the execution is laboured, the folds of the garments are multiplied, and the compositions more elaborate. We find a great deal of white employed, also gilding, and even other colours. The forms of the vases also become bulbous, and weaker than during the former period. Still some very beautiful works must be referred to this division, particularly the vase now in the British Museum, and engraved in the third number of the "*Fine Arts Quarterly*," with a description by Mr. Newton.

Italy, North Africa, and Greece are the countries which principally afford us the works of this period. A variety, however, is peculiar to Athens. Here the vessels are formed of whitish clay, and the subjects are executed in many colours, blue and green included.

The fifth and last division extends from 250—150 B.C., and exhibits a most decided falling off, its principal characteristic being a great quantity of white^b.

The manufacture of the Greek vases must have demanded a great amount of skill, firstly in the preparation of the clay, and secondly on the part of the potter, for they are exceedingly light as compared with their bulk. Pliny tells the story how a potter and his apprentice tried who could turn the lightest vase, but does not inform us which of the two succeeded; we only know that both vases were placed in the temple of Erythræ.

Some parts of the ornaments, such as could not be formed on the wheel, were moulded or modelled, and afterwards attached to the body. Antiquaries appear to differ very much as to the subsequent processes. Most probably the vase was

^b In the above description I have taken advantage of the kindness of A. Franks, Esq., who not only afforded me every facility for the examination of the vases, but communicated the results of his own experience.

dried in the sun, the figures pounced, and afterwards drawn on it, and the whole then baked ; it is, I believe, still a question whether the polished surface was given by a glaze or by mechanical means. Doubtless many of the masterpieces of antiquity, did we but know it, have been handed down to us in these paintings, much in the same manner that Raphael's designs were copied on the Italian majolica, or those of modern masters on the Sevres china.

Although found in tombs, very few of the Greek vases appear to have been made for that especial purpose ; on the contrary, they are nearly all for domestic use, and also we must remember that the ancients employed vases in many cases where we moderns make use of casks and tubs. Again, the whole economy of the dinner-table was different. They did not drink strong wines poured out of heavy decanters into little glasses. On the contrary, the wine was brought up in an amphora, mixed with water in the crater, a large vase with an open mouth and handles ; it was then ladled out of this by means of the cyathos, a vessel like a teacup with one very long handle, and drank in the scyphos, cylix, phiale, and rhyton, the latter being shaped like a horn, and ending with the head or forepart of some animal^c. Like the glass drinking-vessels of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, it also possessed the somewhat equivocal advantage of requiring to be completely emptied before it could be set down. Other vessels were made to hold wine, oil, figs, honey, &c. ; others for carrying, or more probably for holding water—these are beautifully decorated ; others, again, for perfumes : in fact, there are as many forms and as many uses as we find in the Italian majolica or in the modern china.

These vases have often been imitated in modern times. Thus there is, or was, a manufactory at Naples. Wedgwood also made copies, and Mr. Battam does the same at the present day ; the principal use of which, if use it can be called, appears to be the decoration of the tops of bookcases, where it is evident that the painting must be too far away from the eye to be appreciated. Could it be made into dessert services or flower vases there would be an evident use, although even then one would be inclined to ask what we have to do with Greek myths. It is only fair to Mr. Battam to say that he has drawn the

designs of Flaxman on his vases, but still I should much have preferred to have had scenes of our every-day life depicted, had we but a costume fit for the purpose; and as we do not put our wine on table in craters, I do not very well see the object in making vases that we cannot use. At the same time, it cannot be denied that the student may learn a vast deal as to the arrangement of figures from old vases. The same great principles which guided the Greek paintings on pottery will be found useful in the arrangement of figures on plain surfaces, such as mural decoration, incised pavements, or mosaics. The shorthand way of drawing the figure also deserves notice.

The Romans did not by any means possess so artistic an article for the dinner-table as the Greeks. Their best sort of pottery is what is known to antiquaries as the Samian ware, although in reality the Italian specimens appear to have been manufactured at Arezzo. The kind so extensively found in Britain and elsewhere is said to have been imported from Germany and the eastern parts of Gaul: and if an importation, it must have been an article of very considerable importance, as specimens of it are found wherever the Romans have had a settlement. It is very hard, and of a bright red colour, like sealing-wax. The vessels were made on a wheel, and often turned on a lathe, the ornaments being formed in moulds and afterwards attached, and the whole covered by a thin delicate glaze. The ornaments consist of leaves, scrolls, animals, birds, architectural features, and figures, executed in rather a coarse style of art.

I do not know that imitations of this ware have ever been made an article of commerce; the last century, however, produced a good deal of dark red ware resembling the Japanese. But before we leave the ancient world it will be as well to say something of the productions of our countryman, Wedgwood. Wedgwood is principally known in the present day as having invented and made that wonderful ware which now commands such high prices. Although breathing a great deal of the antique spirit, very little, if any, is a distinct copy from old works in pottery. But then Wedgwood could secure the services of such a man as Flaxman, who was almost more Greek than the Greeks themselves. And here again we have to regret that, to employ his powers, such an artist should have been compelled, as it were, to live in another age.

Wedgwood, who was a self-made and self-educated man, effected his great discoveries between 1760 and 1762, when he brought the aid of chemistry to his manufacture. Luckily he had a partner who was well versed in the fine arts, and who procured him ancient gems and works of art to study.

Among the various descriptions of Wedgwood we must admire the black Egyptian ware, and the more common blue jasper, as it was called. The paste of which these were made was a porcelaineous biscuit, which was capable of being coloured throughout with metallic oxides, white figures relieving the monotony in most cases. It was thus that he imitated the Portland vase, using a glaze over his ground to imitate the glass of the original. Fifty copies were made, and sold for fifty guineas each. All sorts of vessels and ornaments were made in this blue and white ware, some pieces even being set in gold as jewels, although their half dull surface too much resembles that of the skin to be effective.

At the present day the manufacture is still carried on by his descendants, the old moulds being re-used. The principal differences consist in the figures, which are not so carefully cleaned up as in the original work, and in the colours of the grounds, which are much sharper; the old ones, whether they are blue, green, or drab, being always harmonious and pleasing to the eye.

We now come to the pottery of the Middle Ages. This is not the place to discuss whether the Pisans imported the art after the conquest of Majorca, or Majolica (hence the name), in 1115, or whether it was gradually introduced from Sicily. However that may be, the Arabs or Moors appear to have been able to cover earthenware with an opaque stanniferous glaze, and to decorate it with what are usually called lustre ornaments, viz. colours mixed up with an iridescent glaze. The Italians appear to have lost the secret of the opaque glaze, which was rediscovered in the middle of the succeeding century by Luca della Robbia, for in the fourteenth century we find them covering vessels of red clay with a coating of white. This red clay ware covered with white is called the Middle Majolica style; but about 1500 the opaque white glaze was again applied to pottery, and Faenza, Urbino, Pesaro, Castel Durante, and above all Gubbio, became famed for their majolica. At the end of the fifteenth century the art had received great encouragement from Frederigo and Guidobaldo,

but in 1530 it received a great impetus by Francesco Maria holding his court at Gubbio and giving his supervision to the works. It was at this time that Giorgio Andreoli was employed, whose signature is found on so many plates. Until lately it was the fashion to regard him as the artist, but as many of the works so signed are in very different styles, the modern opinion, that in the majority of cases Giorgio only put on the lustrous colours, has great probability.

The best period of majolica was from 1540 to 1568, under Guidobaldo II., who not only collected the sketches of Raphael and other great masters, but induced some of the best artists of the day (such as Battista Franco, Raffaele dal Colle) to work at the designs.

Political circumstances, the general decline of art, and, above all, the extensive introduction of Chinese porcelain, caused the discontinuance of the manufacture at the end of the century, but not before it had produced works which are quite worthy to be placed by the side of those of the Greeks.

It would be almost impossible to describe the wonderful variety of subjects depicted on the majolica. The early specimens are distinguished by the black or blue outlines, white flesh shaded with blue, and, above all, by the beauty of the lustrous colours and glazes.

In later times the art was discovered of applying white in the high lights, and the carnations became consequently much more modelled and altogether differently treated. Arabesques, arms, and portraits may be said to distinguish the earlier works from the later, where we find a much greater employment of figures and stories, although the arabesques are still to be met with.

The uses made by the Italians of the majolica were as various as those of the Greeks for their painted earthenware. Thus some plates were made for the purpose of handing fruit to ladies during a ball: they have often a sunk surface in the middle, while others, with a still smaller sunk surface, were intended as the means of handing glasses. Many of the dishes decorated with portraits were presents to ladies, the said lady's portrait having an inscription setting forth her name, with the addition of *Diva* or *Bella*. Most people have heard of the famous bottles in the pharmacy attached to the palace at Gubbio, and which were made by the order of Guidobaldo II. They are now, I

believe, to be seen at Loretto, and contain the most extraordinary jumble of subjects, comprising the Evangelists, Apostles, and Ovid's Metamorphoses. Inkstands, wine bottles, saltcellars, marriage services, toilet vases, wine coolers, &c., are only a few of the forms taken by one of the most artistic industries, whether in form or colour, that the world has ever possessed.

A few words must be said of Luca della Robbia, who died in 1481. Originally a goldsmith, like so many great artists he next turned sculptor, and finally finding that his professional earnings did not come up to his expectations, he set to work to discover, or rather re-discover, an opaque stanniferous glaze, wherewith to cover his works in terra-cotta. In this he succeeded, and his first work is still to be seen over the sacristy door of the Duomo at Florence. The colours are simply blue and white. In his after-work we find green, maroon, and yellow, but still rather sparingly employed compared to the white and blue. Andrea, his nephew, succeeded him, and executed many works, but, as might be expected, not in so pure and simple a style; and other members of the family were working in the first quarter of the sixteenth century. The works of the Della Robbia family, however, can hardly be considered pleasing as regards colour, the great predominance of blue and white giving them rather a crude appearance. But apart from this, nobody can deny but that Luca della Robbia was a great master.

Somewhere about 1542 a certain French glass-painter named Bernard de Palissy, having seen an enamelled piece of pottery, forthwith set to work to do what Della Robbia had done, viz. to discover an opaque enamel for terra-cotta. As our glass-painter was equally ignorant of chemistry and of the art of pottery, it is hardly surprising that he should have taken a very long time in pursuit of his object; in fact, it cost him some sixteen years of his life, but then he obtained honour and fame such as no other potter has obtained, and his works at the present day command almost any price. He was attached to the Court, and worked for a long while for Catharine de Medici and the nobility. Unfortunately Bernard de Palissy chose to think for himself on religious matters, a most dangerous luxury in those days, and accordingly we are not surprised at his dying in the Bastille in 1589.

Palissy is most known by the dishes decorated with the

fishes and reptiles from the Seine and the fossil shells of the Paris basin. They were moulded from nature in plaster of Paris, then cast in clay, and finally covered with the enamel, which by the way is seldom white, and when it does occur it is not so pure as that of Della Robbia. These dishes were not made for actual use, but rather to decorate sideboards. They may best be described as painted reliefs, the colours being yellow, brown, grey, and violet. The undersides are often the most beautiful part of the colouring, consisting of several hues run together and resembling agate or jasper. Palissy exercised his talent on very many other things besides these dishes, but it is by these that he is perhaps the best known. His works comprise the usual saltcellars, ewers, basins, &c., to say nothing of the *rustiques figulines* which were employed to decorate gardens, and which have all disappeared.

One other artistic development of pottery is too well known to be omitted, this is what is called Henri II. ware. Nothing is known of its author, or the place of its manufacture, beyond that the former is suspected to have been an Italian, and the latter to have been situated somewhere in Touraine. From internal evidence we discover that the manufacture began in the latter years of Francis I., and continued through the reign of his son; the material is a fine pipeclay, painted over with very minute coloured patterns, most often black, yellow, or brown, and covered with a yellow varnish. It is commonly asserted that these patterns are produced by incising the ground, and filling it up with other coloured clays, but in all probability they were transferred from copper-plate impressions. In an artistic point of view, this Henri II. ware is most remarkable for the exquisite taste and ability displayed in the forms, little animals and the human figure being frequently introduced. In an antiquarian point of view it is the phoenix of pottery, only a very small number of examples being known, and it is easy to imagine what prices a specimen brings if it ever comes into the market.

Now, nearly every one of the various kinds of majolica and pottery I have mentioned can be produced, and have been produced at the present day in England, thanks to the enterprise of the late Mr. Minton, who has the additional merit of not simply copying old work, but of applying the old processes to new designs. The grand buffet of the Middle Ages has

gone out of fashion, but I can hardly conceive a more beautiful spectacle than a large one of three or four steps well furnished with all the varieties of his beautiful manufacture. Unfortunately the price puts its general use beyond the means of most people except the rich, and fashion rather inclines to gold, silver, or porcelain, instead of to the more vigorous majolica.

Again, could it be produced at a low price, what excellent architectural ornaments might be made of it; the glazed coloured surface would remain uninjured by the rains and smoke, while the ordinary terra-cotta gets black with the bricks. Of course, the delicate manipulation would not be required in large works, and the lustrous yellows and reds might be substituted for the gilding. Probably a greater employment of printing might be made available for the outlines of plain surfaces, the which outlines might be filled up with colour by children. No one of course expects to find beautifully coloured majolica used at hotels, &c., but it is just possible that it might be brought within the reach of the middle classes.

A great development has of late years taken place with regard to tiles, almost every description having been imitated and used in buildings. The Moorish tiles before described are made of yellowish clay, covered with an opaque white enamel, which is decorated with blue and lustrous red colour; in later times these were copied, but the outlines of the patterns are raised, so that each colour is as it were confined to itself. Specimens of both kinds are in the British Museum, as well as part of a mosaic formed of pieces of coloured clay.

In our own country, the usual mediæval red tile had its pattern sunk and filled in with white clay, and the whole surface covered with a rich yellow glaze. Such tiles are found all over the kingdom, the finest being those discovered in the ruins of Chertsey Abbey, and now in the Architectural Museum. The ornaments have more a foreign than an English look, and it is not improbable that the designer may have been a Frenchman working in England, or that the wooden moulds may have been brought from France. The figures are most spiritedly drawn, and one of them bears traces of having been copied from the antique. In many modern imitations of this description of tile, the glaze is omitted, and yellow clay substituted for the white forming the pattern, but the effect of this is not good, for the colours look weak, and the dirt works into them. Godwin of

Lugwardine is perhaps the most successful manufacturer of what are commonly called encaustic tiles.

Occasionally, tiles are found with a pattern simply raised or depressed, and covered with a green glaze; or the white has not been put into a depressed surface, but painted on like a colour.

All these are exceptional cases. One of the most curious pavements I know is at Ely, in Prior Crawden's Chapel, where the tiles are cut into patterns, and glazed different colours, so as to make a kind of *opus sectile*. In front of the altar the artist has executed the temptation of Adam and Eve in this manner.

Tiles in the latter end of the fifteenth century began to be made of painted majolica. At first the colours are blue and white, but afterwards others were applied. I remember seeing in the island of Capri a whole pavement of a small octagonal church made of painted majolica; the scene represented Adam naming the animals, and extended over the whole surface. Most of these descriptions of tiles have been successfully copied in the present day, but our encaustic ones, as they are called, are very far from coming up to those discovered at Chertsey. A change in this respect is indeed much to be desired, and why we should go on laying down the same fleur-de-lys, the same quatrefoil, and the same rose, when we ought to have scenes and figures, is more than I can imagine. The Greek vases would afford excellent hints for the proper treatment, even were the teachings of the Chertsey tiles neglected.

It now remains to say a few words about porcelain, which is a semi-transparent pottery made of felspar and of a peculiar clay called kaolin. The name has also been a favourite bone of contention among antiquaries, perhaps the most rational solution being that of the Comte de Laborde in his *Emaux du Louvre*. He points out that the word porcelain occurs in old inventories long before the Portuguese brought the article now thus called to Europe at the beginning of the sixteenth century; that from the description this porcelain was most probably mother-of-pearl, and that when the ware was brought from Asia the word porcelain was applied to it, as the two substances resembled one another in a certain manner. However this may be, there is little doubt but that porcelain was imported into Arabia and Persia long before the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope by the Portuguese, and some have even gone so far as to recognise in it the murrhine cups of

the Romans, although the balance of evidence would almost point to coloured fluor spar as the material. The Chinese themselves place its invention about our Christian era, and have got complete accounts as to what colours were made at different times or under different dynasties^d. If the forms of the Chinese vessels are occasionally open to criticism, and if we object to their utter disregard of probability and drawing in their monsters, we must at all events praise the beauty of the colour, which makes amends for all shortcomings, even for their stationary state of figure drawing. It would be almost endless to enumerate the various colours and tones of the rarer sort of china, the yellow and ruby being reserved for imperial use; a law, by the way, by no means more despotic than that of the old French *régime* which forbade the use of gold to any other manufactory than that of Sevres. The Japanese china is quite equal if not superior to the Chinese as regards colour, to say nothing of its incontestable merit in design. The egg-shell is particularly delicate. For some time Europe was content to import the porcelain, but at the beginning of the eighteenth century efforts were made to discover the kaolin, or at least a substitute. At last Böttcher having accidentally obtained it, produced in 1715 a perfect hard porcelain for Augustus II., Elector of Saxony, King of Poland, and more generally known as the opponent of Charles XII. This discovery was the origin of the Dresden school, which afterwards became so famous for its beautiful forms and beautiful paintings, and favourably distinguished in the former from the Sevres school, of which the colours were most exquisite, while the forms leave a very great deal to be desired. Soft porcelain had been produced in France as early as 1695, but the hard was not obtained until 1768. In the meanwhile the soft had become renowned for the extreme beauty of the colours, and even now, *bleu de roi*, *bleu turquoise*, *jonquille*, *vert pré*, and *rose du Barri* are almost household words. Mention should also be made of the English establishments at Bow, Chelsea, and Worcester, the latter of which is still at work and in a flourishing condition. This manufactory claims the invention of printing on porcelain, although it appears to have been used in the Henri II. ware.

^d See Marryat, p. 181.

At the present day there are many large establishments for the manufacture of china, such as those of Messrs. Copeland, Minton, and Rose, of Colebrook Dale; and our china as far as colours go very nearly approaches the Sevres, some of the turquoise blue of Mr. Rose being particularly fine. Of course it is hardly to be expected that china should ever be very cheap, more especially that decorated with colours, such as the *rose du Barri*, but the present age has produced some things which are both cheap and beautiful, and among them there are the French coloured biscuit statues.

It is now acknowledged that the ancients when they had a beautiful marble or alabaster statue, generally endeavoured to heighten the effect by means of strong colour applied in thin lines, and diapers over the garments, while the hair was gilt, and the flesh covered with an encaustic varnish, the greatest care being taken to keep all the details most delicate in the execution. These coloured biscuit statues appear to me to come the nearest to the antique work as regards the polychromy, the only objection being that the carnations have hardly sufficient transparency. One good point is that they are not covered with a glaze, which takes so much from the effects of the little figures made at Dresden and at Sevres; at the same time they are apt to get rather dirty in London, and require a glass case.

This, then, must conclude my notice on pottery, and, as I said before, I think we are so far advanced that there is little room left for any suggestion beyond that of procuring better forms for the cheaper articles. The curves of the old Greek vases are said to have been suggested by a study of the natural lines of leaves of various kinds, a far more probable case than the theory that they are the result of hard geometrical investigation. For although many a man has reduced a natural curve to its geometrical elements, I very much question whether any one ever set to work to design a vase by the help of conic sections alone.

As it is, with all drawbacks I only wish all our industrial arts were as far advanced artistically as our pottery.

KEMBLE'S "HORÆ FERALES".*

THE late Mr. Kemble, well known as one of our most eminent Saxon scholars, during a long residence in Hanover was induced to turn his attention to the ancient sepulchral remains of that kingdom. On the banks of the Elbe he superintended the excavation of a vast number of tumuli, the contents of which he at first considered of Slavonic origin, because, as he candidly confesses, he had no means of consulting any English works on archæology; and he adopted too hastily the opinion of some German archæologists to whom the discoveries made in England within the last twenty years were equally unknown. On his return to England he quickly perceived that the urns and other objects found in the graves on the banks of the Elbe so completely resembled those found in England and ascribed to the early Saxons, that he immediately discarded the Slavonic theory, and recognised both as the works of our Saxon forefathers. He then made further comparisons between the general Saxon remains found in England and those of Teutonic peoples in Germany and France; and his Papers, written, as might have been expected, with clear perception and sound judgment, were printed in the *Archæologia* and in the Journal of the Archæological Institute.

Mr. Kemble's archæological studies rapidly took a wider range, and embraced the general antiquities of the nations of the North of Europe. His views, marked by good sense, and a bold, comprehensive treatment, are recorded in a Lecture given at the opening of the Hanoverian Museum; and in an Address to the Royal Irish Academy, the latter having been delivered only a few weeks before his death, which took place in Dublin in March, 1857. It would seem he projected a work, some of the drawings for which were made; but unfortunately they were left in an imperfect state, and without any written description. Still it was considered that what had already been published in different works, with the Lecture and Address, aided by illustrations, would be acceptable to the archæological world; and Dr. Latham and Mr. Franks undertook the somewhat difficult task of editorship. The result has been the production of a handsome quarto volume, which with some defects, consequent upon the circumstances under which it was compiled, will be valuable to the higher classes of the students of our national antiquities. The plates are well arranged and described by

* "Horæ Ferales; or, Studies in the Archæology of the Northern Nations. By the late John M. Kemble, M.A. Edited by R. G. Latham, M.D., F.R.S., and A. W. Franks, M.A." (London: Lovell Reeve and Co. 1863.)

Mr. Franks; and Dr. Latham's Introduction, in which he gives his views on the ancient state of Germany, deserves a close and careful consideration.

The weapons in bronze, which are somewhat profusely found throughout the United Kingdom, are discussed by Mr. Kemble without any regard to the system of ages laid down by the antiquaries of the North and too generally adopted. He correctly observes there is no reason to believe that bronze was used on account of the absence of iron, or that the two metals were not used contemporaneously. In very remote times, indeed, we find bronze, or brass, mentioned, almost to the exclusion of iron; but long before the Christian era, iron seems to have been used by most nations; and brass became almost superseded by it much earlier than is generally supposed. The fine leaf-shaped swords which we now usually term Celtic, or Gaulish, or British, are of the pure classic type, such as we see upon works of early Roman, of Greek, and of Etruscan art. Now more would be achieved by visiting the collections in Italy and Greece for comparison, than by centuries of speculation with inadequate facts to speculate upon. Mr. Kemble thus classifies them:—

"The swords of bronze that are found in these islands are characterized by the absence of a solid hilt of metal. Those of the Continent rarely want it. They are further characterized by a peculiar flatness of blade; those of the Continent are rimmed in a peculiar manner, which, with little observation, enables us to throw them into seven or eight separate classes, all indicative, as I believe, of different dates of antiquity."

So far as materials have been supplied, this is, apparently, correct; but when the Continent is referred to, does Mr. Kemble include Spain, the South of France, and Italy? If only the examples in North Germany and in Denmark have been consulted, we must pause before such a classification be permanently adopted. Mr. Kemble further observes:—

"One peculiarity I am bound to mark, namely, the smallness of the hilt, leading us to the conviction that they must everywhere have been used by a race of diminutive proportions. Again, they are characterized by a total absence of guard, in which they appear to differ from the similar form which we meet with in bas-reliefs, on urns, and gems of Grecian origin."

Now the examples of swords given in the illustrations of this volume hardly bear out the assertion of the comparative smallness of the hilt: many of the handles are incomplete; and, admitting them to be small, and that the hands which wielded them were small, it does not seem to follow as a necessary consequence that the bodies of the men were diminutive.

The remarks on the decorations of the sheaths of iron swords and oblong shields shew close observation and discrimination, qualities of

the first importance to the true antiquary. If further discoveries should tend to a modification of the distinctive features of the English, the Irish, and the Continental classes, the peculiarities as they appeared to him, and which seem confirmed by the examples in the plates, are suggestive, and claim consideration. Having pointed out the double spiral line as restricted to Greek and Etruscan art, Mr. Kemble proceeds:—

"But let me not be misunderstood. There is a peculiar development of the double spiral line, totally unknown to the Greeks, the Etruscans, and the nations of the Teutonic North, which is essentially characteristic not only of the Scoto-Keltic, but the Britanno-Keltic populations of these islands. If the lines are allowed to diverge, instead of following one another closely in their windings, they produce that remarkable pattern which since a few years we have been in the habit of calling the trumpet pattern, and which, from one of its peculiarities, is sometimes called the *thumb* pattern. When this is represented in a plane surface, in the illuminations of MSS., you have that marvellously beautiful result which is familiar to you in the 'Book of Kells;' to us in the 'Book of St. Cuthbert,' or 'The Durham Book,' in the British Museum; and in the equally beautiful records of Scoto-Keltic self-devotion and culture in the MSS. of St. Gall, in Switzerland. When, as is often the case in metal, this principle of the diverging spiral line is carried out in *repoussé*—when you have those singularly beautiful curves, more beautiful perhaps in the parts that are not seen than in those that meet the eye, whose beauty, revealed in shadow more than form,—you have a peculiar characteristic, a form of beauty which belongs to no nation but our own; and to no portion of our nation but the Keltic portion. There are traces of it, faint and poor, among the Kelts of Normandy, and the Keltic Helvetians. But the most perfect specimens of it are met with in these islands: I may mention, among them, that exquisite specimen of workmanship the Goodrich Court shield, found in the bed of the river Witham, in Lincolnshire; the even prior specimens, being parts of shields dredged out of the Thames in laying the foundations of Waterloo Bridge; the sword belonging to the Witham shield, now at Alnwick Castle; and one or two very beautiful specimens in this country (Ireland), one of the very finest of which is in the collection of the College of St. Columba. Works of this kind are far from rare. Although they began early, earlier than the intercourse of Rome with these islands, they continued late; and to the last moment of real, unmixed Keltic art, this is its great and distinguishing characteristic."

Mr. Kemble then enters upon the subject of the enamel (*champlevé* enamel), with which the shields, the horse-trappings, and other works of Keltic art are ornamented; and he clearly points out how distinct it is, both in substance as well as in the mode of setting, from the specimens of Teutonic art, the Frankish fibulæ, buckles, &c., of France and Germany, and the Saxon works of our own land. Philostratus, who lived in the reign of the Emperor Severus, describes the enamelling of the island barbarians so clearly as to leave but little doubt of what he meant by the terms, or of the people who practised the art. This shews, however, that the Gauls and Britons continued to fabricate these peculiar works and to decorate them with enamel down to a comparatively late period; and this fact may partly explain the variations we constantly meet with in Keltic works, and their close resemblance sometimes to

Roman. The shield found in the bed of the Witham, referred to by Mr. Kemble, is, indeed, a fine example of the peculiar style of the patterns of enamelled scroll-work of what we may consider the island barbarians fabricated with so much taste and finish; but a discovery since made by Mr. Franks adds infinitely to the interest of this precious object, and more than anything heretofore adduced, inspires confidence in the soundness of the attribution of these enamelled shields, and of course of other similar works, to the Keltic nations. In cleaning the shield Mr. Franks brought to light the outline of the figure of a boar or hog, so remarkably identical with that animal as represented upon certain Gaulish coins, as to leave no doubt whatever of its parentage and breeding. This high-backed, long-legged boar is only sparingly found upon British coins of the uninscribed or early class, but it is common to those of Gaul; it therefore is valuable as indicating an approximate date to this splendid shield, which, in other respects, might have been supposed of later manufacture. It is, moreover, interesting as shewing how in these early works of barbaric art, high excellence in one department may be allied with the rudest efforts in another. To these enamelled shields, to the enamelled bronze sword-scabbards, and to the horse-trappings, Mr. Franks applies the term Late-Celtic, and his reasons, if not in every respect conclusive and free from objections, are worthy the serious consideration of the archæologist. All will admit he has rendered a great service to the science of antiquities, by the manner in which he has grouped and described so many materials, the most important of which required, to give them full effect, the excellent coloured illustrations here supplied under Mr. Franks's directions.

Mr. Kemble's studies had prepared him at any favourable opportunity to take cognizance of the researches of those very few English antiquaries who had entered seriously upon the examination of Anglo-Saxon antiquities, but such an opportunity did not occur until late in life. He was surprised and delighted to find extant so many remains of the people whose language and history he had so patiently and so enthusiastically studied; he at once became an ardent archæologist, and the *Horæ Ferales* will be a creditable and honourable monument to his zeal and penetration: not that, as before observed, the work contains any material unpublished essays, but because all he has written on antiquities has here been collected and is presented in one view. It must be borne in mind that it was left to the present generation to clearly understand the large and interesting division of antiquities now grouped under the heads of Anglo-Saxon and Frankish: no class perhaps has been more satisfactorily investigated. Twenty years ago, it may be, Mr. Kemble's excavations would have remained almost profitless, but a classification effected in England upon a sure basis, enabled him at once, by comparison, to comprehend the true origin of the remains he

had discovered in Germany ; the key had been found and it was easy to unlock the door. It was perceived that these Saxon antiquities could be assigned to two distinct times, the earlier from the fact that the bodies were burned, the later from the inhumation of the body entire. In some cases the two modes were observed in juxtaposition. So far all was well and clearly understood. But Mr. Kemble, in an elaborate paper entitled "Burial and Cremation," decides the burnt Saxons to have been uniformly pagan, and the unburnt to have been uniformly Christian. Now, while we may readily assent to the former dictum, the latter assertion seems somewhat too dogmatical, and to demand certain qualifications. It is remarkable that the greatest number of Anglo-Saxon interments which indicate combustion of the body, have not been found in Kent (commonly believed to have been the earliest place of settlement of the Saxons), but in the eastern and midland counties. In Kent all the cemeteries, and they are numerous and frequently extensive, present the remains of bodies buried entire ; and examples of cremation are so rare as to be quite an exception to the rule. Mr. Kemble cites cinerary urns found near Sittingbourne, and at Iffin Wood near Canterbury. The former were probably not Saxon ; the latter were certainly not ; but, as Mr. Akerman describes them, British. This fact is scarcely to be explained by supposing earlier burial-places to have been displaced and superseded by later cemeteries, for some traces would have remained ; the people adopting a new mode of burial would yet have respected the urns and ashes of their ancestors ; and had they not done so, vestiges of the pottery and burnt bones would have been detected in the ground so thoroughly explored, as in so many cases it has been. If, with Mr. Kemble, we are to admit these unburnt Saxons to have been Christians, the interments must all be posterior to the coming of Augustine at the close of the sixth century ; none could well have been earlier than the beginning of the seventh century, and most must have been much later, possibly some of them even centuries posterior. Where, then, in this county are we to recognise the pagan Saxons ? We can scarcely conceive they could have been converted to Christianity when they arrived upon the shores of Kent, for in other parts of Britain abundant evidences are afforded of the paganism of the first settlers. The sites of most of the cemeteries, often remote from villages, upon hills and plains, Mr. Kemble explains upon the supposition that the churchyards of the early churches were not necessarily attached to the edifices themselves, but that for some time the new converts were not prohibited from burying alongside of the cemeteries of their pagan forefathers. But as yet these pagan cemeteries, indicated by urns with burnt bones, have not been discovered in Kent.

Mr. Kemble considers Bede's division of the Teutonic settlers in

Britain into Jutes, Angles, and Saxons, as "being merely traditional, and totally irreconcilable with the way in which the occupation gradually took place."

"Beda," he observes, "spoke only in the eighth century, more than 280 years after the events he described, and of parts of England with which he was personally unacquainted; and he took care to qualify what he said with an 'ut ferunt.' I am not disposed to lay great stress upon the historical value of a tradition nearly three hundred years old, recorded before the eighth century, and introduced merely incidentally by an ecclesiastical historian; but I am nevertheless prepared to admit that some greater influx of the Germans than usual upon the eastern and southern coasts of England took place about the middle of the fifth century of our era, and attracted the attention of contemporary authors, as, for instance, Prosper Tyro: and, following these, I am content to believe that a considerable troop, principally perhaps of Jutes and Frisians, did then land in Kent, probably also in the Isle of Wight, and subsequently thence in the present hundreds of East and West Mene, in Hampshire. I must, however, on other grounds, claim other parts of England for the same population. The earliest Kentish charters, which are unfortunately much later than we could wish, present remarkable resemblances of dialect to the Saxon, known to us from many good and earlier authorities as Northumbrian; and no doubt both of these shew peculiarities which especially belong to the Frisian in its earlier known forms, but which do differ a good deal from the oldest forms of Saxon. Tradition placed the scene of Hengest's first great victory at Stamford, in Lincolnshire; and assigned the foundation of the kingdom of Northumbria to his son and nephew. It is therefore very probable that the people whom Hengest represents, viz. the Jutes or Frisians from Jutland, and the still more southerly parts of the Elbe countries, did occupy the eastern coast of England from Kent upwards, through Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and so on northwards, stretching perhaps in their ships to the Isle of Wight, and across the Solent to the opposite coast."

He then admits that beyond the limits assigned to the Jutes by Bede's classification, abundance of burials are found, which differ entirely from those prevalent in Kent; but he thinks the capabilities of Kent and the Isle of Wight in this respect are not finally and entirely known.

Bede, with whom Mr. Kemble avows he does not agree, states that those who peopled Britain, deserted by the Romans, were of the three most powerful nations of Germany, namely, Saxons, Angles, and Jutes. From the Jutes, he says, are descended the inhabitants of Kent and of the Isle of Wight; from the Saxons (of what is called Old Saxony) came those who, in Britain, were known as East Saxons, South Saxons, and West Saxons; from the Angles came the English East Angles, the Midland Angles, the Mercians, and the Northumbrians. In this statement there seems nothing at all opposed to reason or to consistency; and although Bede lived 280 years after these events, and was an ecclesiastical historian, neither of these circumstances would disqualify him from being desirous to give trustworthy evidence either written or oral, or it may be both, on a matter of so much importance, and which occurred at a time, after all, not so very remote from his own days.

And when Mr. Kemble in reference to the asserted confirmation of Bede's statement in a similarity of the contents of the Saxon graves in Kent and the Isle of Wight, calls such a notion "a most shallow fancy," it seems almost impossible to believe he has not mistaken what really has been written or said, or in some point has misunderstood the conclusions arrived at by others. If we test Bede's statement by the result of archæological researches, there can be no doubt that the sepulchral remains of the Anglo-Saxons in different divisions of England, while in the main they shew a general family likeness, do at the same time differ materially in details. Take, for instance, the *Inventorium Sepulchrale* of Bryan Faussett, and other works in which the Saxon antiquities of Kent are illustrated, and compare them with figured descriptions of similar remains in the east, in the midland counties, and in the west of England,—Mr. Neville's "Saxon Obsequies," or Mr. Wylie's "Fairford Graves,"—and the force of our remarks will at once be apparent; compare also Mr. Akerman's discoveries in Wiltshire and in Berkshire, published in the *Archæologia*. Since Mr. Kemble wrote, other extensive Saxon cemeteries have been excavated in Kent; and in due time, no doubt, we shall see if they contribute to maintain what has been asserted for them in relation to those of the Isle of Wight. As for the Jutes always burying their dead, and the Jutes or Saxons of Kent and the Isle of Wight always doing the same, we have failed to find who has affirmed so much.

The notices of heathen interment mentioned in the *Codex Diplomaticus* point to a source of a peculiar and valuable kind of information which the learned author himself has not exhausted, and which we may hope to see further increased by the publication of other Anglo-Saxon charters not accessible to Mr. Kemble. The mysterious objects from Italy, Styria, and Mecklenburg, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, do not seem to have received any explanation from that body, though there can be little doubt that these and other imperfectly understood works of ancient art would be profitably studied in the countries in which they are found, where comparison could better be made.

The great number of illustrations which the industry and experience of Mr. Franks have given to this handsome volume will, with his judicious remarks, contribute to give it a feature of itself independent of Mr. Kemble's Essays, although, to a certain extent, these illustrations serve to make them more useful. The death of Mr. Kemble explains why they appear as they do. To the true archæologist they will be a valuable contribution, notwithstanding these unavoidable defects; and it is important that all Mr. Kemble's writings on antiquities are, for the first time, made so accessible in one volume, to which, therefore, we give our hearty commendation.

CAMPANOLOGY, OR SCIENTIFIC RINGING.

[At the request of an esteemed clerical correspondent, we reprint the substance of a communication by him to the "Devon Weekly Times" on this interesting subject. No one who has a due sense of the desirableness of having everything connected with the Church conducted with decency and order, can fail to see its importance.]

On Friday, the 18th March, a lecture was delivered at the Subscription Room, Launceston, to a numerous audience, on Church Bells and Campanology, the lecturer being H. R. Trelawny, Esq. (brother to the M.P. for Tavistock), a member of the Ancient Society of College Youths. It was listened to with great attention by those assembled, amongst whom were many of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood. After an interesting account of bells, their origin, method of founding, and ringing, the lecturer enlarged at some length on the lamentably low standard in which bell-ringing stood in Devon and Cornwall, noticing the fact that the bells had, in most cases, fallen into the hands of the least intelligent and worse conducted characters, whereas change-ringing was an act requiring infinitely more exercise of intellect and skill than—as people generally thought—of bodily exertion. He also noticed that the neglected state of the bells and their fittings not only endangered the bells and their steeples, but rendered ringing three times more laborious than was necessary. The lecturer proceeded to explain some of the various methods of change-ringing, which were illustrated by some peals of scientific changes on the hand-bells, assisted by another member of the Society of College Youths, M. Kelly, Esq., of Kelly, and some ladies, members of their respective families. Two peals of grandsire doubles, consisting of six-score changes, were rung, and brought round with considerable skill in about six minutes, each round being changed—not by lapping or crossing the bells—but by scientific striking, the gentlemen handling two bells, and each lady one. The peals were conducted by an amateur, who called the bobs. Considering the short time they have been together, and the difficulties of scientific change-ringing, the band did themselves very great credit. Thus it appears that not only gentlemen of high standing, with other respectable neighbours in humbler life, but even ladies are now studying grandsire bob and triple,—the one on Church bells in the parishes of Calstock and Kelly, the other with hand-bells.

In a recent letter in "The Exeter Gazette" Mr. Trelawny said—"I have been occupied about two months in learning the elements, and practising with others, both on tower and hand-bells. The public are under a complete hallucination, and think that bell-ringing requires little intellect and much bodily exertion: the reverse is the case. If bells are in order (which is rare), the exercise is about the same as any other occupation (shooting, cricket, hunting, or archery), by no means violent. It is unskilful handling, clumsy positions, and the culpable neglect of the bells, that make ringing laborious, and furnish an excuse for the 'beer-can,' an idea which it is convenient to some persons to inculcate. I see quite enough to be assured that a great field of science and amusement has been unexplored here; an amusement, too, which may be practised on the hand-bells, and which ladies may take part in. If a few persons having leisure would buy a set of hand-bells (eight are quite enough, twelve better) of Messrs. Warner, or the other bell-founders, and practise a few weeks, they would be surprised how interested they would become; and you, Mr. Editor, and I, would receive many thanks for the suggestion. Three, four, five, six, or more persons can join, according to proficiency or convenience, and the more advanced would handle two bells. They would thus not only amuse themselves and friends, but, by shewing the capabilities of the Church bells, be the means of introducing a beautiful science into our—campanologically-speaking—benighted counties, where scores of lovely peals only resound with the old 'ups and downs,' and rounds varied by some trashy and utterly unscientific productions, called 'changes,' and bearing the same value to the real art as a hurdy-gurdy to the Italian Opera. The ringing of hand-bells is not understood, even to the method of striking the bells."

It is to be hoped that this movement, so well begun, will be followed up, and be the means of placing change-ringing in its proper position, will save bells from decay, and thoroughly reform the belfries, in which are too often assembled low characters, who never ought to be allowed to enter them.

SUGGESTIONS OF OBJECTS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL INTEREST
IN THE WEST OF SCOTLAND^a.

A STRANGER coming from the quiet atmosphere in which I dwell, and landing in the whirl and clang of your great city, is apt to be surprised that any of you can shut out the pressure of business, the excitement of mercantile adventure, so as to give his mind, for even a short time, to objects of literature or science, still more to our peculiar study, which very practical men for the most part regard as trifling.

And yet Glasgow is pre-eminently a place for the study of antiquities, were it only to enable you to compare your present and past state—to look back to the little rural village clustered beneath your grey cathedral—to the days when your University had not yet shed learning and science over the land—when your river flowed clear and unpolluted to the sea—when foreign trade was unthought of—when the biggest vessels at the Broomielaw were gabbarts from the lochs within the Mull—when cotton was an unknown word—when men had not dug for iron nor even for coal; and to contrast your present city, its “streets of palaces and walks of state,” the crowd of busy commerce in Argyll-street, the miles of masts on both sides of your river, the wealth and splendour of your houses and manner of living—to compare Glasgow past and Glasgow present!

It is owing partly to the fine building material among which your city stands; but it appears to me to be by far a nobler town—speaking of its streets and buildings—than any of the great emporiums of England. But the streets and buildings are the least part: knowing as I do something of its past history, I have always considered the growth and rise of Glasgow and its trade as the most remarkable of any city in the world.

However interesting it may be to speculate on the state of our country and people at the time when the trade of the Clyde was carried on in little canoes; when the alluvial flat where the forest of masts is now seen on both banks of the Clyde was a swamp, with the fine river taking its course, and often changing its course, through it,—I say, however interesting it might be to call up in imagination that early state of Scotland and its inhabitants, it would not serve any good purpose to the antiquary. I believe we may safely leave the enquiry to the geologist. If we could indeed learn anything from the rude barks of the state of art among their builders—if we could arrive at any probable conclusion of

^a The substance of a Lecture delivered before the Glasgow Archæological Society, by Mr. Cosmo Innes, of Edinburgh, Jan. 29, 1864.

the race that first floated on your noble river—if we could even guess their family from the shape of their skulls—that might be worth any amount of trouble and expense. But I think it is not so. We find the canoes of twin islands of the same cluster in the Pacific differ more markedly than any one of those rude shells of oak differs from another in the other extremity of Europe, where the difference was caused only by the shape and size of the trees. Then as to the people and their skulls, what is so fallacious! You pick up a skull beside an ancient monument, and you found your theory on the presumption that it was of the same people who raised the monument. But that grey stone and its neighbouring cemetery may have been a place of interment from the earliest population, and down to present times. As long as it is the practice of men to bury where others have buried before, so long must we distrust the archæologist's reasoning about skulls from the place of their interment.

We may pass over the Roman occupation of our country almost as lightly. It was certainly very limited both in extent and time. The camp at Ardoch is perhaps worthy of more careful examination than it has met with; and the great wall of Antonine, which terminates so near your city, is a tempting mine to explore. But let the explorer be satisfied with Roman remains, inscriptions, altars. The country through which it passed, the tribes it was intended to repress, were perhaps unnamed, certainly held as barbarous and unworthy of description by those Southern warriors. Yet it is to them we would now turn with warmest interest.

The fine collection of remains from the wall preserved in your University has been described in the authorised work, *Monumenta Romani Imperii*, and discussed by Alexander Gordon, Horsley, Professor John Anderson (1800), and later and more satisfactorily by the late Robert Stuart in his *Caledonia Romana*. I do not know that these works leave much to be desired on this subject, and yet it would be worthy of some enlightened scholar blessed with abundance, to make a complete survey of our Northern wall, accurately examining any remaining forts and endeavouring to fix the precise points of its termination, both of which are strangely subject of doubt. In some respects the Antonine wall is more worthy of such careful survey and description than the southern one, on which the Duke of Northumberland is at present carrying on an investigation, with the assistance of Dr. Collingwood Bruce, on a scale of princely extent and expense. The sections that would be occasionally necessary for such a work would no doubt repay a zealous archæologist with a quantity of Roman sculptures, inscriptions, pottery, perhaps implements, weapons, arms, and ornaments, but all Roman, throwing light perhaps on the name of the general or the centurion, the legion or cohort employed on the work—of fame and great

interest to the gossips of the Roman forum; but how much more we should value some memorial of the natives, with whom we might claim kindred! It would be worth while digging if we could hope to find any mention—even a name—of tribes whom the Romans called Horestii—Mæatæ—could we discover the native name of Galcacus—whether there ever was a country called Caledonia—a people of Caledonians!

I trust to be pardoned for passing over the history of the kingdoms of Cumbria and Strathclyde. If you try to read Ritson's "History of the Caledonians" you will readily forgive me for declining to follow him in that world of conjecture. Let us take the few facts we learn from writers like Gildas, and the more reliable Bede, of that curious cleft rock, that natural fortress of Dumbarton, the Alclud, the rock of Clyde of these authors, which must have been an object of interest as soon as our bays and friths were navigated even by canoes. It was certainly, at the very earliest period of what we can call history, looked upon as a strong fortress (*arx munitissima*), whether entirely trusting to its natural strength or helped by some rude fortifications. Shall we say it was the capital of the kingdom of Strathclyde? Alas! are we quite sure the king of Strathclyde had a capital—or did he roam at large through Lennox and Clydesdale and Ayr? I do not put this as a mere sceptical puzzle; I wish to draw your attention to that state of society when the bond of union was *kinship*, when the *nation* was the tribe or the cluster of tribes, not necessarily fixed to certain seats; on the contrary, more frequently in a state of motion, impelled by various causes—by desire to better their condition—by success in war with a neighbour occupying a more fertile territory—by defeat in war and being driven back by their conqueror. An example is better, and we have one at hand. We know the Scots first in Ireland; from thence they pushed across (or were driven across) to Argyll; there they made some tarrying, and again moved onwards to the Lowlands, naturally, after the manner of their descendants, determined "that they should take who have the power." One curious thing must strike you. The Scots did not give their name to their first country, but they gave it here, on this side the sea, permanently. A distinguished lecturer and writer on public law has said that the greatest of national revolutions is when a people make the change from the bond of *parentela*—of kindred—to the union which depends on local boundaries, fixed seats, all the interests that arise from permanent occupation of the same soil. I doubt whether that great change, from the roaming horde to the nation occupying and vindicating a fixed territory, had occurred in this great valley when another change occurred of still more importance.

Consider it how you will—whether as the philosophical historian, or as the Christian rejoicing in his trust—in any view, the greatest revolution of mankind, as regards man's condition and happiness, is when the

people are converted from paganism, the worship of false gods, to Christianity and the service of the true God—from a religion inculcating revenge and bloodshed, to the religion of forgiveness, mercy, and charity.

Along with Christianity comes the first faint light of modern history, or at least of traditions so steadily handed down by a body of missionaries, never quite broken or interrupted, that they have the characteristics of history. By such light, we can see Ninian founding his "White Church" (Whithern) on the Solway, in the early part of the fifth century (432). That first missionary stretched his ministrations a long way, for he dedicated a cemetery here in Glasgow.

In the same fifth century was born, beside Dumbarton, St. Patrick, the apostle of the Irish. I suppose his native tongue of Strathclyde served him for his ministrations among the Irish.

Then comes, in the sixth century, your own Kentigern, born, you know, in Lothian—floated up the Forth, till his cradle-boat stranded on the white lands of Culros Bay—where St. Servan was at his prayers, and rescued the infant destined to found two great churches—call them bishoprics or no; Glasgow, where he found the cemetery with a few great trees, already consecrated by St. Ninian, and St. Asaph's, in Wales, where he too found himself doubtless among kindred people—borrowing even the name of your valley and river of Clyde.

Contemporary with Kentigern was St. Columba (they met once here at Glasgow), the founder of that island monastery—"placed far amid the melancholy main"—which shed the light of Christianity over the wild waters, the islands and mountains of the North, to Shetland and Iceland—which even sent out missionaries to spread the faith among the pagan English.

Don't be afraid of a lecture of saintly legends! though I think our Presbyterian pride is too apt to despise and throw out of view those apostles of our forefathers. My business is with the antiquities of the country, not of the Church. Only notice how that little group of early Christians stands out in high relief when all around is dark! It is so in some degree with the churches those missionaries founded, or I should perhaps say consecrated, for I have a firm belief they fixed for the most part on sites already chosen for worship, such as that worship was.

You know the Christian churches of those first missionaries and of their successors for many centuries were of timber (if we except St. Ninian's church—*Candida Casa*), and we must not think to find vestiges of them. But if you reflect on the thing you will agree with me that the church necessary for the rites of the Christian religion was likely to be placed in the spot where the people had usually assembled—for whatever purpose, religious or judicial, or mixed—before. You remember that old St. Paul's was founded on the ruins of a temple

of Apollo. York Minster, which in that remarkable substructure of its vaults shews the birth and ruin of at least three temples, must be attributed to a similar origin during the time when York was the favourite station of the legions that occupied Britain for so many centuries. So, be sure, it was elsewhere.

Now, though I can neither tell how or what our forefathers worshipped,—for our Druids and Druidism are shadows, like the ghosts of Ossian,—and though I cannot assert that they had laws, and assemblies, and judges, yet if, as is probable from analogy of other people, they had some worship of a supreme being, and had also some semblance of law—making and settling of differences, in gatherings of the people, I think I can shew where such meetings for divine and secular services were probably held.

Scattered over all Scotland, more or less widely apart, are rude monuments of stones set on end, of unknown antiquity and use, often singly, sometimes in groups, sometimes in circles, sometimes in double circles; sometimes on magnificent scale, with avenues of erect stones leading to the great circle from every quarter, and surrounded with a mound of earth; in rare instances with a stone chamber regularly built in an interior barrow. A few of these stone circles in Arran have lately been examined and described with extreme care and minuteness by Dr. James Bryce. They are of a very common class, and the contents of the grave, the kist, the urn, the remains of human and animal life, are quite the same that are found all over Scotland.

Some antiquaries of high authority set down all these unhesitatingly as sepulchral monuments. I cannot quite concur in that opinion. As long as we admit the probability—almost the certain fact—of large meetings, for whatever purpose, we can scarcely doubt that Stennis in Orkney, or Callernish in Lewis, was a place for such meetings. The use of such “standing stones” for judicial meetings comes down within the period of record, and leaves no room to doubt that the others—the most extensive and sumptuous especially—were in like manner the places of gathering the tribes for their common affairs, the place of judicial meeting, and doubtless where the judge and priest was identical—the place of religious ceremonies.

I do not dispute—indeed I am well convinced—that these ancient monuments, single, grouped, circled, were also used as places of burial. I suppose interment was generally accompanied with some religious rite, and so the place of religion naturally became the place of sepulture, before as well as after Christianity. But reflect, too, how unwilling our countrymen are to change their place of burial, how determined when at all possible to have their bones laid beside their fathers, and you will find another reason for thinking that our ancient churches are often, say generally, placed on the site of old heathen temples and more an-

cient cemeteries. I have observed a large portion of these monolithic monuments—these standing stones of Scotland—in the close neighbourhood of parish churches.

In short, as the oldest marks of human settlement are *connected* with sepulture, perhaps the oldest that can be precisely authenticated and fixed are the cemeteries of our old parish churches. Beside the church you will often find a well, a junction that may have been significant in pagan times, but after Christianity the well of baptism used by the missionary of the district for his first converts; and in hundreds of cases you will find it bearing his name, or the name of his patron saint, to whom he dedicated his church, when the missionary himself and his dedication are quite forgotten, from the violent changes that have passed over our church. These are often the oldest evidence of dedication—always the most free of suspicion.

The day of the saint to whom the church was dedicated was generally commemorated by a yearly fair, and we can sometimes ascertain the dedication from this ancient and unsuspected association.

I have heard antiquaries point to the yew-tree in the churchyard as a work of Christianity. I think that is a mistake. The ancients long before the Christian era were fond of cypress and yew for their cemeteries, and some of those beautiful yew-trees you find in the churchyards of your western glens may date before the Christian churches they shade. You know the yew is singular in reproducing branches, suckers, and in time new trees from the bark, so that it is in some situations almost everlasting. The Swiss naturalist, De Candolle, fixes the age of the yew of Fortingall at the meeting of Tay and Lyon at about the period of the Christian era.

We may take it then as a general rule in our investigations that the place of the church is the earliest settlement of man in the parish. Like other rules, it is liable to many exceptions, and it applies only of course to old parochial churches.

One exception may be with regard to the grey cairn, the standing stone, the mound, or barrow, where these are not beside the church as they very often are. In such cases, if we admit these monuments to be sepulchral, let me guard you against a common mistake. Pray do not suppose, wherever such monuments are raised, they mark a field of battle. I fancy that in most cases the hurry of battle, the pursuit or retreat, was not likely to allow of monuments requiring much time and leisure. At any rate, men dying in peace were buried too. The care and expense of the sepulture may mark the quality of the tenant, but not in general the circumstances of his death.

One other remark before I leave monuments and funeral matters. At the base of some of the standing stones—in the centre of the cairn or barrow—is often found, along with the kist that contains the body, an urn, sometimes two. They are of very uniform material, and with

surprisingly little variety in shape or ornament. They differ, indeed, in size and in position, some being found with the mouth downwards. By our common antiquaries these are all indiscriminately called cinerary urns. I take that to be a mistake; and the late Mr. Kemble, who had dug up more graves than any of us, believed that these were old pipkins, just the jars and jugs of domestic use which were filled, not with the ashes of the deceased, but with broth or other food which he was thought to require in his last long journey. I do not pretend to decide the question of the contents of these urns, whether inverted or upright, but it is to be observed they are generally found along with the bones of the deceased, crammed, indeed, into very short coffins, but bearing no marks of having been calcined, or at all exposed to fire. I merely throw it out for enquiry, Did our Pagan ancestors burn their dead, and when or from what cause was the change to interment?

By right of antiquity, then, as well as other interest, the old parish church is the first object of an antiquary's research,—its history, its structure, its churchyard, its monuments. It is not every churchyard which will yield such wonderfully interesting monuments as the sculptured stone coffins of the cemetery of St. Constantine of Govan. Yet the intelligent explorer will not stop here. The well of the clachan and its name—the village fair—on what saint's day does it fall by the calendar? Next, he will examine the old grey stones standing near at hand—are they rough, or sculptured with symbols and scenes of war and the chase, or with the cross and emblem of Christianity? The old cairn may be examined, and even tapped, but gently and reverently, for fear of disturbing the bones of an ancestor. All round the more ancient monuments, the ground might be probed without risk of throwing down the massive stones. I know gentlemen who wield a probing iron with a sort of mysterious skill that enables them to say speedily—"The earth has been disturbed on this side, and I can feel the large stone cover of a cist."

I am not quite without experience in these different ways of reaching the history, the Christian history, of a church and parish. Some of the blunders of our statistical accounts of parishes which profess to give information about such matters used to amuse me: as where a minister describes his church as dedicated "to a person who seems to have been regarded as of more than usual sanctity, named Michael,"—forgetting that Michael was the great Archangel, he who made war upon the great dragon; and another speaks of Kilmichael as the burial-place of St. Michael—actually consigning the Archangel to the churchyard!

On the bank overhanging the lovely glen of the Beaully stands the church of Kilmorach. The name is a Gaelic word signifying literally 'the church of Mary,' and the church was dedicated, like so many others, to the Blessed Virgin. But the minister, himself a Celt, and understanding the word, was at a loss who this Mary might be. "But,"

writes the reverend minister, "from what family this lady sprang cannot with certainty be ascertained, though it seems most likely she was a descendant of one of the lairds of Chisholm!"

Malrubius, the patron saint and founder of the very ancient church or monastery of Apurcrossan, now Applecross, on the west coast of Ross, gave name to the beautiful loch, called after him Loch Malrui, or Loch Maree; and several churches of the North were dedicated to him, all of which I believe are to be distinguished by having an old established fair on his holiday, the day of St. Malruve, called by the people *Summer-eve*, and interpreted to mean Midsummer-eve, though it falls, I think, on the 27th of August.

Take a note of a personal exploration. On a bright morning of summer, Dr. Reeves, the first of Irish antiquaries, Mr. William Skene, our most accomplished Celtic scholar, and myself (who knew no Celtic, and so much disqualified for the undertaking we were engaged in) started on an exploration to Iona, which was to include some of the other footprints left by St. Columba—Dr. Reeves being then busy on his great work, the Life of that saint. Among these vestiges was a rumoured monastery said by tradition to have been his first resting-place on the island of Ilachaneuve (I hope I pronounce the word intelligibly, it means 'the Island of Saints'), which lies out beyond Scarba, and in sight of the grand red rocks of the Ross of Mull. We embarked in a little row-boat at Easdale, with an old man and a boy for our crew, and arrived without peril or difficulty at a green islet uninhabited. We were ranging about the rocky shore rather disconsolate, for we had come to see the ruins of a monastery, and no ruins were visible. Could we be in the right island? We returned to our landing-place, a green cove into which a little stream trickled from a spring on the bank. We asked the old boatman about an ancient monastery—about old ruins—a great many other things, in a tongue to me unknown; but they produced nothing, he had never heard of such remains, and took no care for our anxiety. At last the interrogator of our party demanded "What spring is that?" and well I remember the old man's ready answer, *O! tobor na Columchille*, 'The well of St. Columba of the Churches.' His information gave us new courage; we recommenced our search, and soon lighted on a most curious bit of building—a beehive house, with low covered passages, connecting it with another small circular building—a little chapel, with a window of the size of a modern pane of glass—all so low and grass grown, as easily to elude a common search. The structure was without mortar, without mark of hammer or chisel, with no knowledge of the arch, the whole such a dwelling as a family of Columbites, or Columba himself, might have chosen and formed in a situation where there was no timber. We all agreed that if any house could be yet above ground which had been built in the days of St. Columba, this dwelling on the little lonely island was such a one.

There was a cemetery beside the chapel, with a few rude gravestones marked with the cross, that might be of any date, and a few more recent graves, the tenants of which must have been brought over a wide and often a stormy sea to take their last sleep in the "Island of Saints."

We made our notes, filled a page of Dr. Reeves's memoranda of his Saint's footprints, and on our return shewed the doubting Irishman Corievreckan in his glory. The tide was flowing strong against the wind, and the whirlpool was better to look at than to cross just then. (You know it is in the strait between Scarba and Jura, but Dr. Reeves, trusting to his books, had asserted it to lie between the outer isles and the Irish coast.)

But it is time to leave St. Columba and his churches. I must not even speak of Iona. There are churches along that beautiful west coast of yours—a church, or a chapel, or a cemetery marking the place of one, at the head of almost every loch and bay—many of them rich in unspoiled crosses and monuments, that would well reward a summer's ramble, even without the minute examination and poring into records which a man would like to give to his own parish church.

Of historical events, events within the period of history, I do not think there are many that have taken place within your district upon which light can be thrown by local examination. The greatest event on this shore of the island was undoubtedly the battle of Largs in 1263, on which our friend Mr. Tennent has bestowed some tasteful care. I am not disposed to place quite so much confidence in the boasting sagas of the Norse as their countryman Professor Munch did, yet I know no account to be opposed to his for circumstantiality and consistency; and to render his account in English was a notable service to our history, only to have been exceeded if the contributor had given us some information of the coasts and seas he has so often visited in his yacht, and which the intelligent and much to be lamented Professor Munch knew only by map.

There are some points on this shore that derive interest from being connected with him who was, after all, the greatest of Scotchmen—Robert Bruce. He built the castle of Tarbet, on East Loch Tarbet, and bestowed great pains and expense on its building. We have tried to make some account of his operations from the records of his expenditure, still preserved^b; but the favoured man who can compare that account with the existing remains, who can put spade in hand and explore those venerable ruins, could give a more lively picture. Robert is said to have lived much in Rothesay. The monuments of the little chapel above the town are of Stuarts a little later; but much of the castle is no doubt of his date; and a most curious study it forms, with its wide *place d'armes* in the interior, its chapel so much hampered for

^b In the *Origines Parochiales Scotiæ*.

room, its lofty outer walls parapeted for defence. I remember some proofs of the hero in his old age and sickness taking pleasure in his mimic fleet, and cruising both in the Frith and in Loch Lomond while he lived at Cardross, on the bank between Leven and Clyde, where also he died. I think there are no remains of that royal dwelling, and some historians have imagined that Bruce died at Cardross in the carse of Stirling—a mistake.

I do not know if the rock of Dumbarton has been carefully examined for the vestiges of its old occupation. The history of its ancient lords, the great old Lennox earls, is not without interest, but I suppose we are more likely to stumble on traces of them in Inchmurrin, where they took up their abode after they sold their rock castle to King Alexander II. Like the mighty Earls of Stratherne, the Earls of Lennox were of the Celtic manner of life, and of the native faction, notwithstanding their pedigree—for surely the first Arkyls and Alwins of Lennox were Saxon. There was something attractive to the Southerners in those early times in the security of the mountains and lochs, the free air, the chase, the wild life, perhaps even in the picturesque beauty of the Highlands. You remember how the English statesmen complained of the English lords of the Pale in Ireland mixing with the *mere Irish*, as they called them, and becoming *Hibernis ipsis Hiberniores*—more Irish than the Irish themselves. So this Saxon family of Lennox soon ran into Highlandry. In the third generation they were already Maldwins, Dugals, Malcolms, Gilchrists, Duncans, Donalds, and younger sons founded Highland clans such as McFarlane and Colquhoun. It is worth an antiquary's attention, indeed, how many of our Highland clans are derived from Teutonic ancestors: whether Norse, like the McLeods, the McAulays (who seem to be sons of Olaf, surely a Scandinavian); or Norman, like the Frasers, and, I think, the Campbells. Another subject worthy of some attention in the West Highlands is, the multitude of small sub-clans, called familiarly by the name of their little sept, but knowing themselves and recognised as yet by all intelligent Highlanders as members of the great tribe. Some account of these—an enumeration of the multitude of patronymics—seen nowhere more than in the streets of Glasgow and Liverpool, and an attempt to ascribe them each to his own clan, would be of service to society in the Highlands; and if not done now may become impossible.

Why should not some gentleman, who has leisure and local information, give us a careful and scholarly version of the *Inquisitio Davidis*, perhaps the most interesting of our Church records? It is, you know, the *retour* or verdict of the good men of the country in Prince David's time, that is, before David I. (who succeeded in 1124) was king, declaring the possessions of the successors of St. Kentigern. The study I desiderate would of course investigate the authenticity and authority

of the record (though I have satisfied myself of its genuineness, as really the verdict of the jury it asserts itself), but the more important enquiry would be for identifying the numerous churches and lands, the property of which was declared to be in the bishop. The chartulary of the bishopric and many other charter helps would be brought to bear on this. The enquirer could not go far without being struck by the strange shape of the great diocese, reaching from the head of Loch Lomond over Renfrew and Ayr, across to Tweed and Teviotdale, having a church dedicated to your patron, St. Mungo, at Eddleston (of old, Pentiacob), so like in name to Penycook, also dedicated to St. Kentigern.

The boundaries of our ancient dioceses are interesting subjects, and often turn upon some national or political consideration, as well as on the influence of the early patron of the see. Dunkeld had episcopal authority over Iona, though Argyll and the Isles intervened; and that same see of St. Columba at Dunkeld had churches and lands all down the Forth, on both shores.

I have observed lately some discussion about the country palaces of your bishops, one of which was at Partick. I think some information on that subject may be derived from a record in the possession of the Roman Catholic church at Edinburgh—the Rental of the Archbishopric shortly before the Reformation, when its possessions were much dilapidated: I think it begins in 1508. I remember it gives some curious instances of the admission of kindly tenants of the Church, entitled to their lands by the custom of St. Mungo, a more favourable tenure than the common feudal law of Scotland recognised.

A curious chapter of local history would be an enquiry into the history and privileges of the old sanctuary of the church of St. Machutus—*ecclesia Machuti*—*Lesmahago*, in the upper ward of your valley.

Will you let me mention a subject of some interest to others than antiquaries just now? Nearly a century ago, John Williams, a mining engineer, in the service of the trustees of the forfeited estates, had occasion, in travelling through the great West Highland properties under his charge, to observe at the same time the present want of wood for all purposes of use and beauty, and the evident remains of ancient wood, especially of oak, surviving, and shewing itself wherever protected from the depredations of cattle and goats. Proceeding on this foundation he recommends turning the whole district into a forest, enclosing where necessary, banishing goats, &c., making what he rightly calls “a glorious royal forest, the greatest magazine of ship timber so near the sea in Europe.”

It is unnecessary to examine or controvert Mr. Williams’s opinion, though some of you know I am a doubter in this matter also, and

believe that, except in a few very favourable and very small places, the west coast of our Highlands never produced anything more than that beautiful copse of mingled oak and birch, which grows indeed everywhere spontaneously. It is better to mark this as a capital and amusing subject of investigation to any one who feels an interest in wood, whichever side he takes in the controversy. I myself gathered a few facts as fairly as a prejudiced man like myself could be expected to do, and gave them as a foundation for an enquiry, which we once hoped to carry forward by the machinery of the Highland Society. But even later than my attempt, and indeed very frequently, we have discoveries and circumstances brought to light which give a great deal of colour and support to the popular belief of the ancient Caledonian forest, and the close unbroken wood that of old covered Scotland. The most interesting and the best described of these is a late discovery of a buried forest of great oaks, found at the mouth of the Cree, in Galloway, which Dr. Arthur Mitchell has carefully examined and noted for us. Dr. Mitchell is a most accurate observer, and scrupulously careful in the statements of his facts. Let me read a few lines of his description:—

“Below Newton-Stewart the crooks of the Cree are compared to those of the Forth between Stirling and Alloa. From this point the river pursues a winding course, through a flat or plain, which has been aptly likened to the Carse of Stirling. This carse, which lies between the road to Creetown on the one side, and the road to Wigtown on the other, covers an area of 10 to 12 square miles, including the part under water at full tide, and consists throughout of bluish clay silt, clayey loam, or carse clay. On the west side a large extent is still covered by peat, averaging 7 to 8 feet in depth. On the east side, indeed, little peat now remains, and the next generation may see nearly as little on the west. The peat lies immediately over the clay, the line of separation being sharp and defined, there being no evidence of any vegetation prior to the formation of the peat.

“The clay bank, or bed of clay which forms the carse is of great but unknown depth. About two miles below Newton-Stewart, in making a bridge for the railway in 1860, piles were driven more than 40 feet down and no bottom found.

“The trees, which, so far as I know, are all oak, are found in two distinct positions: first, in the channel of the Cree, or projecting into its channel from the banks at the side, with 10 or 15 feet of sandy clay above, and an unknown number of feet of clay below; and, secondly, under the peat on the surface of the clay.

“The existence of this ancient Cree forest does not rest on our finding some half dozen trunks; you may count them by the hundred, exposed in the bed of the river between Newton and Barsalloch, and you may reckon roots by the score where the moss has been cleared away near the mouth of Lime Burn. The pillars of nearly every gate on the way are observed to be made of handsome logs of black oak.

“Not only is the wood abundant, but it is of great size.

“Mr. McCulloch of Barholm about twenty years ago raised an oak from the bed of the Cree which was 15 feet in girth and 50 feet long, and which he sold for £25 to Mr. Younghusband, of Whitehaven, to be used in shipbuilding.

“The Rev. Dr. Richardson gives the measurement of two logs raised by a cabinet-maker in Newton-Stewart. One was 58 feet long and 14 feet 9 inches in

girth, and the other 35 feet long and no less than 17 feet in girth; and the same authority adds that 'numbers of them were 12 feet in circumference.'

"Dr. Black, F.G.S., in a note sent to me by Mr. Innes, states that the growth rings of one 'were reckoned up to about 600;' and I found a cabinet-maker in Newton-Stewart making large panels of an oak said to have been $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference, and which was found in Kirrochtree Moss, in what appeared to be a mixture of clay and peat, at a depth of 8 or 9 feet.

"In 1814, in the moss of Barnkirk, close to Newton-Stewart, a canoe was found, made out of a single log of oak. Mr. McMillan, who then occupied Barnkirk, made the lintel of a cart-shed door out of it. Above the canoe in the peat, 6 feet below the surface, a bale of tallow or fat (*adipocere*) was found, weighing 27lbs.

"In 1819, Mr. Newall found in the clay which adhered to the end of a tree buried in the bank of the river, with at least 12 feet of clay above it, a horn 34 inches long and 12 inches round immediately below its division into 5 antlers. This was sent by Mr. Joseph Train to Sir Walter Scott, and was examined by Barclay and pronounced to be the horn of a deer 'of the largest possible size.'

"Several heads of the extinct urus are said to have been found in the moss and bed of the Cree. Mr. Stewart of Cairnsmuir has one which is tolerably perfect. The horns are 29 in. long, and 14 in. in circumference at the root, with a frontal space of 10 in. between them. The same gentleman has also the fragment of another.

"It thus appears that very interesting remains are found in close association with the vestiges of Cree forest. The country appears to have been peopled when these trees were living. On the margins of this forest man paddled in his canoe, and under the shade of these mighty trees he pursued the red deer and the urus. He cultivated corn in the neighbourhood, and ground it. He was of goodly stature, and carried formidable weapons of war. These things at least are possible, if not probable inferences from the facts I have detailed."

And let me also read his conclusions :—

"Where wood thrives well now, wood throve well in ancient Scotland, and *vice versa*, woodless districts now, were woodless then; that there were many large tracts of low natural wood; that here and there something like a forest existed, with trees of a size which we seldom see equalled now; and that there is reason to believe that Scotland never had a much larger acreage under wood than it has at present."

It is not only in searching out and describing such remains that our rural friends can help us, and find infinite pleasure for themselves in the occupation. In many country families there are records more or less old of planting and wood culture, which would be most interesting and valuable if given to the public. Many of you are acquainted with the account published by Lord Haddington of his planting of that noble wood of Tynninghame, when all men laughed at his attempt. The north country has a similar chapter of forestry, as interesting, though not so detailed. On a beautiful haugh of the Don, close beside the old Culdee Monastery of Monymusk, the Grants of Monymusk detected the fitness of the soil, and made a "Paradise" (as they called it) there, where they planted with other trees all the *conifers* then known in Scotland, and they have all thriven; insomuch that the late Lord Forbes told me he had measured the larches there and found them larger than

those at Dunkeld. Well, of that planting we have an account preserved. It is even now valuable, and in a few years it will be more valuable as the only record of "Paradise," when all the trees it records are dead and gone like their neighbours the Culdees.

There are other families who have noted down their operations in planting and forest culture, and whose descendants have not yet given the world the benefit of these notes of ancestral experience. One gentleman of my acquaintance has very precise records of planting by his grandfather, great-grandfather, great-great-grandfather, taking him back to the period before the revolution of 1688 and the introduction of beech in our Scotch woods. On the eastern side of the country beech was first planted in some quantity at Yester (Lord Tweeddale's), and at Panmure, the seat of the noble family of Maule in Angus. The gentleman to whom I allude finds it recorded of his remote ancestor, that he brought the first plants of beech from Lord Tweeddale's in a portmanteau or *valise*, behind his servant's saddle; and those trees are still extant, by no means, however, the finest of the wood. That gentleman has the happiness to live under the shade of his ancestral trees, which no doubt he enjoys the more from knowing their history. Some of the tallest larches we have in Scotland are there, and a noble silver-fir, though shattered by the storms of centuries, still overtopping all the wood—the land-mark of the valley. I hope the gentleman I allude to will be prevailed on to publish the memoirs of that very interesting woodland tract; and there are many others who have similar records of the wood-culture of generations, the publication of which would be very useful to their neighbours and the country.

We know, too, of some mosses in Renfrewshire and Ayrshire, and no doubt elsewhere, containing logs and remains of oak of good size. One tree dug out of the Cart has been set up in the garden at Poloc. It is of great dimensions, hollow from age before it fell. The gardener assured me that twenty people (I may not be correct in the number, for I speak from memory, but it is easy to ascertain) could sit within the trunk. I wish the gentlemen of that country would give us a detailed account of those forests under the mosses. We hear every now and then of single trees of enormous size, but the actual measurement is not given. They speak, too, of great numbers, but that is too indefinite. I do not mean that they should count the trees in the moss, that might be difficult, but let them at least imitate Dr. Arthur Mitchell, and give us some idea of the extent—in yards or in miles—over which the trees have been found. But, above all, give us accurate mensuration, for a fallen tree, or the root from which a tree has been cut, seems larger than the tree when alive.

I hear of some remarkable remains of this nature in Loch Doon, and it would be very desirable to have the facts precisely ascertained.

THE BATTLE OF LEWES, IN 1264.

THE 13th of May, in the present year, will be the 600th anniversary of the Battle of Lewes, and as the fashion of centenary, bicentenary, and tercentenary commemorations seems now an established one, it is nothing remarkable to find that there is an idea of at least a local recognition of the day. Preparatory, we presume, to this, a contributor to the "*Sussex Express*" (Dec. 12, 1863), whose initials (W. E. B.) will be recognised as those of one well entitled to speak on the subject, has drawn up a very serviceable paper, which we have much pleasure in transferring to our pages.

"LOCALE OF THE BATTLE OF LEWES.

"No historian has yet fixed the site of the Battle of Lewes. That of the first collision between Prince Edward and the Londoners, under the command of Lord Nicholas de Segrave, is accurately ascertained to be that portion of the Downs immediately above the Offham Chalkpits, where large quantities of skeletons have been at various periods exhumed by the men engaged in flint digging, the greater portion of which is to the north-east of Steere's Mill. Here the killed were evidently buried after the battle in small pits sufficient for six or nine bodies. The greatest number dug up in any one pit was nine.

"Where the more extensive portion of the battle was fought between the other two divisions of Simon de Montfort's army and his reserve with the two divisions of the Royal forces has not as yet been fixed upon, for it is a singular fact that the traces of a battle-field have not been recognised upon any part of the Downs. The remains of no single warrior have ever been found from Plumpton Plain to Steere's Mill, or to Kenward's or Spital Mill. Nor are there any traces on the side hill from the Race-course to Houndean Bottom, so that the wide expanse of Downs from the northern boundary to Ashcombe, with the exception of the one mentioned above, the Offham Chalkpits, affords not the slightest trace of a battle; and yet it is supposed by some writers that there were nearly 100,000 men engaged in it, viz., 40,000 Baronial troops and 60,000 Royalists. Of the accuracy of this number great doubt is expressed. Half the number is more probably nearer the truth, as the estimated loss of the battle ranges between 3,000 and 20,000. The Monk of Lewes sets it at 2,700, which might perhaps represent those who fell in the streets of Lewes and those who fought in the rencontre between the King and Simon de Montfort. Taking a medium calculation, and setting the number to be 5,000, it is quite evident that there must be the site of the burial of not less than 3,500 yet unknown and undiscovered, and were these buried on any part of the Downs, traces of them would long before this have been exposed, for nearly every portion of the Downs has, within the past century, been sufficiently turned up to mark such a spot if any existed.

"In 1264 the Downs extended to the very walls of Lewes, and to the gates of the Priory in Southover, and, with the exception of a very few buildings, an uninterrupted sward surrounded the western side of the town, so that any party leaving Lewes Castle would, immediately they passed the Wallands, be upon the Downs, and a similar party leaving the walled boundary of the Priory of St. Pancras find themselves upon smooth turf, open to sight on all sides, so that the troops under Prince Edward would, after leaving Lewes Castle, be upon the Downs as soon as they reached the Paddock, and hence on the Wallands to Offham-hill would have an easy and uninterrupted ride on their way to meet the

Londoners. A similar open field would be presented to King Henry and his brother, the King of the Romans, with their troops, when they emerged from the Priory grounds. These commanders and their troops could readily and uninterruptedly march from Southover over the Hides to the gentle slopes of the Downs at the Spital and towards Ashcombe.

"From facts which have recently come to the knowledge of the writer of this article, he is confirmed in the belief that the greater portion of the Battle of Lewes was fought in the vicinity of the Lewes County Gaol to the very walls of the town.

"At the onset of the battle the Barons' army was drawn up in battle array, the right wing commanded by Henry, the eldest, and Guy, the third son, of De Montfort, on the ground near the site of the last Sheep Fair, extending near to 'Hope in the Valley,' at the foot of the Haredean. The left wing of the Royal forces, under the King of the Romans, was opposed to these confederate forces, and ultimately succumbed to them. These entered the battle-field no doubt from the top of Southover.

"The centre of the Barons' army descended the hill to near the Lewes Gaol, where they encountered Henry and his centre, who had emerged from the Priory, and took his route no doubt up the sides of the Hides and Southover House Pad-dock. The reserve of the confederate forces was held back at Kenward's Mill, where De Montfort could command, as it is stated he did, a full view of the battle-field.

"It is evident that the King's forces were taken by surprise; consequently some time elapsed before they were prepared to leave their quarters, and during this time the Barons' army was descending from the heights of the Race-hill towards Lewes. Prince Edward was the first in the field, and his impetuosity of attack succeeded in overcoming the Londoners, who formed the left wing of the confederate army; and the time estimated from the first alarm that the Barons' army was ahead would be sufficient to enable the Royal Prince to reach the ascent to the Offham-hill, about three-quarters of a mile from the castle. His sanguinary attack occupied but little time, before he drove the Londoners over the precipitous side-hill of the Offham Chalkpits, that formed a temporary respite in the retreat down to the brooks; but this was only temporary, for the Prince's forces could again come upon them by descending the valley opposite Offham turnpike-gate. From here the pursuit of the discomfited Londoners extended into the weald, and a portion of them were pursued along the high ground to Hamsey Church, where they passed the swamps, to Malling Mill, near which upwards of eighty were killed, and afterwards buried in a pit that was discovered at the time of lowering Malling-hill. Another party, the more numerous of the affrighted warriors, passed through the weald on their escape to London, and were met with by some Royalist troops at Croydon, where a severe hand-to-hand fight took place, and the dead were buried in George-street of that town. These were discovered a few years since in lowering the road leading to the Brighton Railway Station.

"The King and his forces, who were lying within the walls of the Priory, being taken by surprise, lost some time in getting in order, so that before Henry could possibly leave his quarters, the Barons were gradually approaching Lewes, and it doubtless was only by great exertions he got from Lewes as far as the Spital Barn. He could not possibly have reached the heights of the Downs, as there was not time for such a movement after the period of the alarm being given, which did not take place till after the Barons came in sight of the Priory Church tower, and this could not be seen until the Barons had passed the Sheep-pond, southward of the Lewes Race-course; consequently it is clear that the Barons' right wing and centre had commenced descending the Spital-hill. From these and other facts we have con-

cluded that the battle-field on which Simon de Montfort defeated Henry and his forces was in the close vicinity of the Lewes County Gaol, and extended from thence to the walls of the town at Westgate, and to the walls of the Priory gateway. We are further strengthened in our opinion by the fact, that in 1810 Mr. Barrett, the late respected road surveyor, lowered the Brighton turnpike-road, and during his excavations near the eastern carriage entrance to the County Gaol, he discovered three large pits filled with skeletons, containing by estimate quite 500 bodies in each. These he subsequently re-buried in the grounds of St. Ann's Alms-houses. His carts were engaged several days in carrying them to their present resting-place. The discovery of these pits readily proves that a battle had been fought in their vicinity, and if, as we suppose, these are the bodies of those who were engaged in the final struggle for victory, it may, without any stretch of imagination, be considered that the site selected by us was that of the battle.

"Near about the time that Henry was overwhelmed by his opponents, his brother, the King of the Romans, was equally discomfited by the rapidity of the attacks of his foes on the right wing of the Barons. His defeat was so rapid that he nearly fell into the hands of the Barons, and would have done so, had he not made his escape to a water-mill at hand. This water-mill was on the Winterbourne stream, the remains of which were traceable about eighty years ago.

"The spot we have selected for the site of Montfort's carriage, in which were confined Augustine de Harestock, Richard Dycard, and Stephen de Chelmerford, three aldermen of London, who were, by mistake, killed by Prince Edward's party on their return to the battle-field, was on the high ground near Steere's Mill, a spot eminently calculated to mislead the King's party as the head-quarters of the Barons' commander-in-chief, especially as he had fixed his banner on the carriage.

"We believe, that by taking it for granted that the battle-field was between Lewes and the Spital Mill, and becoming acquainted with the localities, the reader of the records of the battle will find no difficulty in reconciling it with all the details that have been furnished by the writers of the day when it was fought. It may be said that, in giving our views, we have dogmatically asserted as facts what are mere suppositions, but we sincerely believe in our statements, and trust they will furnish some reliable addition to the researches of the antiquary as well as be interesting to the reader."

DISCOVERY OF KELTIC REMAINS NEAR SITTINGBOURNE, IN KENT.—Mr. J. Hewitt recently exhibited to the Archæological Institute some bronze celts, or, more properly speaking, paalstabs, lately found in digging for brick-earth near Sittingbourne, Kent. The particulars furnished are not so full as might be desired; further enquiry on the spot, however, may lead to a more satisfactory account. The objects discovered appear to have been bronze celts and animal bones of large size. The bones are those of the elephant, horse, &c. The celts were found about 8 ft. below the surface, and it is about a month ago that they were brought to light. The particular spot on which they were discovered is the little village of Murston, about a mile to the north-east of Sittingbourne, and the same distance to the north of the Watling Street. They belong to Mr. Smeed, of Gore Court, near Sittingbourne. Many years since, a very remarkable discovery of celts, &c., was made near Sittingbourne. Examples are given of the types in the *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i., where an account of this and other discoveries at Sittingbourne is printed. From this it appears that about 30 lbs. of pure copper, in lumps, was with the celts, as well as a gouge, a dagger, and bronze rings. As before remarked, the implements recently found are what are termed by antiquaries paalstabs; those found previously were of the variety to which the term celt is now restricted, being instruments hollowed to receive a wooden handle, with an ear or loop for fastening it with a thong.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS OF BARBADOES AND JAMAICA.

No. II. SPANISH TOWN, JAMAICA (*concluded from p. 189*).

101. "Here lyeth interred the Body of the Honble. Richard Mill, Esq., Member of Council, Receiver General, and late Chief Justice of This Island, who departed this life the 16th day of June, 1739, aged 60 years."

(Brass.) Arms: Ermine, a fesse between three pheons.

102. "Here lyeth the Body of Ithamar, the wife of the Honble. Rose Fuller, Esq., who Departed this life the 22nd Day of April, 1738, Aged 17 years."

Ithamar was the daughter of the Hon. Richard Mill. Her husband was originally a *medical* man, but became Chief Justice in 1753. In consequence of party intrigues he lost that position, and subsequently left Jamaica.

103. (A.) Anne, wife of His Excellency Sir Adam Williamson, K.B., ob. 1794, æt. 48.

(N.B. A beautiful marble monument.)

104. (A.) A very beautiful marble monument to the memory of Elizabeth Countess of Elgin and Kincardine, who died in 1843.

105. (A.) A handsome marble monument to Sir Basil Keith, Governor of Jamaica, who died in 1777.

Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Keith; 2 and 3, Ermine, a fetterlock, in chief three mullets.

Sir Basil Keith was son of Robert Keith, of Craig, Ambassador to the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna, descended from John, fourth son of William Keith, second Earl Marischal.

The Keiths of Powburn and of Critchie are of this family.

106. (A.) "To the Memory of—Thomas, Earl of Effingham, Baron Howard,—Captain General and Chief Governor of this island,—in the years 1790 and 1791:—And of Katherine his Wife.—The latter, departed this life on the 13th day of—October, 1791,—In

a voyage undertaken for the benefit of her health,—in His Majesty's ship 'Diana,'" &c.

This is a very fine monument to the memory of Thomas, third Earl of Effingham, son of the second Earl by Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel P. Beckford, who was Governor of Jamaica, and died in 1791.

107. (A.) Robert Gibbins, ob. 1752.

108. (A.) William Gray, ob. 1755.

109. (A.) Elizabeth Walters, ob. 1690.

110. (A.) "Susanna Barritt, wife of Thomas Barritt, Esq.," ob. 1728, æt. 36; "Elizabeth Barritt, 2d wife of Thos. Barritt, Esq.," ob. 1740.

Arms: A chevron between three eagles' claws. Crest: A talbot's head collared and erased.

The families of Barrett, Hodges, Haughton, and Molton were connected with each other by various intermarriages.

The poetess Elizabeth Barrett Browning was, we believe, of this family.

111. (A.) Hill Hochryn and Robert Hochryn. "The body of Hill, late the wife of Robert Hochryn, Esq., ob. 1706, æt. 43; also, Robert Hochryn, ob. 1709, æt. 42."

Arms: Party per pale, azure and gules, a chevron or between three lions rampant. Crest: A lion's head erased and crowned ducally.

Robert Hotchkin, or Hotchkyn, or Hochryn as it is spelt in some Jamaica writings, was Attorney-General of that Island. He was the eldest son of Robert Hotchkin, Esq., and Mary his wife, of Bradmore, Nottinghamshire. He was born in 1667. He married Hill, the widow of Henry Brabant, Esq., Provost-Marshal. He survived his wife, and died in 1709 without issue, leaving to his brothers in England—Thomas Hotchkin, a Physician, and the Rev. John Hotchkin, Rector of Abbot's Ripton, Huntingdonshire—a very considerable

property, both real and personal. Part of the former is still in the possession of one of his brother's descendants. He left £60 to the poor of the parish of St. Katharine, and desires to be buried by the side of his dear wife, Hill Hotchkin, in that church.

Hill Hotchkin, the wife of the Attorney-General, was probably of an Irish family. Her maiden name was Bolton. She first married John Childermas, the only son of a wealthy planter, also from Ireland; he died in 1699. In 1701 she again married Henry Brabant, Esq., Provost-Marshal of the Island. In the course of a few years she was a widow for the second, and soon after a wife for the third time; for on the death of the Provost-Marshal she married the Attorney-General, and died shortly after, in 1706. Her third husband was laid beside her in the grave in 1709. Only ten short years elapsed between the death of her first husband and that of the third, who survived her.

The following verses were found among the old deeds and other papers relating to the Attorney-General's affairs:—

*"In obitum Domini Roberti Hotchkinii in
Insulâ Jamaicanâ Cognitoris Regii.*

"Juris-prudentes prudentes jure vocantur
Tam bene cùm studeant provideantque sibi.
In quibus emicuit raro prudentior, illo
Cujus, in hoc tumultu pro dolor! Ossa cubant.
Si Felix, rerum, potuit qui noscere causas,
Qui novit causas dicere; quantus erat?
Antiquas Britonum leges, nova juraque novit,
Lucerna ancipitis claraque juris erat.
Sermonem instituas de ære quâcunque videtur
Hotchkine, viva tuum, Bibliotheca caput.
Naturæ notum tibi jus, naturaque juris
Lis, et uterque tuo pendet ab ore cliens.
Antistes legum tandem succumbere juri
Naturæ valido cogitur: ergo silet.

Inclutum jactat velut Alcium
Gallia: aut jactat Marium superbum
Roma: sic nostris celebratur unus
Hotchkinus oris.
Hotchkinus clarum jubar ille legum
Et fori magnum decus Anglicani:
Unicus juris dubii valebat
Solvere nodos."

112. (A.) The children of John and Ann Wright, ob. 1786.

113. (A.) "Here lyeth the body of Hearcey Barritt, who departed this life the 5th day of March, 1726, in the 76th year of his age."

Arms: A chevron between three eagles' claws reversed. Crest: A talbot's head collared and erased.

FALMOUTH.

(M for marble.)

N.B. *The limit of the eighteenth century has been exceeded in some instances, as there are comparatively few tombs within that period in a few of the remote parishes.*

1. (M.) Captain Herman B. Morris, of New Hampshire, North America, ob. 1795.

Not improbably a member of the family of Morris, of Keldgate Gate, Yorkshire; the elder branches of which, on the breaking out of the second American war, lost their hereditary property in New England.

The founder of this family in the New World appears to have been Captain Lewis Morris, a servant of the Providence Island Company in 1633.

In 1652, when Prince Rupert was threatening the British colonies, the Governor of Barbadoes recommends to the Council of State the appointment to the command of a squadron to oppose him "Colonel Lewis Morris, whose personal valour at Scilly was taken notice of."

2. Thomas Reid, ob. 1793.

Thomas Reid, jun., son of Major-General Thomas Reid, was a Colonel of Militia and a Major-General. He married, in 1771, Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel James Lawrence.

3. (M.) James, son of Thomas Leamy, ob. 1785.

4. (M.) Thomas Christie, ob. 1798, and Susanna Christie, ob. 1798.

5. (M.) "Near this place lie interred the remains of John, the beloved son of Preston and Rebecca Edgar, of the City of Bristol, England, who died May 16th, 1805, aged 22 years."
(Verses follow.)

N.B. This appears to have been a family of Scotch origin. Many wealthy Edgars were subscribers to the Darien scheme, and after its failure several of the emigrants removed to Jamaica; hence probably the origin of this rare surname in the latter island*. Among these refugees were Colonel Blair, Colonel Dowdell who had served under William III. at the Boyne, and Colonels Guthrie and Campbell.

* A work on this subject is in course of preparation by the Author.

6. (M.) Kosinsko Terrell, son of William and Mary Terrell, of the City of Bristol, England, ob. 1821.

Usher Tyrrell had been expelled the "Assembly" by Governor Beeston; was re-elected Member for St. James's parish in 1700.

Nicholas Terril occurs in the list of officers and soldiers engaged in the American expedition (and Jamaica) of 1665-6. —(Cal. S. P. Col. S.)

7. (M.) Alexander McCarthy, Esq., ob. 1820, an officer in the — Regiment.

8. (M.) "Sacred to the Memory of John Hodges, Esqre., who departed this life the 27th of Feb. 1787, aged 53 years."

The name of Hodges is frequently met with in the earlier history of our West Indian colonies.

In 1690 Anthony Hodges was Lieutenant-Governor of Montserrat, and about the same period there was an Anthony Hodges Judge of the Admiralty Court. The name is found also in connection with the warlike expeditions from the Isle of Nevis.

The Hodges' of Jamaica appear to have descended from Francis Hodges, Secretary of Nova Scotia, who became Treasurer of the former island in the time of Charles II., where he acquired estates named Acadia and Lacovia in the parish of St. Elizabeth. This gentleman was possibly related to the Rev. Dr. Hodges, who officiated in the House of Lords as Chaplain after the Restoration.

A writer in "Notes and Queries" seems to be of opinion that the family in question sprang from Sir Nathaniel Hodges, of Bednall, Middlesex, and for such a supposition there are some grounds.

There was also a family of this name connected with commercial pursuits in the seventeenth century, a member of which was raised to the Baronetage in 1697, but his line became apparently extinct on the death of Sir Joseph Hodges in 1722.

Nathaniel Hodges, an eminent physician, and son of Dr. Thomas Hodges, Dean of Hereford, distinguished himself in his professional capacity during the Great Plague of London. He was author of a work called *Loimologia*, but getting into difficulties, died in Ludgate prison in 1684.

The will of Joseph Hodges (1718 J. S. Off. Jamaica), of St. Elizabeth, tends to throw some light on this sub-

ject. He mentions his sons Nathaniel and Joseph, and his daughter Bonella. The subsequent letters of administration in the affairs of Andreise Joseph Hodges, brother of Nathaniel Hodges, shew that he was then lately of Eaton, in Berks., of the Inner Temple, and of Lacovia plantation, Jamaica. In this document (entered Sept. 22, 1733) is mentioned, among other relatives, his cousin John Hodges. (Vide Hodges of Maxfield.)

There are many other wills of Hodges' and Blakes, bearing on the family connections, which are interesting in a genealogical point of view; while the "Renunciation" of John Hodges, of Maxfield (whose first wife was Anne Blake), of his executorship under the will of Richard Haughton James (1781), grandson of Samuel Williams Haughton, by his wife Margaret Bonella, daughter of William and Elizabeth Blake, still further elucidates a connection of which present limits forbid a lengthier discussion. This John Hodges was a cousin of Bonella Hodges, who married the father of the first Lord Penrhyn; his father, Captain John Hodges, having been the son of Thomas Hodges, uncle of Joseph, the father of Bonella.

John Hodges, of Maxfield, died in 1787, and his tomb is in the parish churchyard of Falmouth, Trelawney.

(Vide Blake, Lewis, and Haughton notes.)

He left a daughter, Anne Hodges, who married in 1795 and left issue.

9. (M.) "To the memory of the seven beloved children and one grandchild of the Revd. Wm. Fraser, A.M., Rector of this Parish, and Elizabeth Lucy his wife^b.

"This was erected by him in the eightieth year of his age, 1843."

William Fraser, born Dec. 22, 1763, was the second son of Francis Fraser, Esq., of Findrack, Aberdeenshire, by Henrietta, daughter of William Baird, of Auchmedden, chief of that name, by his wife Anne Duff, sister of the first Earl of Fife^c.

This family represents that of Durris, Kincardineshire, anciently designed Thanes of Cowie and Durris, and whose

^b "James" was her name. I think she was one of the Haughton James's.

^c For particulars of this family vide "The Family of Baird, by W. N. Fraser, Esq." (Edinburgh, 1856.)

lands were erected into a free Barony by King David Bruce in 1369. (Vide Burke's Landed Gentry, &c.)

Francis Fraser, of Findrack, elder brother of the Rev. William Fraser above-mentioned, was a Commander in the Royal Navy, and was present at Lord Rodney's victory over the Comte de Grasse (April 12, 1782) at the relief of Gibraltar under Lord Howe, &c. He married Garden, daughter of Mr. Charles Winchester, and sister of Colonel Robert Winchester, K.H., 92nd Highlanders, and dying in 1824 left, besides daughters, three sons:—

1. Francis, now of Findrack, married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. A. Irvine, D.D., and has issue.

2. William Nathaniel, of Tornaveen, who married Philadelphia, daughter of Hugh Veitch, Esq., son of Veitch of Ellock, Dumfries-shire, and has issue.

3. Robert, M.D., an officer in the army.

10. (M.) John Marnoch, ob. 1815.

11. (M.) John Gibbes, ob. 1817.

12. (M.) Samuel Earnshaw, ob. 1824.

13. (M.) The Hon. James Stewart, ob. 1828, æt. 66.

Arms: Or, within a bordure flory counterflory a fess chequy azure and argent, surmounted of a bend sable. Crest: A pelican feeding her young.

14. (M.) Miss Mary Atkins, ob. 1813.

15. (M.) Nicholas Smith, ob. 1831.

Arms: On a saltire, between three crescents and a camel's head in base, an escallop, the whole within a bordure. Crest: A padlock between a sword and pen in saltire.

16. (M.) James Holmes, ob. 1816.

17. Robert Holmes, born at Greenock 1744, ob. 1807.

Reginald, sixth son of Christopher Wilson, Esq., of Broomhead, Yorkshire, was with his only son swallowed up in the earthquake of 1692 at Port Royal, Jamaica.

Anne, sister of Reginald, was married to Robert Holmes, of Alfreton, but it is not quite clear that these Holmes' were identical.

18. James Lyon, Esq., ob. 1807, æt. 47.

19. Miss Mary Lamont, daughter of Frederick and Jane Lamont, ob. 1801. She was aunt by marriage of the mo-

ther of the late William Daune, Esq., Solicitor-General of British Guiana, distinguished as a musician, as well as in his profession, at the Scottish bar.

20. Lieut. William Warburton, 60th Regt., ob. 1801, æt. 45.

21. Dr. William Ellis, of Fenchurch-street, London, ob. 1802.

The family of Ellis was originally from Denbighshire.

John Ellis, a captain at the taking of Jamaica in 1655, had, by his wife Martha, four sons and three daughters, and died in 1706.

His eldest son, John, married Elizabeth Grace, daughter of George Nedham, Speaker of Assembly.

Martha, a daughter of J. and M. Ellis, married Francis March^d, Member of Assembly from 1704 to 1722.

John and Grace Ellis had a son George (baptized 1704), who rose to be Chief-Justice of the Island, and who is deservedly remembered as the introducer of the valuable Guinea Grass, which is now a main support of the fine cattle for which Jamaica is still noted.

John, his second son, married Elizabeth, daughter of Chief-Justice Palmer, and perished at sea with his wife, along with the "Ville de Paris," which had been captured by Admiral Rodney (1782).

Charles Rose, his younger son, was in 1826 created Baron Seaford.

22. William Belflower, ob. 1801.

23. Henrietta Pidgeon, nat. 1784, ob. 1843.

24. William Brown, ob. 1798.

25. "To the Memory of James Blake, by his widow.—Born March 4th, 1753 —Aged 48 years."

26. John James Leamy (ob. April 2, 1783), and Mary James Hodges (ob. Feb. 19, 1784).

The children of John Hodges, by his second wife Mary Anne.

The inscription is concluded with these grotesque lines:—

"In this vain world short was your stay,
But innocent your laughter;
You've gone before and led the way,
And we come jogging after."

27. Jane McConnell, daughter of David and Anne McConnell, ob. 1798.

^d Vide Foster March.

28. Mary Ann Brown, ob. 1819, wife of Daniel Brown.

This is a marble monument, "erected," according to the inscription, by "an unknown friend."

29. (M.) Mary Elizabeth, wife of William Campbell, merchant, ob. 1802.

There were several large families of this name in Jamaica, which will be noticed hereafter.

30. (M.) James Galloway, ob. 1833, æt. 75, and a resident for fifty-six years in Jamaica.

Arms: A lion rampant ducally crowned: Impaling quarterly, 1 and 4, A cross crosslet; 2 and 3, Three axes in pale. Crest: A grenade. Motto: Altior.

31. (Obl.) . . Walter, ob. 1798.

32. Miss Grace Tharp, daughter of Captain John Tharp, mariner, and Margaret Tharp his wife, ob. 1796.

The family of Tharp, or Tharpe, intermarried with some of the best local families.

33. James Telfer, son of Patrick and Anne Telfer, ob. 1798.

34. John Tharp Chambers, son of Edward Chambers, Esq., ob. 1795.

35. James Gayner, ob. 1796, æt. 37.

36. (M.) Rev. Griffith Griffiths, Rector of Trelawney, ob. 1845.

37. (M.) Thomas Whiteside, ob. 1850.

38. (M.) Robert Christie, ob. 1847.

39. (M.) Joseph Hodgson, ob. 1843.

40. (M.) Robert Ellison, Lieut. 60th Rifles, ob. 1843.

MONTIGO BAY.

1. (M.) Mrs. Rose Palmer, ob. 1790.

She was five times married, and met her death at the hands of her negroes in an arbour at her residence, Rose Hall.

This is a beautiful monument in bas relief by Flaxman.

Vide families of Ellis, Palmer, &c.

2. (M.) William Fowle, ob. 1796.

Arms: Gules, a lion passant between three roses or.

3. (M.) George McFarquhar, ob. 1786.

4. (M.) Elizabeth Minto, daughter of

Jacob and Isabella Fletcher, of Liverpool, ob. 1783.

5. (M.) Thomas Reaburn, ob. 1844.

6. (M.) Rachael Auglin Morris, nat. 1789, ob. 1814.

She was the daughter of Philip Auglin Morris, by his wife Amelia Barrett, daughter of William Wayte, a supposed descendant of the regicide Thomas Wayte.

7. (M.) The Hon. John Perry, Esq., Member of Assembly, and formerly of Bristol, ob. 1809, æt. 58; also Elizabeth and Anne his daughters, and Anne his wife.

8. (M.) Bernard Birch, born at Liverpool, ob. 1782, æt. 22.

9. (M.) John Hughes, barrister-at-law, ob. 1802, æt. 27. Erected by his friend John Cunningham.

10. (M.) Duncan Anderson, born at Shenton, East Lothian, N.B., 1757, ob. 1796.

11. (M.) Mrs. Margaret Bernard, ob. 1781.

12. (M.) David Bernard, ob. 1804. "Erected by his wife Judith."

13. (M.) John, eldest son of John and Elizabeth Cunningham, ob. 1804.

14. (M.) John Tharp, of Greenpond, ob. 1811, æt. 59.

15. (M.) Jane, wife of Edward Montague, ob. 1819.

16. (M.) Sarah Newton Kerr, daughter of Herbert Newton Jarrett, nat. 1762, ob. 1814.

17. (M.) The Hon. John Cunningham, Esq., born at Kirknewton, Scotland, in 1738. He married Elizabeth, widow of Robert Westland, and died 1812.

He was a Member of Assembly.

This monument is stated to have been erected by his sons, James, Samuel, and George.

18. (M.) Mrs. Elizabeth Cunningham, ob. 1806.

19. Elizabeth Rochfort, ob. 1783, æt. 58. Erected by her husband, Robert Rochfort, M.D.

20. Samuel Labert, Esq., nat. 1713, ob.

1786. He married Mary Poole, second daughter of Lemon Lawrence Lawrence and Elizabeth Rachael his wife.

Lemon Lawrence Lawrence was son of Lawrence Lawrence, by his wife Sussanna Lawrence.

21. Charles Morton, ob. 1796.
22. Rosa, wife of John Palmer, ob. 1790.
23. Samuel Bernard, ob. 1792.
24. William Renwick, ob. 1795.
25. William Tharp, ob. 1809, æt. 47.
26. Valentine Ward. (One of the oldest, and almost entirely obliterated.)
27. Capt. Henry Bennett (ob. 1801), "of the Ship W . . . long."

VARIOUS PARISH CHURCHES AND CHURCHYARDS^e.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

1. "Here lyeth the Body of Captain Robert Phillips, who departed this life the 29th of September, Anno Domini 1702.

"Here rests ye Body of the Soul now blest ;
Who whilst on earth with various cares oppress ;
To God, his King, and Country stedfast, True ;
Just to his neighbours, rendering all their due,
Maugre detraction of his foes tho' few.

"Vade et tu fac similiter.

"St. Luke ye 10, v. ye 37."

2. (A.) De la Pierre Littlejohn, daughter of John Bennett, Esq., by his wife Anne de la Pierre, ob. 1771.
3. "Sacred to the Memory of — the Revd. John Campbell—who departed this life in London — 13th October, 1813, Aged 64 years.

"The Justices and Vestry — have caused this monument to be erected as a tribute to his Merit — and exemplary good conduct during a residence of thirty-three years — as Rector of this Parish — St. Andrew, 1814."

His son became Chaplain to the forces in Jamaica, and had two sons, one of whom married a daughter of the Bishop of Jamaica, and the other the posthu-

mous daughter of John Archer, and widow of the Rev. Walter Archer.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCHYARD.

4. (A.) "Sacred to the Memory of — John Campbell, Esquire — who departed this life at Port Henderson — on the 5th of September, 1820, aged 57 years," &c.
5. "Sacred to the Memory of Charlotte Mary — the beloved wife of John Campbell, Esquire, of this Parish — who departed this life on the 7th Sept. 1817 — At the Decoy in St. Mary's, where she was interred in the 51st year of her age," &c.

John Campbell was a merchant of Kingston, and Colonel in Chief of its Militia. He was also a Member of Assembly.

6. "Here lyeth Interred the Body of Mr. George Bennett, who came here a soldier under General Venables, the 10th day of May, Anno Domini 1655, and one of the first settlers. He was of a Dorsetshire family.

"Here also lieth Interred the body of Mrs. Sarah Bennett, late wife of his Grandson, the Honble. George Bennett, Esqr., who departed this life the 8th day of October, Anno Domini 1733, aged 58 years, and married 39 years and 2 months.

"She was a Wise good Wife, and all that knew her will say the same, and the only daughter of Mr. John Rosewell, a Somersetshire family.

"Also the Bodies of Seven Children, (vizt.) Ann and Mary Rosewell, William, John, Ann, Elizabeth, and Rebecca Bennett."

The family of Bennett was among the earlier settled in Jamaica, where it acquired considerable influence from its intermarriages, and also in consequence of the eminent services of some of its members, and more particularly in the reduction of the Maroons.

There is an account of a tragic occurrence in this family in the GENT. MAG. for May, 1751.

VERE CHURCH.

7. "Underneath, amidst the Ashes of — her Father, Mother, Brothers, and

* I am chiefly indebted to Mr. Roby's third part of the History of St. James's Parish for the inscriptions in this portion of the present collection.

Sisters—lyes interred the body of—Elizabeth, daughter to ye—Honble. John Gale and Elizabeth his wife—who dyed April the 30th, 1761—in the 34th year of her Age—In memory of whose many amiable qualities, her Husband—Daniel McGilchrist, Esq.—hath erected this Monument of his love and regard—to one of the best of wives.”

8. “Beneath this Marble—in this Pew lieth Interred the Bodys of—the Honorable John Morant, Esq.—who departed this life October the 3d, Anno Domini 1723,—in the 44th year of his Age.

“And his son John Morant, Esq.,—who departed this life—February the 6th, Anno Domini 1734, in the 38th year of his Age.

“And also Elizabeth—the wife of John Gale, Esq.—Daughter of John Morant the Elder, who departed this Life—January the 10th, 1740, in the 34 year of her Age.”

Arms: Gules, a fess lozengy argent and sable, between three talbots rampant or.

9. “Near this Place are deposited—the Remains of—John Morant—who died the 9th August, 1741, Aged 18.—William Morant, who died the 9th of November, 1744, aged 19.—Samuel Morant, who died the . . . October, 1752, aged 18.—Eleanor Angelina Morant—who died the 5th February, 1726, Aged 24.—Mary Morant—who died the 9th August, 1756, Aged 60.”

Arms (same as last).

Edward Morant, the son of John, left Jamaica, and was in 1761 elected M.P. for Hindon.

Morant Bay and Port Morant, in Jamaica, were not so named, as might be supposed, after this influential family, but from the Spanish “Hato de Morante.”

Mr. Morant of Brockenhurst, Hants., now represents this family.

10. “D.O.M.L.

“In piam memoriam Dni Dni Andrer, Knight, Rotulorum Custodis et supremi Judicis Communium Placitorum in Provinciis Clarendon et Vere

in Jamaica, et Turmæ Pedestris Centurionis, qui obiit 42º *Ætatis* anno, 19º Julii, 1683.

“EPITAPHIUM.

Dives opum Andreas : famæ virtutis et artis Ditiior ; hocque magis Dives honoris erat. Plura darent Superi, ni Fata invicta negarent Sternendo humani futile molis onus. Ni Superi tamen huic et sors sibi fida deessent Urna tenet Corpus, Meus habet alta polum, Dicat, vovet, Dedicat
Ja. Barclay.”

Arms: . . . on a fess . . . between three bull's heads erased . . . (each with an annulet in its nose . . .) a fret between two eagles close . . .

N.B. The diversity in the arms of the different members of this family aptly illustrates the remark that little dependence can be placed on pedigrees based on such embellishments.

11. “Near this place are deposited the remains of—John Gale, Esquire—who departed this life on the 24th June, 1743—Aged 24 years.—Sarah Gale, who died on 29th August, 1748—Aged 14 years.—The Honble. John Gale, Esquire, who died on 27th February, 1749-50—Aged 52 years.—And Elizabeth, the wife of William Gale—and daughter of John Morant, Esquire, who departed this life the 14th of June, 1759—Aged 31 years.”

Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4, On a fesse between three saltires as many lion's heads erased; 2 and 3, A chevron between three talbots passant.

CLARENDON.

12. “Beneath this stone lie the remains of the Honourable John Moore, who died July 17th, 1733, aged 51; and of Prudence his wife, who died October 8th, 1733, aged 87.”

Colonel John Moore, from Barbadoes, was the founder of his family in Jamaica. He was Member of Council in the latter island in 1718. His second son, Samuel, by his wife Prudence Weymouth, was father, by Elizabeth Lowe his wife, of Henry Moore, Member of Council, Island Secretary, and in 1756 Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica; who was raised to the Baronetage in 1764, and appointed Governor of New York, where he died in 1769.

13. “Here lyeth the Body of Mrs.

ELIZTH. PENNANT, Aged 56 years—Who departed this life Janry. 13th, 1735.—She had been married to the HONBLE. EDWARD PENNANT, Esq., Above 40 years, by whom she had a very numerous issue.”

The remainder of the inscription is the usual record of the excellent qualities of the deceased.

Edward Pennant, born in 1672, was Chief-Justice of Jamaica, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel John Moore, and aunt of Sir Henry Moore, Bart. John Pennant, his second son, married Bonella Hodges, and had two sons, the second of whom (Richard) was created Baron Penrhyn of the Kingdom of Ireland. Dying without issue in 1808, he was succeeded in his estates by his cousin, George Hay Dawkins, who thereupon assumed the surname and arms of Pennant.

Bonella Hodges was the daughter of Joseph Hodges, Member for the parish of St. Elizabeth (Jamaica) in 1711.

The present representative of this family is the Hon. Colonel Douglas Pennant, of Penrhyn.

14. “Here lieth the Body of—William Dawkins, Esq.—of this Parish, who died—the 14th of December, 1752, Aged 26 years.”
(Vide Pennant.)

CLARENDON.

- 14*. “In Memory of—the Honble. Thomas Beach—formerly Attorney-General and late Chief-Justice—of this Island—being a Descendant of the Ancient Family—of the Lord De La Beche—of the Kingdom of Great Britain—He died 29th June, 1774—Also of Helen his Wife—Daughter and Coheirress of John Hynes, Esq.—of the Parish of Westmoreland—She died in the year 1771—And of Rose, their third son—who died an infant—1770—This tomb is erected at the Expence of—Thomas Beach Jarrett Gowlan, Esq.—Grandson of the above Thos. and Helen Beach—from respect to their Memory, 1804.”

Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Vaire, argent and gules, on a canton azure a mullet of the first; 2 and 3, Vaire, (argent and azure), a pile ermine: on

a chief of the first two chaplets of the second. On an escutcheon of pretence, Quarterly, 1 and 4, Vert, a tower argent between two lions combatant; 2 and 3, Or, a lion rampant regardant gules: on a canton sable a griffin’s head erased argent. Crest: A demi-lion rampant ducally gorged, holding within his paws an escutcheon charged with a pile. Motto: Garde La Foy.

Thomas Beach was succeeded by his eldest son, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Beach, who assumed, in 1790, the name of De la Beche, from a supposed connection with the ancient family of that name.

He was father of the eminent geologist, Sir Henry de la Beche.

BLACK RIVER CHURCH.

15. “In Memory of—the Honourable Henry Gale, Esq.—Custos and Colonel of the Parish—of St. Elizabeth in this Island—born the 19 of Febuy, 1737—died the 8th of March, 1767.”

CHURCH OF ST. LUCCA, HANOVER.

16. “In this Church is deposited the mortal part—of Sir Simon Clarke, Bart.—who was born in this island—A.D. 1727—and died on the 2d of November—1777—having that day completed—his 50th year.”

(The remainder of the inscription is a general character of the deceased.)

Sir Simon was seventh baronet; he married Anne Haughton.

He was the eldest of six children of Sir Simon, sixth Baronet, by his wife Mary, daughter of Philip Bonny, of Jamaica.

The fifth baronet, an officer in the navy, acquired notoriety by his exile to Jamaica for the highway robbery of John Brett and Biggs Linton, of which he was convicted at Winchester in 1730.

The above monument is by Flaxman.

PRIVATE BURIAL GROUNDS.

CLARENDON.

1. “Here lyeth the body of Major Thomas Hals, who departed this life the 27th of February, 170½, in the sixty-eighth yeare of his age.”

Arms: (Argent?), a fess between

three griffin's heads erased (sable?), a label for difference. Crest: A griffin segreant.

2. "Here lyeth buried the bodie of Thomas Halse, Esq., who was great-grandson of Sr. Nicholas Halse, of Venlow Collunn, in Cornwall, in England. He died the 24th day of August, 1702, in the 27th yeare of his Age."

Arms (same as last).

3. "Here lyes the Body of the Honble. Thos. Hals, one of his Majesty's Council for the Island of Jamaica, who departed this life Nov. the 20th, 1737, Aged 38."

Arms: (Same as last, minus label), impaling, on a chevron between three lion's heads erased three pheons.

4. "In Memory—of Elizabeth Elletson—Daughter of—John and Jannet Hynes—who departed this life—August 31st, 1760."

METCALFE PARISH.

5. "In a Vault near this Place lie deposited by his own direction the Remains of—Thomas Hibbert, Esq.—late a Merchant in the town of Kingston—and proprietor of this and the two adjoining Estates. He was the eldest son of Robert and Mary Hibbert, of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, in the Kingdom of Great Britain—from whence he first arrived in this Island in 1734—and after residing in it, with little interruption, almost forty-six years—died unmarried at this estate on the 20th of May, 1780—in the 71st year of his Age."

(The remainder of the inscription is simply a panegyric in general terms, and is quite unnecessary.)

WESTMORELAND.

6. "Sacred to the Memory of the Honourable John Guthrie—Custos Rotulorum and Colonel of the Militia of this Parish—who by his Courage, Conduct, and Perseverance effected the Reduction of the Rebell Negroes that for many years miserably har-

rass'd this Island, and against whom all former attempts had been made in vain.

"Therefore let his Memory be Dear, and his Remains Sacred to Posterity. Let none with impious hands disturb him dead, to whom the Living owe their Quiet, Peace, and Safety. He died the 13th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1739, in the 52d year of his Age." (Eight eulogistic lines in verse follow.)

Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Or, a lion rampant regardant gules; 2 and 3, Azure, three garbs or.

7. "Here lieth the Body of James Guthrie, who departed this Life the 10th day of July, 1728."

MORANT BAY.

8. "Here lie the Remains of—Sir John Taylor, of Lissons, Baronet—Amiable in his Manners, Steady in his Attachments—and exemplary in the practice of the Social and domestic duties.—He died—during a visit to his Estates in this Island—May 6th, 1786—Aged . . ."

(There are two other inscriptions on this tomb, but as they come within the present century they are omitted. Vide "Baronetage.")

ST. ELIZABETH.

9. "Here lies the Honourable John Campbell, born at Inverary in Argyleshire, North Britain, and Descended of the Antient Family of Auchinbrack: when a youth he served several Campaigns in Flanders. He went as Captain of the Troops sent to Darien, and on his Return by this Island in 1700 he Married the Daughter of Collonel Clayborn, by whom he had several children. In 1718 He married Elizabeth, now alive, Relict of Collonel Games. He was many years Member of the Assembly, Collonel, and Custos of St. Elizabeth's. In 1722 he was made one of the Privy Councill. He was the first Campbell who settled in this Island: and thro' his extream generosity and Assistance, many are now possessed of

Opulent Fortunes. His Temperance and Great Humanity, have always been very Remarkable. He Died January the 29th, 1740, Aged 66 years, Universally lamented."

Arms: Gyrony of eight, within a border. Crest: A cubit arm holding a spur. Motto: Forget not.

10. "Here lies Katherine, wife to John Campbell and Daughter to Colonel Clayborn, and joint Heiress with her Sister. She died 1715, Aged 34 years.

"This tomb their eldest son Colin has caused to be erected as his Filial Duty and Affection, December 25th, 1740."

The first person of this name in the Island married the daughter of Leonard Clayborne, Member for St. Elizabeth in 1693, and Colonel of its regiment, who was slain, while opposing the invasion of the French, under Du Casse in 1694.

He was a Darien refugee.

These Campbells are supposed to have been a branch of the Scottish house of Auchenbrack.

There were several Campbells who rose to eminence in Jamaica, and intermarried with some good families. Donald Campbell, private Secretary to Governor Campbell, and Speaker of the House of Assembly after William Blake, married Frances Gent, widow of Ballard Beckford, eldest son of Thomas, second son of Governor Peter Beckford.

ST. JAMES.

11. "In Memory of—Benjamin Lawrence, Senr.—Who Departed this life—the 2d Decr. 1776, Aged 72."

- 11*. "Sacred to the Memory—of James Lawrence—who died—July 2d, 1798, Aged 47."

He was a younger son of Colonel James Lawrence, by Mary, daughter of George Brissett, Esq.

HANOVER.

12. "Here lyeth inter'd the Body of Colol. James Campbell, who Departed this Life the 13th of July, 1744, Aged 47 years."

Arms: Gyrony of eight, a bordure ermine. Crest: A dexter hand holding a spur.

13. "In Memory of—Capt. John Campbell—who Departed this Life—July the 29th, 1766—in the 66th year of his age."

Arms (same as last). Motto: Forget not.

14. "To the Memory of—John Campbell, of Orange Bay, Esquire—Formerly Custos Rotulorum—of the Parish of Hanover in the County of Cornwall—who died the 16th of May, 1808, aged 76 years." (A record of his virtues follows.)

"This Monument was erected by his dutiful and affectionate Nephew John Blagrove, Esq."

Arms, &c. as above.

15. (Cenotaph.) "To the Memory of John Campbell, Esq., of Salt Spring, who in his passage to England, for the recovery of his health, was taken by an American Privateer and carried into New London, where he died on the 2d of November, 1782, in the 53d year of his Age."

He was Custos Rotulorum of the parish of Hanover, &c. The remainder of the inscription is simply eulogistic.

16. "Here lies the Body of the Honble. Colonel Richard Haughton, who departed this life the 15th January, 1740, Aged 49."

Arms: (Sable?), three bars (argent?). Crest: A bull passant.

Two brothers, Jonathan and Valentine Haughton, with their wives and families, came from Barbadoes and settled on the north (coast) of Jamaica in 1670. Jonathan, who was thrice married, had by his second wife, Mary Dehany or Delany of Vere, three sons and two daughters, who intermarried with the families of Brissett and Tharpe.

The eldest son was Colonel Richard Haughton, Member for Hanover in 1726, &c., Custos Rotulorum, and Colonel of Militia.

The ramifications of this family were very extensive; vide Blake, Hodges, Terrick (Bishop of London), Reid, Sir Simon Taylor, Malcolm of Poltollock, Ricketts, Guthrie, and other families.

17. "Here lieth the Body of Rebekah, wife of Col. Richard Haughton, who

departed this life January 27th, 1722, aged 26 years."

She was a daughter of Thomas James.

18. "Here lieth the Body of Elizabeth, second wife of Col. Richard Haughton, who departed this life December 25th, 1734, aged 34 years."

He was the eldest son of Jonathan Haughton, and she the daughter of George Goodin.

19. "John Haughton James—Esquire—Proprietor of—Burnt Ground Pen, and Haughton Hall Estate—Aged 72 years—Nat. 23 Sept. 1763, ob. 29 Junii, 1835."

20. "Here lieth the body of Philip Haughton, Esquire, who departed this life on the 22d of February, 1765, Aged 64 years, 2 months, and 10 days."

21. "Beneath this Marble are deposited the Remains of Mrs. Catherine Haughton, wife of Philip Haughton, Esq., during a space of near 40 years. She performed with credit the duties of an affectionate Wife, and a good Mother, and on the 7th day of May, 1775, in the 60th year of her age, she yielded to that fate to which all Mortals must one day submit."

22. "This is the early tomb of Miss Sarah Haughton, fifth daughter of Philip and Catherine Haughton, who quitted this world on the 10th day of November, 1766, Aged 19 years.

"Her deportment was marked towards her Parents with dutiful affection, and towards her Friends with frankness and good nature. But let not that shaft of Death be considered untimely, which sparing the further trial of youthful Virtue, we may humbly hope, has wafted her spirit to the mansions of Eternal Happiness."

23. Philip Haughton, ob. 9th March, 1745, æt. 8 years; Philip Haughton, ob. 20th Feb. 1755, æt. 5 years; Jonathan Haughton, ob. 30th April,

1746, æt. 24 days; Sarah Haughton, ob. 11 March, 1745, æt. 10 years; Catherine Haughton, ob. 20 Augt. 1756, æt. 16 years.

24. "Here lieth the Body of—Jonathan Haughton—He was born—17th December, 1694—and died—18th February, 1767—Aged 72 years, 2 months, and 2 days."

(Eight verses of panegyric follow.)

25. "Here lieth the body of Johanna, wife of Jonathan Haughton, who departed ys life the 2d of September, 1733, in the 31st year of her Age."

26. "The remains of Lydia Haughton, born the second day of May, 1710. Married Jonathan Haughton, Esqr., the nineteenth day of June, 1734. And leaving two sons and two daughters resigned her life on the tenth day of September, 1755."

(Eulogistic lines follow.)

27. "Here lies All that is Mortal of Mr. Jonathan Haughton, Junr., who was Killed by a fall from his Horse on the 24th of June, 1753, in the 26th year of his Age.

"Siste viator.

"To this sad tomb, whoe'er thou art, draw near."

(Seven lines follow, in the euphuistic style of the period.)

28. Robert Haughton, nat. 29 Augt. 1733, ob. 25 June, 1766; Richard Haughton, nat. 2 July, 1747, ob. 14 Jany. 1779; Rachel Haughton, nat. 22 Dec. 1739, ob. 23 Feb. 1778; Lydia Haughton, nat. 3d Feb. 1745, ob. 19 July, 1746.

ERRATUM.

P. 46, KINGSTON, No. 9.—Mr. R. J. Lawrence had five sons, viz. 1. James; 2. George; 3. Charles (who had issue 1. G. H. Lawrence, 2. Rev. C. W. Lawrence, 3. Major-General A. Lawrence); 4. Henry; 5. Frederick Augustus, Captain, and Gentleman of the P. C. to King George IV.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Feb. 25. W. TITE, Esq., M.P., V.-P., in the chair.

Mr. JOSEPH THOMPSON, of the Record Office, exhibited an urn found at Walworth.

Mr. R. PETER exhibited a drawing of a bronze celt found near Launceston.

W. TITE, Esq., M.P., V.-P., exhibited two stone celts, one of them from Cuckfield, Sussex, the other from Ireland. Mr. Tite also exhibited a piece of tessellated pavement found under his auspices on the site of the old India House. A long and interesting discussion ensued as to the nature and level of the room where this pavement was discovered. It will ultimately be added to the collection of Roman remains at the British Museum.

March 3. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.-P., in the chair.

AUG. W. FRANKS, Esq., Director, exhibited what appeared to be the bronze cap of a chariot pole, with a head of Minerva. This bronze was found at High Wickham.

W. H. BLACK, Esq., F.S.A., communicated in a letter to Earl Stanhope a conjectural reading of the inscription beneath the coat of arms on the portrait of Sir Michael Stanhope. Mr. Black believed the letters to stand for ΠΙΣΤΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΑΛΕΡΟΣ.

F. M. NICHOLS, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a paper "On the Institution of Justices of Trailbaston," which will be published in the *Archæologia*.

March 10. FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.

G. J. STRONG, Esq., exhibited a flint instrument from the drift at Herne Bay.

HENRY COLE, Esq., C.B., sent for exhibition before the Society fourteen illuminated manuscript playing cards. The exhibition was not accompanied by any statement from Mr. Cole. The Director made some remarks on the cards, in which he called particular attention to the unusual brightness of the silver in the illumination, a circumstance which Mr. Shaw thought was due to the presence of a preparation of tin. The cards purported to be French work of about 1460.

Mr. JOHN WEBB exhibited four very beautiful ivories, viz., a leaf of a consular diptych, a so-called polyptych, a tau-shaped handle of a staff, and a pair of devotional tablets. On this exhibition the Director made some remarks.

E. WATERTON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited six rings and two brooches of mediæval work.

A paper was communicated by Mr. BLIGHT on some subterranean chambers at Treloarwarren, in Cornwall, which closely resembled the so-called Picts' houses.

March 17. J. WINTER JONES, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

The Rev. R. N. GANDY exhibited a gold armilla found in Hampshire, and a bronze dagger found in the peat-moss in Westmoreland.

H. COLE, Esq., C.B., exhibited some architectural plans from Ulm.

S. J. MACKIE, Esq., exhibited some more of the remains from Heathery Burn Cave, which have already been laid before the Society.

J. J. HOWARD, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited various documents connected with the famous Kentish antiquary, Wm. Lambarde.

April 7. FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.

The Auditors' report was read, and a vote of thanks passed to them for their trouble, and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

AUG. W. FRANKS, Director, exhibited a small Egyptian bronze sphinx, an object of considerable rarity.

HODDER M. WESTROPP, Esq., communicated a paper on a gem which he believed to be the reproduction of the statue which Agoracritus made at first for a Venus, but which he afterwards is stated to have turned into a Nemesis, known as the *Nemesis Rhamnusia*. On this paper the Secretary made some remarks.

W. H. MACKENZIE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented a grant of land by John Aspelonde, dated 4 Hen. V.

The DIRECTOR gave an interesting account of a leaden cist recently found on the site of a brewery at the corner of Endell-street. The cist is now in the British Museum.

April 14. EARL STANHOPE, President, in the chair.

Notice was given from the chair that the anniversary meeting would be held on Saturday, April 23, 1864, at 2 P.M., and that no Fellow whose subscription was in arrear would be entitled to vote.

J. J. HOWARD, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some more of the Lambarde documents.

W. H. HUFFAM, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a small medallion, on one side of which was a carving of the birth, and on the other an illumination of the death, of our Lord.

AUG. W. FRANKS, Director, gave a most interesting description of an exquisite *Livre d'Heures*, which he had recently seen at Paris, and which had been purchased for the Musée des Souverains at the enormous price of £2,400.

C. FAULKNER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited what was stated to be a misericorde, found near Deddington, Oxon.

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited some very curious book-bindings of the sixteenth century. Mr. Peacock also communicated notes and extracts from the Churchwardens' accounts of Kirton-in-Lindsey.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

June 3, 1863. The second meeting in Trinity Term was held, by the permission of the Curators, in the Taylor Building, the Rev. the PRESIDENT in the chair.

R. P. Spiers, Esq., A.R.I.A., was elected a member of the Society.

The following paper, communicated by W. M. WYLIE, Esq., "On certain Sepulchral Usages of Early Christian Times," was read:—

"That distinguished archæologist, the Abbé Cochet, having requested me to present to the Society the relics of mediæval Christian burial now on the table, I have ventured to add a few explanatory notes on this obscure subject, which may possibly be new to some of our members present.



"Such vessels as these before us are found in great numbers, in many parts of France, in graves dating from the eleventh century, or earlier, down to the sixteenth or seventeenth. In the smaller vessel holy water had probably been deposited in the grave; in the latter, lighted charcoal, sprinkled with incense, for the purpose of fumigation. It was found by the Abbé Cochet during his researches in the ruined

church of Etran, near Dieppe, in 1859^a, and assigned by him to the fourteenth century. It is of a rather delicate light pottery, with a light green glaze round the interior of the shallow neck. The cup comes from the old church of Notre Dame at Lillebonne, in Normandy, and is considered to be of the sixteenth century. The ashes still remain in the larger vessel. For explanation of the rite of thus depositing holy water and charcoal embers in graves with the dead we must refer to Johannes Belethus, the learned doctor of Paris and liturgist of the twelfth century, supported by the celebrated Durandus, Bishop of Mende, his commentator. His words are:—

‘Deinde ponitur in spelunca, in qua in quibusdam locis ponitur aqua benedicta, et prunæ cum ture. Aqua benedicta ne demones qui multum eam timent ad corpus accedant; solent namque desævire in corpora mortuorum, ut quod nequiverunt in vita, saltem post mortem agant. Thus propter fætorem corporis removendum, seu ut defunctus creatori suo acceptabilem bonorum operum odorem intelligatur obtulisse, seu ad ostendendum quod defunctis prosit auxilium orationis. Carbones in testimonium quod terra illa in communes usus amplius redigi non potest, plus enim durat carbo sub terra quam aliud.’

The whole of this apology, or commentary, of Durandus, in his *Rationale*^b, is very curious.

“There scarcely appears to have been any fixed rule as to the position of these vessels in the grave. In the very ancient stone coffins found in the church of St. Geneviève, at Paris, the charcoal urns were placed in the four angles of each coffin. The same was noticed in the tomb of the young princes, brothers of St. Louis, at Poissy. At Morienval (Oise), in an interment of the seventeenth century, several vessels were placed on the coffin, and thirty-eight were ranged around it. Again, at Havre in a tomb of the thirteenth century, opened in 1856, six charcoal vessels were found round the head of the deceased. A great number have been met with during the recent extensive works at Paris, some of which are preserved in the Hotel de Cluny. In the old cemetery of St. Magloire three were always found in coffins of stone or plaster, two at the head and one at the feet.

“The influence of the old Roman masters of the world is often still visible not only in the language but in the laws and customs of Europe. Their heathenism too long outlived their refinements and civilization. This custom of depositing earthen vessels with the Christian dead was doubtless a remnant of the old funeral rites of heathenism too strong to be entirely shaken off, and therefore acquiesced in, or rather, with divers others, craftily engrafted by the clergy on the Christian ceremonial.

“Thus, for instance, the once prevalent usage of placing the eucharist in the mouth of the dead, which was hardly suppressed by the decrees of several Councils, took its rise in the attempt to abolish the heathen *naulum*, or placing a coin in the mouth of the dead as Charon’s ferry-money.

“The beautiful lines of the Christian Prudentius, *In Exequias Defunctorum*,—

‘Nos tecta fovebimus ossa
Violis, et fronde frequenti,
Titulumque et frigida saxa
Liquido spargemus odore,’—

^a *Archæologia*, vol. xxxviii.

^b Lib. vii. c. 35.

are but the echoes of the elegies of Albinovanus Pedo, or Propertius; and so too the funeral libation of wine, and the lustral waters of the heathen rites, were but commuted for the *aqua benedicta* and the fumigations of the Christian priest. In fact, the early Church rather inclined to apply the usages of heathenism to her own pious uses than to waste her energies in a fruitless attempt to root them out.

"I believe I was the first to draw attention to this subject in England^c, some ten years ago, when it seemed little better than a myth. Since that period the continuous and zealous researches of the Abbé Cochet have abundantly proved how general the custom was once, throughout France, of interring such vessels in Christian graves from the tenth or eleventh to the seventeenth century. Even to this day the custom is still observed among the peasantry of the country around Chalons-sur-Saone.

"Of course in so long a period, and over so wide a region, the forms and material of the vessels greatly vary. The holy-water vessel assumes a patera form; and a kind of candlestick-lamp, that might readily pass for Roman, makes its appearance in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; but the charcoal vessel, whatever be its form, is invariably pierced with holes, to admit the air required for combustion. It may be stated that an illuminated French manuscript of the fourteenth century represents these vessels with their fires placed round a bier during the funeral service.

"These vessels are now found in France in such numbers that it is difficult to account for the state of uncertainty in which the subject remained till very lately. Casalius, in the seventeenth century, *De Veterum Sacris Christianorum Ritis*, alludes slightly to them; as later does Mabillon, and then Oberlin. Both these savants, however, suppose the custom to have ended in the thirteenth century. Caylus seems to have given them a wrong attribution altogether. The fullest details will be found in the Abbé Cochet's contributions to *Archæologia*^d, and his comprehensive work on *Sépultures Gauloises, Romaines, Françques, et Normandes*. 1857. He says:—

'Il nous serait malaisé, pour ne pas dire impossible, de donner la liste des paroisses du seul diocèse de Rouen, et l'indication des divers pays de France où il a été trouvé des vases funéraires soit dans les églises, soit dans les cimetières.'

"The custom continued general during the sixteenth century, but in the seventeenth seems restricted mostly to the tombs of the clergy and interments in monasteries.

"There can be but little doubt that the custom, as a religious one of the period, must have also prevailed in England, but hitherto we have little evidence of the fact beyond a few scattered hints in Gough's 'Sepulchral Monuments.' Further information is most desirable.

"Closely connected with this custom, though far rarer, is that of placing on the dead leaden crosses inscribed with formulæ of absolution. I am sorry I have no actual example of these crosses to lay before the Society, but some idea can be had of them from the drawing and outlines produced. They are mostly of the form of the Greek cross, rudely cut out of sheet lead, and inscribed by some pointed instrument, pro-

^c *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv.

^d Vols. xxxvi., xxxvii., xxxviii.

bably a stylus, for the use of the stylus continued very long after this period.

"I need not say there is nothing unusual in the mere presence of crosses in graves. Sometimes they serve for an obituary record, as in the case of that found in the cathedral church of Metz with the remains of the founder. It bears the inscription, II. KAL. MAL. OBIT THEODORICUS JUNIOR, ECCLESIE METENSIS EPISCOPUS. Again, another from Anvers is inscribed on one side, ANNO AB INCARNACIONE D'NI MCXXXVI. On the reverse, OBIT CLARICIA II. NON. NOVEMBRIS HORA TERCIA. Another, from Bouteilles, in the vicinity of Dieppe, bears the leonine lines,—

HIC EST GULLERMI CRUX ISTIC INTUMULATI
ERGO PATER NOSTER QUISQUIS VERSUS LEGIS HOS TER
DICAS, UT REQUIEM DET SIBI CRISTUS, AMEN.

Others again, as those found at Bury St. Edmunds, are simply amuletic, in accordance with the teaching of Durandus. They bear the inscriptions,—

CRUX CRI. PELLIT HOSTEM
CRUX CRI. TRIUMPHAT.

For, says Durandus, 'Hoc signum diabolus valde veretur, et timet accedere ad locum crucis signaculo insignitum.'

"The peculiarity of the crosses I refer to is that they bear forms of absolution engraved on them, and illustrate the ancient rite of granting absolution to the dead. Very few of these have yet been met with, and the custom of placing them with the dead seems to have ceased after the twelfth or thirteenth century. Such a cross was found at Périgueux, in France, and is presumed to have been deposited with an abbot of St. Frond. The formula is deprecatory, and runs thus:—'Dominus Deus qui potestatem dedit sanctis apostolis suis ligandi et absolvendi, ipse te dignetur absolvere, Frater Elia, a cunctis peccatis tuis, et quantum meae fragilitati permittitur, sis absolutus ante faciem illius qui vivit et regnat.' The date is 1070. Another similar cross was found some years since at Chichester, in the tomb of Godefridus, the second bishop of the diocese. Probably the date is about the same as that of Périgueux, Godefridus having been consecrated by Archbishop Lanfranc. The form is positive, commencing 'Absolumus te Godefride epi', &c., and is the only one in which this form appears. Bingham, in his 'Antiquities of the Christian Church,' writing of absolution, says the deprecatory form was generally used till the twelfth or thirteenth century, just before the time of St. Thomas Aquinas, who wrote in defence of the absolute form.

"Another cross, found in the Minster Close, Lincoln, records a priest named Siford. There are several lines of inscription in minuscules on the other side of the cross, which are totally illegible, but are presumed to be a form of absolution. Mention of this cross, with a sketch, will be found in the *Archæological Institute Journal*. The ruined and very ancient church of Bouteilles, in the vicinity of Dieppe, has been carefully investigated by the Abbé Cochet. His repeated exploration has brought to light no less than thirteen of these crosses, besides another from Quiberville, a village on the coast. The bodies interred here were for the most part in stone coffins, and the crosses were found lying on their breasts, with the hands folded over them. The forms of absolution are deprecatory, but two of them present a remarkable variation, being

inscribed with the *Confiteor* of the deceased, and the *Misereatur* of the priest. I need hardly add that a great number of earthen vessels were met with during this research, both of the Merovingian, Carolingian, and Capetian periods. These are all the examples of crosses at present on record.

“As may be expected, reference in old writers to this practice is of rare occurrence. However, there is a passage very much to the point in Mabillon’s *Annales*^e, which shews the custom was in use in the twelfth century. On the death of the celebrated Abelard in 1142, Heloisa applied to the Abbot of Cluny for a formula of absolution to place on the tomb of Abelard; the words are remarkable; ‘She asks,’ says Mabillon, quoting them, ‘ut *aliud* sibi *sigillum*, id est, alteram epistolam sigillo obsegnatam, mittat, quo in sigillo *Magistri absolutio litteris apertis contineatur, ut sepulcro ejus suspendatur.*’ The absolution was granted, apparently as a matter of course, and the form is still extant. In some other old Benedictine writer I have read the form was laid on the body of Abelard.

“Another very satisfactory notice of the custom will be found in the *Decreta divi Lanfranci pro Ordine S. Benedicti*. It is directed, speaking of a dying monk, that the convent be assembled by his bed, and ‘factâ confessione absolvatur ab omnibus, et ipse absolvat omnes.’ Finally, ‘Absolutionem scriptam, et a fratribus lectam super pectus ejus ponant.’

“The mere absolution of the dead was formerly a very usual rite of the Latin Church. Moleon, writing in the last century, says in his *Voyages Liturgiques*, that according to the ritual of Rouen, absolution was bestowed even *after burial*, and that he himself had witnessed the ceremony at Paris.

“Absolution of the dead is still, I believe, a usual rite of the Greek Church.”

The paper was illustrated by some beautiful sketches of urns found in tombs. Two earthen vessels, one filled with charcoal, were also presented to the Society; they had been discovered by the Abbé Cochet, and forwarded by Mr. Wylie.

Mr. J. H. PARKER made some further remarks upon the use of sepulchral crosses; and Mr. Freeman gave an account of his recent tour in Switzerland, which had been alluded to at the preceding meeting^f.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1863.

June 10, 1863. This meeting was held, by the permission of the Curators, in the Taylor Building, the Rev. the PRESIDENT in the chair.

The Rev. T. D. Page, M.A., Pembroke College, and the Rev. A. S. Farrar, M.A., Queen’s College, were elected members of the Society.

The annual report was read by the SENIOR SECRETARY, which spoke favourably of the progress of the Society. Beside noticing the various papers read during the Term, it spoke of architectural matters in and near Oxford, and mentioned the new Registry opposite the County Courts, in the New Road, as perhaps one of the most satisfactory houses, as far as the exterior is concerned, which have been erected. It is essentially English Gothic, in the style of the thirteenth century. The

^e Vol. vi. p. 356, ed. Paris, 1739.

^f GENT. MAG., April, 1864, p. 473.

Committee believe that the fashion once set will spread, as they have noticed not only in this place, but in several other cities and towns, a corresponding return to the national style of the country.

The Rev. the MASTER OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the improvement which was going on in the architecture of the domestic buildings of the country. It was not merely, he thought, a question of Gothic or Palladian, but that there was a real progress—because the science was being better understood. And much was due to the work of this Society. The Society was, he admitted, at a disadvantage at present in having no opportunity of exhibiting its casts and models, and of lending its books, but he hoped this would not last much longer. He had no doubt, were a proper museum provided, many additions would be made to the collection. The University had done a great deal in one direction, namely, physical science, he hoped that they would now do something towards the promotion of historical science.

The PROFESSOR OF MODERN HISTORY, whilst agreeing that the attention of the Society should be directed to architecture, as in a city of buildings like Oxford the beauty of the place might be easily marred for the want of some control, thought that the range of historical study should be made somewhat wider than it had hitherto been. The alterations, he said, which are being made in the Ashmolean Museum promise that the time is not far distant when Oxford, beside a museum of physical science, perhaps the most complete in Europe, may possess also a museum of national antiquities, if not the first, at least second to few, and worthy of the reputation of a great University.

The report was unanimously adopted; after which Mr. J. H. PARKER delivered some observations on a number of photographs of buildings in Rome and other parts of Italy, exhibited at the meeting.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

April 1. Sir JOHN P. BOILEAU, Bart., V.-P., in the chair.

The Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P., exhibited and described a drawing of a curious block of stone, which lies in one of the mountain passes of Carnarvonshire, in a neighbourhood with which are connected numerous historical associations. The stone, which is popularly known as *Carreg y saethan*, or 'the Stone of the Arrows,' is flat, and measures six feet in length; it is crossed by the mountain path about three miles above Aber. In the neighbourhood of Aber, a pleasant village on the coast opposite Beaumaris, the Welch princes had a residence, which adjoined an artificial mount called the Mwd, about six miles to the west of Bangor; and the tradition is, that on the commencement of hostilities the chieftains were accustomed to sharpen their arrows upon this rock. The entrenched dwelling of the princes of North Wales near Aber was a favourite resort of Llewellyn ap Iorwerth, in the twelfth century, and also of Llewellyn ap Gryffydd, 1246 to 1282. It was, according to tradition, the scene of the tragical death of William de Breos, who had been captured at the siege of Montgomery in 1229, and was brought by Llewellyn and imprisoned at the Mwd, where the captive won not only the compassion, but the affections of Llewellyn's consort, Joan, a natural daughter of King John. The intrigue was detected by Llewellyn after his prisoner had been ransomed, and De Breos, being

prevailed upon to return on pretext of a friendly visit, was forthwith hung on an eminence, still to be seen near the castle, within view of the Princess Joan's chamber. The numerous local traditions connected with the ancient princes of North Wales seem, as Mr. Stanley is of opinion, to corroborate in some degree the supposition that the relic to which he invited the notice of the Institute may have been associated with certain popular usages in olden times.

Mr. J. Burtt described a visit made by him, and other members of the Institute, to the Roman tumuli at Bartlow, in Essex. He recapitulated what had already passed between the Great Eastern Railway Company and the Council of the Institute, and paid high compliment to the courtesy of the Company's Engineer, Mr. Sinclair, at whose invitation the deputation had visited Bartlow for the purpose of taking into consideration, on the spot, the amount of deviation which, under the powers of the Company, it was possible to give to the course of the line, so as to lessen the injury which the tumuli must have suffered had the original plan been carried out. Mr. Burtt found the line complete to the tumuli, with the sides of the cutting trimmed and finished, and the road ready for the rails. It was intended that the line should run between two of the hills in a manner that would have seriously defaced the principal one; but an amended course lately proposed by Mr. Sinclair was finally decided upon as more desirable, and this will, therefore, be followed. During the excavations numerous skeletons have been discovered beneath the base of the Roman grave-mound, and it is probable that they are vestiges of British interments. A celt, some Roman coins, a fibula, and other objects found in the immediate vicinity of the hills, were exhibited by Mr. Joseph Clarke, of Saffron Walden, who has warmly interested himself in the preservation of the tumuli. It is greatly to be regretted that the projected construction of the branch line in proximity to the interesting relics of Roman occupation had not been made known to those public bodies or to the influential persons who have shewn such lively anxiety for their conservation, until the Act of Parliament had been obtained, and other preliminary arrangements so far advanced, that any effectual deviation of the proposed line proved unattainable. All, however, that could be done at so late a stage in the operations of the Company has been gained through the courteous attention of Mr. Sinclair.

The attention of the Institute was directed by Mr. W. Sidney Gibson to the continued refusal by the Town Council of Edinburgh to fulfil the contract into which they entered on the demolition of the collegiate church of the Holy Trinity in that city, to rebuild that structure elsewhere or to erect another. The Secretary read an account of the demolition of the church, and of the arrangements that were entered into in 1848, between the Town Council and the North British Railway Company, by whom £17,000 was paid on the removal of the fabric for the erection of a waggon-shed. After some discussion, a resolution, deploring the recent decision of the Lord Chancellor and the consequent neglect of the Edinburgh Town Council, and promising the co-operation of the Archæological Institute in any steps that may be taken to prevail on them to fulfil their original design, was proposed by the Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P., seconded by Mr. Oldfield, and carried unanimously. The church was a fine example, and unequalled by any other architectural monument of its period in North Britain. It was founded in

1462 by the Queen Dowager, Mary of Guelders, whose remains were there deposited in the year following. The church, of which the nave was never completed, presented features of unusual beauty. The materials were carefully removed, and the stones numbered, in order to ensure the reconstruction of the fabric, to which the municipal authorities were pledged. It is, however, much to be apprehended that the ample funds paid over for this object to the Town Council by the railway company will be applied to other uses, in defiance of the remonstrances which have been addressed by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and from various quarters. Mr. Billings has given, in his "*Ecclesiastical and Baronial Antiquities of Scotland*," an external and an interior view of the church as it appeared prior to the fatal requirements of railway convenience. It is also figured in Dr. Wilson's "*Memorials of Edinburgh*." Some account of the removal of the remains of the royal foundress, and other curious details connected with the transaction, may be found in this Magazine, vol. xxxi. p. 522.

The Hon. Robert Curzon exhibited some curious arm-pieces of the time of the Emperor Maximilian, and made some interesting observations on the tilting-helm of the same period exhibited by General Leffroy at a previous meeting, and recently acquired in Norfolk for the collection at Woolwich. Suits of armour similar to that to which the helm belonged are not uncommon. Several are to be seen at Vienna; one is at St. Petersburg; two are at Dresden, with the original housings of black cloth for the horses; two are in the Musée de l'Artillerie at Paris, and six in the Emperor's private collection. These suits, as Mr. Curzon stated, were always made in pairs, that the armour of the combatants might be equal, and they were adapted to fit any one of ordinary dimensions. The armour for the tournament and the weapons employed had arrived at perfection in the time of Maximilian. The arts of offence and defence had become exactly balanced; after two knights had tilted at each other according to the strict laws of the lists as laid down by the quaintest of old monarchs, King René of Provence, it was a drawn battle; tournaments consequently degenerated and soon sank into the show of a carousal.

Mr. Hewitt gave a short notice of ancient relics, lately found in Kent, at Murston, near Sittingbourne, in digging for brick-earth. A deposit of bones of large size was found, accompanied by bronze celts, three of which were sent for exhibition by kind permission of Mr. Smeed, of Gore Court, Sittingbourne. These remains lay at a depth of upwards of eight feet.

Some notices of extensive discoveries in Suffolk were communicated by the Rev. George Cardew, Rector of Helmingham, who has been engaged in explorations on the glebe land, and in other places in that parish, where a very extensive cemetery of an early period has been brought to light. The attention of the Society was called to these curious vestiges through the obliging information of the Rev. Isaac Taylor. Helmingham abounds in traces of early occupation; during the winter Mr. Cardew's notice had been attracted by an embankment, possibly for defensive purposes, in one of the glebe fields called Pond Meadow; and under the impression that a barrow had existed near the spot, he commenced excavations which speedily brought to light pottery, charred wood in abundance, fragments of a quern, bones of oxen, pigs, &c., shells of oysters and mussels, relics possibly of the funeral feast-

ings. At no great depth beneath was found a human skeleton accompanied by broken shards of urns, and three jaw-bones of different animals placed with care near the corpse. More recently Mr. Cardew has pursued these investigations in the rectory garden, in a place surrounded by high banks, and known as the Wilderness: here within a very limited space were found skeletons at a depth of about 2 ft., lying east and west, in most perfect state, unaccompanied by any weapon or ornament, but a jawbone of a pig lay at the feet, and some other animal remains elsewhere; the superincumbent soil was full of charcoal and shards of black pottery. About twenty-four skeletons were brought to view deposited in like manner, some of them being mutilated, limbs severed, and in one instance the head had been cut off and placed in its proper position, propped up by a large flint. Two interments were noticed in which the skeleton of a man of large stature was accompanied by that of a child. The general aspect of the interments, Mr. Cardew remarked, seemed to tell of some deadly conflict or massacre, and yet all the graves hitherto examined shew that the bodies were deposited with care, bones of animals, especially of pigs and horses, usually accompanying the human skeletons, whilst the soil above the graves is full of charcoal, bones, and broken pottery, apparently vestiges of the funeral banquet. It is believed that the pottery, almost without exception, is of Roman ware, possibly of the latest periods of Roman occupation; and the graves hitherto explored may be those of a race in East Anglia, of poor and half-civilized condition, possessing few if any of the ornaments or objects of value which mostly accompany early interments. The necropolis at Helmingham, however, seems to cover a vast area, and further results of interest may be anticipated from Mr. Cardew's energetic operations.

The Rev. H. M. Scarth sent for exhibition a series of engravings of inscribed altars and slabs found at Bath, and also of numerous other Roman relics, being illustrations prepared for his forthcoming work on the antiquities of that city, the *Aquæ Solis* of Roman times.

The Very Rev. Canon Rock exhibited a valuable service-book, a processional formerly belonging to the monastery of Syon.

Mr. Edmund Waterton brought several objects, including two anelaces, or "*Lingue de Bovi*," of Italian work of the sixteenth century, two majolica drinking bottles, a silver crucifix of the sixteenth century, and two paintings on panel from an old house at Bury St. Edmunds, one representing St. Catherine, the other Edward the Confessor, with the usual symbol of the ring.

Sir John Boileau brought a miniature pistol-barrel of curious shape, found in Norfolk, dated 1638.

Colonel Tempest brought two matrices of seals found under the stalls in York Minster after the fire of 1828.

Mr. J. E. Lee exhibited a drawing of an ancient piece of artillery, formed of bars of iron welded and hooped together, with part of the original oak stock, found about thirty years ago in Tenby Bay, and now preserved at Pembroke Castle.

Mrs. E. Waterton sent a badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece, made of a natural pearl set in gold, of eighteenth-century workmanship; and a fine gold inscribed ring.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

March 23. T. J. PETTIGREW, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

Hartley W. Burgess, Esq., of Walbrook, and J. A. Bone, Esq., of Fish-street-hill, were elected Associates.

Mr. Baigent, of Winchester, forwarded an account of the discovery of human remains found in excavations near the railway. They consisted of various skeletons, the bodies of which appear to have been buried without coffins. A drawing of one of the skulls was sent, and pronounced by the Chairman and Mr. Cuming to be a good example of the Saxon type.

The Chairman laid before the meeting the greater portions of the radius and ulna of the left arm of a Roman lady, which some years since had been obtained from the same locality. The bones are of a delicate and slender texture, but of perfect formation. At the wrist is a bronze armilla, which as the flesh decomposed fell on to the bones, to which it had given a deep green colour, from the oxydation of the copper belonging to the bronze. The bracelet has no ornamentation, but a few incised lines at the ends, and it retains its elasticity. Mr. T. Wright stated that he had met with a silver ring on the finger of a Saxon lady when engaged on the interments at Osengall, in Kent.

Lord Boston exhibited an alto-relievo of gypseous alabaster, a portion of the predella of an altar-piece. It presents an allegory of Life and Death, has been gilt and coloured, and is of French execution.

Mr. Cuming produced a figure of similar material and execution, representing Asia, and which had belonged to a set illustrative of the four quarters of the globe.

Mr. Cuming read a paper "On Grotesque Representations of Animals," and produced a great variety of illustrations obtained from abbeys, churches, and public buildings.

Mr. Luxmoore exhibited an amphora-shaped Morocco water-bottle, richly painted with arabesque designs in bright blue, green, and yellow, upon a bluish white glaze.

Mr. Clarence Hopper read a paper "On Two Passages in the Life of Bogo de Clare," whose "Itinerary" had been published by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne in the *Journal*. The passages related to legal proceedings inscribed upon the *Coram Rege Roll*, 18 Edward I.

Mr. Pidgeon exhibited a large collection of Roman coins, bronzes, pottery, &c., recently obtained at Silchester, the property of the Duke of Wellington. There were also some mediæval antiquities, and the whole were referred to be catalogued and recorded in the *Journal*.

April 13. T. J. PETTIGREW, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

The Rev. Thomas Anderson, M.A., of Felsham, Suffolk, was elected an Associate.

Thanks were returned to the Royal Society, the Cambrian Archæological Association, the Society of Antiquaries of Mainz, &c., for presents to the library.

Mr. W. Powell called attention to four forgeries of first-brass coins in cock-metal, professed to have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Dowgate-hill. They pretend to be of Caligula and Claudius. Two

are from a Paduan forgery of the sixteenth century. They have been cast in sand moulds.

Mr. J. T. Irvine exhibited five sestertii found in a bank of earth near the Roman villa at Winford Eagle, Dorsetshire. They are of Nerva, Trajan, and Hadrian, and much worn, as if long in circulation. Mr. Irvine also exhibited seven small-brass of Gallienus, Carausius, Claudius Gothicus, Tetricus I. and II., Constantinople under Constantine the Great, and Gratian. These were found in Dorchester.

Mr. Taylor, of Northampton, exhibited four Roman coins discovered in the parish of Dunston; two small-brass of Carausius, the others of Constantine the Great.

Mr. S. Wood exhibited similar coins from Merionethshire.

Mr. C. Brent laid before the meeting a portion of a bronze frieze, bearing an elegantly draped profile figure of a priestess. It is of the time of Hadrian, and was found in Moorfields. Mr. Brent also exhibited a mitred bust of St. Thomas, within a canopy, and a Thomas' bell, inscribed CAMBA THOME. Both are of pewter, and of the fourteenth century, and were lately exhumed on the site of the Steel-yard, Upper Thames-street.

Mr. Gunston produced a merau, or token of presence, of white metal, found in Moorfields.

Mr. Blashill exhibited the head of a flight or roving arrow, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, found embedded in an oaken rafter during the restoration of Yarkill Church, Herefordshire, the roof of which is of the fifteenth century.

Lord Boston exhibited a curious trinket appertaining to the Order of the Annunciation, "The Knot of Savoy," wrought of fine gold, rivetted to a field of red Sardinian cornelian, set in a gold frame like a seal mount of about 150 years since. It was probably worn by a knight of the Order.

Mr. Cuming exhibited some coins bearing the knot of Savoy, and gave illustrations of the knots of Stafford, &c.

Mr. Pidgeon exhibited a singular mask of hard red terra-cotta, covered with dull dark green glaze, being the lip of a vessel found at Silchester.

Mr. Cuming produced a portion of an earthen vessel of a light drab colour, covered with a green glaze, presenting a full-faced bust in bas-relief. This fragment is of unusual thinness, was obtained from the Thames, and may be assigned to the twelfth or thirteenth century.

Mr. Luxmoore, F.S.A., exhibited a lady's watch, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter. The gold case is set with two hundred turquois, arranged in eight concentric circles, with a single one in the middle. In the centre of the gold face is a Tudor rose of crimson and translucent enamel. Catgut supplies the place of the more modern chain. It bears the name of J. H. Ester.

Mr. Clarence Hopper exhibited two copper-plate engravings entitled "An Eye Catechisme," pasted on oak panels measuring upwards of 16 in. in height by nearly a foot in breadth. It is dedicated to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (the Pretender) by "James Dymock, a Clergyman," and published for Mr. Turner, at the Lamb, in Holbourn, 1688. Each print consists of twenty-five compartments, containing the Commandments, Lord's Prayer, Theological Virtues, &c. Some of the subjects are curiously illustrated, one, of the Lord's Prayer, repre-

senting the devil placing the nozzle of a pair of bellows to the ear of a gentleman. These engravings came from an old Romish chapel at Reading.

Mr. Thos. Taylor, of Wakefield, exhibited, through Mr. Geo. Wentworth, of Woolley Park (whose sudden death on the 7th inst. the Chairman announced and deplored), two drawings of a deed of the last Earl of Warren, with seal attached. It is equestrian, and the trappings of the horse display the arms of Warren chequy. The deed is an assignment of property in Wakefend, to John Gayregrave.

The Chairman laid before the meeting a communication from the Rev. George Cardew, M.A., Rector of Helmingham, in Suffolk, relating to the discovery of an apparently Romano-British burial-ground in the rectory garden. Upwards of thirty skeletons have already been found without coffins or any habiliments. A large quantity of pottery, chiefly Roman, was found over the interments, a bronze fibula, and a pair of tweezers. The paper detailed a variety of curious particulars in regard to the appearance of the skeletons, some giving evidence of the individuals having suffered from violence. By an accident the specimens of pottery, &c., had not arrived in London, but it has been arranged to exhibit the whole collection on the evening of Wednesday, the 25th of May. The excavations will be in the meantime continued.

The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne exhibited the signet ring of the celebrated Cæsar Borgia. This remarkable object of Roman art is of gold slightly enamelled, with the date of 1503. Round the inside is the motto, *FAYS CEQUE DOYS AVIEN QUE POURRA*. A box drops into the front, having on it *BORGIA* in letters reversed, and round it the words *COR UNUM, UNA VIA*. At the back is a slide, within which it is related he carried the poison he was in the habit of dropping into the wine of his unsuspecting guests. The signet is contained in an elegantly chased silver box surmounted by a jewel.

Mr. Hartshorne also gave a slight notice of excavations made in his parish at Holdenby, the discovery of numerous skeletons, quantities of Roman pottery, fibulæ, &c., which will form the subject of a paper for a future meeting.

Mr. C. Faulkner, F.S.A., exhibited a dagger of the thirteenth century, found at Deddington, Oxon. The straight one-edged blade is thick at the back like the Anglo-Saxon knife, and the pommel and grip have apparently been set with either jewels or ivory.

Mr. Irvine exhibited a curious comb carved out of bone, found with an iron spear-head, at Ham Hill, Somerset. Similar ones have been found in Scotland, but this is only the second instance of such an example found in England.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

March 14. Mr. T. L. DONALDSON, President, in the chair.

The President gave a short description of the working drawings of the New Opera House now building in Paris, presented to the Institute by M. Charles Garnier, the architect. The series of drawings, upwards of 170 in number, many of them of large size and all of most elaborate execution, it was stated, applied only as far as the first floor of the building, at which stage it had now arrived. The structure will be the largest of the kind in the world, and the richness of decoration

and perfection of internal arrangements for the audience, the artists employed, and the purposes to which it is devoted, will be superior to anything now existing in Europe. The following dimensions of the building were given as approximately correct, and contrasted with those of the principal opera-houses and theatres of other European capitals, shewed the scale of magnificence on which this building has been designed:—width of scene 52 ft.; width between boxes 68 ft. (the opera-house at Madrid exceeding this by 2 ft.); width between walls behind the boxes 100 ft. 6 in.; depth of house 100 ft.; depth of stage 98 ft., capable of being increased 57 ft.; entire width of stage 175 ft. The cost of this magnificent building was estimated at £1,000,000 sterling, and it forms a great feature in the grand plan for the improvement of Paris now being carried out under the Emperor Napoleon.

The President also gave an interesting account of recent discoveries of places and buildings of the fourth and fifth centuries in Cœle-Syria, and the Haouran near Damascus, and in the country about Aleppo; and referred to the works published and about to be published on the subject, especially that by M. de Vogüé, who had kindly lent a variety of illustrations, which were exhibited on the walls.

ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 19. At a Committee meeting held at Arklow House,—present, the President, A. J. B. BERESFORD HOPE, Esq., in the chair; J. F. France, Esq., the Revs. H. L. Jenner, J. C. Jackson, and T. Helmore, T. Gambier Parry, Esq., and the Rev. B. Webb,—W. H. Mandeville Ellis, Esq., M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, and of Trafalgar-terrace, Monkstown, Ireland, was elected an ordinary member.

The President announced the adjudication of the Society's colour-prize of £5 5s. to Mr. Alfred Hassam, in the employment of Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, of New King-street, Covent Garden. Mr. Beresford Hope's prize of £3 3s. was given to Mr. Joseph Peploe Wood, of Brown-street, Bryanston-square; and an additional prize of £1 1s. was given by the Architectural Museum to Mr. Edward Sherwood, a nephew of the second prizeman. Some discussion took place as to the prize for next year, and it was suggested that a competition might be invited in more than one style.

The President read a letter from the Rev. C. T. Weatherley, Curate of Old St. Pancras, calling attention to the proposed occupation of that churchyard and demolition of the church itself by a railway company.

Mr. Slater attended the Committee, and informed the members that the proposed restoration of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, is to be set in hand forthwith. It appears that a general meeting of the subscribers, held on the 17th of March, authorized the immediate commencement of the works. Among those to be begun in the first instance are the removal, as far as practicable, of the soil (accumulated to the depth of several feet) around the exterior of the walls; the lowering of the pavement to the original floor-level, some three feet below the present,—a process which will uncover the pier-bases hidden for centuries, and exhibit the piers anew in the proportions designed by Rahere; the cleansing and repair of the ashlar masonry and mouldings; the putting back the partitions in the transept arches (the transepts themselves having been destroyed), so as to display these handsome

transitional arches *within* the church; the removal of misplaced monuments to less objectionable situations; and the rearranging and improving the fittings. Two works of prime importance—the reopening of the apse and the abolition of the organ gallery, which occupies the only remaining bay of the nave—must necessarily be deferred until larger funds have come in. Hitherto not quite half of the £4,000 required has been subscribed; but it is not too much to hope that, when this interesting restoration is once fairly begun, the zealous sympathy of Churchmen will not suffer it to languish and stop short for want of timely and adequate pecuniary support. It is a case peculiarly deserving the liberal co-operation of all who have it in their power to lend a helping hand.

Mr. Slater also exhibited his designs for the restoration of Tisbury Church, Wiltshire, a church in which the proper arrangement of the interior presents unusual difficulties; and also designs for the restoration of Winwick Church, Hunts., and Compton Pauncefoot Church, Somersetshire.

Letters were read from the Rev. Henry Mitchell, Vicar of Bosham, Sussex, explaining the progress of the restoration of that interesting church, and making an earnest appeal for further contributions towards the completion of the work. Mr. Mitchell also submitted a coloured cartoon for a proposed painting, representing the Labourers in the Vineyard, for the chancel-arch, by an amateur. Upon this the Committee adopted the following resolution:—

“The design proposed to be painted over the chancel-arch of Bosham Church would be more appropriate if the style were more in harmony with the architecture that it is intended to decorate. It is most necessary to design a wall-painting that is limited by the architectural lines of the building in such a manner as to maintain as much as possible the effect of ‘flatness,’ in order that it may be a real wall-painting as distinguished from a picture. The effects of atmospheric perspective make the wall appear concave, and all architectural effect around it is at once destroyed, and the purposes of arches and other matters of construction are stultified. It is possible, without any return to what appears ugly to modern eyes in mediæval art, to design a perfect wall-painting in harmony with various styles of architecture.”

The Committee examined numerous designs for new churches and schools.

Mr. Poole laid before the Committee, from Signor Salvati, some specimens of mosaic, especially of his work in the Wolsey Chapel, Windsor. Mr. Poole also exhibited drawings, by Mr. Scott, R.A., for the restoration of the reredos (involving unfortunately the removal of the solid altar) in Westminster Abbey, and for a new sanctuary pavement intended to harmonize with the ancient specimen of the *Opus Alexandrinum* in the choir. Mr. Poole also exhibited photographs of very numerous works, monumental and decorative, executed by him for various architects.

Mr. Burges met the Committee and consulted them on some designs by Mr. Holiday, and a cartoon (of the Adoration of the Magi) by Mr. Millais for stained glass, to be executed by Messrs. Lavers and Barraud, for the decoration of the interior of Worcester College Chapel, Oxford.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 9. J. LUBBOCK, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the chair.

The President read a paper "On Early British Tumuli," which was, in fact, an analysis of the results of the labours of Mr. Bateman, the indefatigable barrow-opener among the tumuli of Derbyshire and neighbouring districts[§]. The methods of interment were first classified into those in which the body was contracted, those in which it was burnt, and those in which it was extended. Those in which its disposition was doubtful or not recorded were eliminated. The arms and implements found in the graves were also classified into stone, bronze, and iron, and arranged according to their associations with the various classes of interment,—the results being that of ninety-seven tumuli with contracted bodies interred in them, in fifty-three stone implements only were found, fifteen with bronze articles, and only two with any iron objects, and twenty-seven in which no manufactured items at all were found, or at least in which none have been recorded. Of 124 in which cremation of the bodies had been practised, forty-eight contained stone implements only, ten bronze, and three iron, sixty-three having no manufactured contents, or not recorded. Of the twenty-four tumuli containing extended corpses, there is no account of any article in three, two had stone implements only, five bronze, and fourteen iron. Of other graves the nature of the interments in which are not certain, seven had no industrial contents, thirty-one had stone objects only, seven bronze, and seven iron. The total of three hundred interments is an important number, and well worthy the examination Mr. Lubbock has given them, with the view of testing whether there is any justification for their classification into the three periods of stone, bronze, and iron. Out of the twenty-six interments with iron, eight are primary, seven secondary, and the rest more or less uncertain. In the list of articles of stone and bronze found together, the commonest stone objects are arrow-heads, spear-heads, small scrapers, flakes, and sling-stones, of the simplest and rudest classes of flint implements, such as have been supposed by some archæologists to characterize the commencement of the stone age. In Denmark such articles have been found in great numbers in the Kjökken möddens, but not as yet in the tumuli. Professor Steerstrup, however, has argued that their absence was only apparent, an opinion that derives support from the researches of Mr. Bateman. In some few cases animals, not men, had been buried in the tumuli. Thus, in an elliptical or long barrow near Swinscoe the remains of fourteen interments were found, among which Mr. Bateman assigns the "place of honour" to a cist containing the remains of a young hog. The ox was, however, the animal most commonly honoured in this manner. Not only were cow's teeth uniformly found with the more ancient interments, according to Mr. Bateman's account, but heads and other parts of oxen were found carefully buried in five cases. The very frequent presence of the bones of animals in tumuli appears to shew that sepulchral feasts were generally held in honour of the dead, and the numerous cases in which interments are accompanied by burnt human bones tend further to

[§] For a notice of Mr. Bateman's great work, "Ten Years' Diggings in Celtic and Saxon Grave-hills, in the Counties of Derby, Stafford, and York," see *GENT. MAG.*, Oct. 1861, p. 451.

prove that still more dreadful customs prevailed among the Pagan Britons, and that slaves were frequently sacrificed at their masters' graves; and it is not even improbable that the wives were burnt with their husbands' bodies, as was the case in India.

In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper Mr. Thomas Wright opposed the idea of dividing ancient relics either in England or elsewhere into the three periods of a stone age, a bronze, and an iron age. Derbyshire was close to the Roman mines, and as criminals are now sent to the Siberian mines, so various people were brought together in the vicinity of the ancient mines. He considered there were no bronze objects found there older than the Roman period, and all the interments Mr. Bateman records he believed should be ranked either as Romano-British or as of various dates up to the conversion of the Saxons to Christianity.

Mr. John Evans opposed the view of the Roman age of all bronze articles.

Mr. Franks asked Mr. Wright if he could give any instances of any bronze weapons being found in tumuli newer than the invasion of Cæsar.

Mr. Wright, in reply, asserted there were one or two cases; and he added that Professor Bask, by an analysis of the measurement of the skulls found by Mr. Bateman in the Derbyshire tumuli, recorded by Mr. Davies, had ascertained there was a similarity between those found in interments containing stone implements and the Scandinavian skulls of the stone age.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

March 17. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

Mr. Evans exhibited a fine *contorniate*, bearing the head of Nero on the obverse, and a victorious charioteer in a *quadriga* on the reverse, and the legend EVFIMVS MIRANDVS. It is the identical piece described in Sabatier, *Med. Contorn.*, p. 128, pl. xix. 14. The legend, however, is there erroneously written EVTIMVS, and, in the engraving, the bell which hangs in front of each of the horses' necks is omitted, as well as a small ornament like a wheel of four spokes on the haunch of one of the horses. The word MIRANDVS, which is in the exergue of the medal, has been read upon another specimen in the French Imperial collection as MATVNDVS; but, in all probability, it is in each case the same word.

Mr. Whitbourn exhibited a half-noble of Richard II., the reverse struck from a die of Edward III.

Mr. Boyne exhibited a large brass coin of Titus, presumed to be of Cinque-cento work, with the *Meta Sudans* on the reverse; and also a Paduan coin of the same emperor, with the Colosseum type.

Mr. Allen, of Winchmore Hill, contributed a short account of a coin of Cunobeline, closely resembling that published by Evans, pl. ix. fig. 14, but with a pellet beneath the head of the horse. It was found by a labourer in the neighbourhood of Hitchin, at a place called Lilly Hoo, the downs about which are noted for their earthworks, tumuli, &c.

Mr. Edward Thomas contributed a paper "On Ancient Indian Weights," in which he claims for the people of India, at a period of remote antiquity, the invention of a native system of weights, just as he

has, in former papers, vindicated for them the creation of an independent alphabet. The people to whom the formation of this system of weights is due, he thinks, must be the pre-Aryan population—that is, the races who inhabited the peninsula of Hindostan before the great immigration of the Sanskrit-speaking families; a population whom he, at the same time, believes to have been far more highly civilized than their Aryan conquerors. Mr. Thomas assumes, as his unit of weights, the *rati*, or seed of the *gunga* creeper, which forms the basis of all local weights, and whose representations of modern growth still form the adjuncts of every goldsmith's or money-changer's scales.

CHESTER ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHÆOLOGICAL, AND HISTORIC SOCIETY.

March 14. ALDERMAN WILLIAMS in the chair.

The Rev. Dr. Hume, F.S.A., of Liverpool, delivered a lecture "On Monumental Brasses," which was illustrated by a large number of rubbings.

In the discussion that followed the lecture, Mr. T. Hughes (Hon. Sec.) said that he thought Dr. Hume's estimate of the number of brasses remaining in Chester a low one, for he could himself point to five at least in Chester, and as many more in the country churches immediately around the city. There was also a new one lately erected to a member of the Oldfield family in St. Mary's, Chester, which he hoped was the first of many similar memorials to be erected in the city in these days of returning taste and artistic development. Mr. Hughes also exhibited to the meeting a large photograph of a very beautiful monument recently designed by Mr. Forsyth, a London architect. This monument, to a lady and child who had both died on Easter Day, was much admired, being an artistic conception of the Resurrection Morn, the mother and infant shewn rising from the riven tomb with all the brightness of the second life. A similar idea, but far less ecclesiologically expressed, was conveyed by the more pretentious monument by Roubilliac in Wrexham Church.

Mrs. Titherington, Dee Hills, kindly entrusted to the Secretaries a small series of very interesting relics picked up some few years ago on the Hoylake shore. They consisted of arrows and spear-heads, buckles of various designs, bronze ornaments and pins, &c., and were exhibited most appropriately on this occasion, as Dr. Hume, the lecturer of the evening, has only recently published a very elaborate and valuable work on the Hoylake shore and the antiquities discovered there.

CORK CUVIERIAN SOCIETY.

Dec. 2, 1863. RICHARD CAULFIELD, Esq., F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The President called the attention of the Society to three original documents, with the seals pendant, and in fine preservation, two having reference to the early ecclesiastical history, and the third to the civil history of the county and city of Cork. These records were of peculiar interest.

The first was a sentence pronounced by John, Lord Bishop of Cork and Cloyne, in Christ Church, Cork, on the 25th March, 1514, to confirm Gerott in the principality of the Rochfords. From this instrument we learn that the Rochfords were vassals or tenants in fee to the bishops of Cork, and that Edmund Rochford, great-grandfather to Gerott, would have sold this lordship to Mac Cartie more of Carbery, but for the intervention of the Mayor, and John Walshe, then Dean of Cork. The depositions were taken in the following singular manner—having unsheathed his sword, the witness proceeded to give his evidence. A more usual manner was by touching the holy Evangelists. The seal appended to this instrument is the oldest known at present of a Bishop of Cork. In the centre is represented a bishop habited in his pontificals, on a horse walking on what resemble waves, and probably having allusion to a certain legend in the life of St. Fin Barre; over this device is the demi-figure of another bishop giving the benediction, in base a dragon; the legend, which appears to be some liturgical formula, is partly defaced; the words SALVARI PETIT . . . PRECE are only legible. The seal is oval. It is witnessed by Sir Patrick Canton, Abbot de Castro Dei, Master Philip Gull, Official of Cork, Edmund Tyrry, Mayor of Cork, John Galwy and William Tyrry, formerly Mayors, and Master Dionisius Makeallachayn; and John, son of Dermicius, Clerk of the Diocese of Cork, affixes the seal of the Bishop.

The second instrument exhibited was a grant from Philip Barry oge, Lord of Kinnalega, and true patron of the church of Inishannon, with the consent of his brothers Thomas and John, to Patrick Myaghe, burgess of Kinsale, of a piece of arable land and the patronage of said church, dated 15th October, 1542. To this grant is appended the seal of the Abbot of Tracton Abbey, which is probably the only one in existence. It represents a dexter hand issuing from a sleeve, holding a pastoral staff, which is received by an ecclesiastic who is kneeling beneath; the volute of the staff is turned inward to shew that the jurisdiction of the abbot was limited to his monastery, those of bishops being usually turned outwards. Under the figure is a shield bearing the arms of Barry oge, viz., Six bars. Round the seal, which is oval, and of green wax, is this legend,—SIGILLUM JOHANNIS BARRY ABBATIS MONASTERII DE ALBO TRACTU. This abbey was founded in 1224 for Cistercian monks (who originally came from Alba Lauda in Wales) by the MacCarthys, and the abbots sat in Parliament; and it may be remarked, that the Cistercians were formerly called both in France and Germany the *Bernardine* Order. The device on this seal, with the exception of the kneeling figure, is exactly similar to that on the seal of St. Bernard, Abbot of Clairvaux, 1115—1153. “No man of the age,” says Mosheim, “contributed more to this Order (Cistercian) than St. Bernard, a man of immense influence throughout Christian Europe, one who could effect whatever he pleased, often merely by his word or nod, and could dictate even to kings what they must do.” (Ed. Soames, vol. ii. p. 429.) At the age of twenty-five St. Stephen is said to have delivered the pastoral staff into the hands of St. Bernard, who is doubtless intended to be represented by the kneeling figure on the seal; he is attired simply in the habit of his Order, having never assumed the mitre. (See his work, *De Moribus et Officio Episcoporum*.)

The third document exhibited was a grant from the Sovereign, Gabriel Soulden, and the Corporation of Kinsale, to Thomas Chudleigh,

one of a celebrated family of ship-builders who flourished in that town during the seventeenth century; it is dated 10th Oct. 1698. To this instrument is attached an impression in red wax of a very ancient seal of the corporate body. In the centre are the arms of Kinsale, Chequy argent and sable; and round the seal is the following legend,—SIGILLUM COMMUNE DE KINSALE D'ENDILVORTH. The last word would have afforded scope for many conjectures, had not the Patent Rolls of the Court of Chancery come to our assistance, where under 18 Richard II. the following item occurs, which at once settles the question:—

“Rex Proposito, &c., Villæ de Kinsale in comitatu Cork concessimus erga villam circumclaudendam, quod pro 5 annis capiant de rebus venalibus ad dictam villam, seu ad portum de Endelford ad eam pertinentem, venientibus, et de eisdem exeuntibus, consuetudines subscriptas,” &c. These, remarked Mr. Caulfield, are the only instances that have come under my observation of the harbour of Kinsale being called Endilford, although some very ancient deeds concerning that place have passed through my hands, and printed in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE this year. It has been suggested to me by a distinguished antiquary that the port may have anciently got this name to distinguish the present town from the *Old Head*, which in the Celtic tongue is *Cean Sean*, probably Kinsale, a different interpretation from that usually received. At all events, from the derivation of Endilford we may safely conclude that it received this name from the Ostmen or Danes, for in the Norse language, whatever *Endil* may mean, *fjord* or *ford* signifies a haven or arm of the sea. This would add another, till now unrecorded, to the four celebrated fiords to which these Northern rovers gave Norse names, viz., Waterford, Wexford, Strangford, and Carlingford; and as these places were used as havens for the Danish fleets and merchant ships, we may reasonably infer that Endilford, or the harbour of Kinsale, was used for a similar purpose also.

Mr. Joseph Wright exhibited a series of superb crinoids of the genus *Woodocrinus*, which were presented to him by their discoverer, Mr. Edward Wood, of Richmond, Yorkshire, and in honour of whom they were named by Professor de Koninck of Belgium. The thin bed in which these fossils are found is of very limited area, being known in the district as the “red bed” of the lead miners, and is about the middle of the Yoredale rocks. The strata above and below it appear to be unfossiliferous; its locality the carboniferous rocks on a moor in Swaledale, near Richmond. These crinoids are associated with the teeth of *Petalodus Hastingsii*, and not the slightest trace of any other fossil has yet been found with them.

Among other articles, the President exhibited, on the part of Mr. Robert Day, jun., a spear-head and socketed celt found in the county of Cork. The spear was of an unusual type, the blade and loop being connected. The celt was also of an uncommon pattern, having an ornamented loop and raised lines on either side.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 28. The Rev. J. H. HILL in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members:—The Rev. J. Mayor, Cossington; the Rev. F. L. Cursham, Vicar of Horninghold; and the Rev. T. O. Hall, of Great Easton.

Among other matters exhibited were,—By Mr. North, Hon. Sec., several forgeries in lead of Anglo-Saxon antiquities, cleverly executed, sold some time since to a gentleman in Leicester as genuine antiques

found in the Thames; and by Mr. Henry Goddard, two masks of coarse clay about four inches in height, of very rude workmanship, from ancient tombs in Mexico. They were made for toys, or for giving signals, by means of a whistle, which was produced by blowing through an aperture in the chin of the mask, the air then passing through the mask into its cheeks, which formed air chambers, and from thence escaping through the eyes, produced a shrill and strong whistle. The same gentleman also exhibited a brass of Vespasian in good preservation; a small Roman glass bottle, one inch and a half high, probably used for unguents, and a bronze ear-pick, both found in excavating in Horsefair-street, Leicester.

The Rev. Ernest Tower, of Earl's Shilton, read a paper upon his parish. Mr. Tower, after explaining the origin of the name, traced the descent of the manor from the original Norman lord, Hugh de Grantemainell, through the Earls of Leicester to the Earls of Lancaster, and so into the hands of Queen Victoria as Duchess of Lancaster. He also described the state of the parish at the Conquest, as revealed by the dry facts stated in Domesday Book, and explained the tenure under which this and other lands was then and afterwards held of the King or of the great Barons of the realm: not neglecting to state how the manor is now rented of the Crown by "the lady in trust," and the very small pecuniary interest the Queen now has in the parish. The antiquities of the parish, its castle mound and parish church, the stocking trade introduced there at an early period, the progress of the place as evidenced by the church registers, the ravages of the plague, the benefactors of the parish, the old benefit club, with curious instances of its use and abuse, were alluded to, and the paper ended by a short list of the surnames most common in the place, with their probable derivation.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

March 2. J. H. HINDE, Esq., in the chair.

Some discussion took place as to the projected restoration of Brancepeth Church^h. Mr. Clayton asked if Mr. Longstaff had received any communication on the subject. Mr. Longstaff said that he understood that the Secretary would communicate with Lord Boyne. He himself had written to Mr. Salvin, and received no reply; indeed he scarcely expected to receive one, in consequence of what had already appeared. However, there was a letter from Mr. Shafto, the incumbent, and he thought that they need not dread anything very atrocious in the restoration of the church.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

Feb. 29. Mr. COSMO INNES, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair.

On a ballot Mr. William Wrongham, Dundee, was admitted a Fellow.

The following communications were read:—

I. Two Days' Diggings in Sutherland, by the Rev. James M. Joass.

^h GENT. MAG., March, 1864, p. 352.

By Professor J. Y. Simpson. This paper, which was accompanied by exquisite pen-and-ink illustrations, gave an account of excavations at Kintradwell, beyond Brora, a district which seems to abound in remains of the early inhabitants. Mr. Joass first investigated an ancient fort surrounded by earth-works, situated on a terrace overhanging the sea. Here he discovered small chambers, with domed roofs, formed on the principle of the horizontal arch, and communicating by very narrow passages. At one spot the *débris* contained bones of the ox, deer, and swine, besides fish-bones and shells of the limpet and periwinkle. Quite in the neighbourhood a cist containing bones was found, and close to it a standing stone, having cut on it one of the symbols peculiar to the pillars on the east coast of Scotland. On a hill-side not far off, a remarkable example of an underground "eirde-house" was examined, containing two chambers, each about 10 ft. long and 4 ft. broad. On a lintel in this chamber some characters resembling runes were noticed. One of the chambers contained numerous fish-shells and bones of animals. Mr. Joass, in conclusion, described another underground chamber which he had explored on the Helmsdale water at another time, and which agreed in character with the one at Kintradwell; also a rath in its neighbourhood, under which an underground chamber was found which followed the curvature of the upper circle for about 33 ft.

Mr. Joseph Robertson said he felt that he was only expressing the feeling of the meeting in recognising the great value of Mr. Joass's paper, and the beauty of its illustrations. From the description of the fort, and of the remains found in its *débris*, it seemed to be of the same character as some in Orkney, at whose excavation he had assisted, and he trusted that Mr. Joass might be able to complete his examination, so that we might have full data for comparison. He suggested that search should be made for early ecclesiastical vestiges, as from the name Kintradwell there was no doubt that the site had been one dedicated to St. Triduana, as had been the case at Dunfallandy and Restalrig.

Mr. Stuart adverted to the richness of the district in early remains, and remarked that Mr. Rhind had been induced to leave a sum to the Society for the purpose of carrying out systematic excavations in this and the neighbouring county of Caithness, where such remains also abounded, in the hope that a more definite result would be attained than from the casual explorations on which we had hitherto been mostly dependant.

II. Notice of Excavations in the Chambered Mound of Maeshowe, in Orkney, and of the Runic Inscriptions on the Walls of its Central Chamber. By Mr. John Stuart, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Mr. Stuart began by referring to the numerous memorials of an early and abundant population which are still to be seen in Orkney, and of which the most impressive remains are accumulated on the two necks of land which meet so as to divide the loch of Stennis into two sheets of water. Here are numerous great circles of stone pillars and groups of grass-covered mounds. Of the latter, Maeshowe is the largest, and on its excavation by Mr. Farrer, in 1861, it was found to contain a large vaulted central chamber, with three crypts branching from it, and approached from the outside by a long narrow gallery of above 50 ft. in length. After giving details of the excavations and measurements of the various parts, Mr. Stuart referred

to the chambered tombs in other countries, and dwelt on the resemblance which Maeshowe bore to the chambered cairn at New Grange in Ireland, which was a burial-place of the kings of Tara. He gave reasons for believing that Maeshowe was the work of the early Celtic people of the country; and that its only connection with the Norsemen was the fact that they had broken into the chamber in search of treasure, as they were accustomed to do in their own country, and as they had done at New Grange in the year 862. He then described the runic inscriptions cut on the walls of the central chamber. It appeared that these inscriptions are generally of little importance, many of them simply stating that they were carved by a certain person, and obviously being the work of many different hands. One of the inscriptions relates that the "Howe" was broken into by the "Jerusalem farers;" while another states that they were disappointed, as the treasure of which they were in search had been previously carried off. These crusaders are supposed to have been the comrades of Earl Ronald, who, after passing the winter of 1152 in Orkney, sailed on their expedition in the following spring. As an example of the difficulty which attends the deciphering of runic inscriptions—not so much from doubt as to the letters as to their proper division into words, Mr. Stuart gave the various readings of the two most important inscriptions, furnished by Professor Munch, of Christiania; Professor Stephens and Mr. Rafn, of Copenhagen; Principal Barclay, of Glasgow; Dr. Daniel Wilson, of Toronto; Mr. J. M. Mitchell, one of the Foreign Secretaries of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; and Dr. Charlton, of Newcastle. Mr. Stuart referred to the long-continued and systematic excavations of Mr. Farrer in Orkney, and to his zeal and public spirit in making these subservient to public objects. He also praised the arrangements which Mr. Balfour of Balfour, the proprietor of Maeshowe, had made for its safety in future, and made reference to the many obligations which archæological students owed to the valuable services of Mr. Petrie, of Kirkwall. He remarked, in conclusion, that if Maeshowe was great at its origin, and many an after age, it will henceforth be memorable for the amount of literary zeal and labour which the elucidation of the runic inscriptions has evoked. The paper was illustrated by large sketches, prepared by Mr. Gibb, of Aberdeen, whose finished drawings for Mr. Farrer's work have been so much admired.

Several donations to the museum and library were announced: the most interesting one being a stone, sculptured on both sides, and with an Ogham inscription on the edges, from Bressay, Shetland, presented by the Rev. Z. M. Hamilton, Bressay.

March 14. Mr. JOSEPH ROBERTSON, one of the Vice-presidents, in the chair.

On a ballot, Mr. John Catto, iron merchant, Aberdeen, was admitted a fellow, and the Rev. James Joass, Manse, Edderstoun, a corresponding member of the Society.

The following communications were then read:—

I. Notes on the Ogham Inscription on the Newton Stone. By William F. Skene, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. Mr. Skene began by explaining the nature of Ogham writings and the keys which existed to their interpretation, one being found in the ancient record called the Book of Ballymote, and the other having been framed by Dr. Graves, of Dublin,

from the Irish Ogham inscriptions. It had been found that the latter was applicable to some Ogham inscriptions in Wales, where the accuracy of the readings could be tested from the repetition of the inscription on the same monument in debased Roman characters, and by finding that the two inscriptions, although in different languages, were the same. Mr. Skene then shewed the result of the application of this key to the Ogham inscription on the Newton stone, putting down the Roman letters which were equivalent to the Ogham signs opposite these signs. Two words formed part of the result which read "gormaon" and "josaei," and appeared to be the Gaelic forms of two proper names, the last of which was "Jesus." With regard to the former, Mr. Skene thought it possible, but merely suggested it as a speculation, that it might be intended for Guthrum, of whom much is said by Geoffrey of Monmouth, which is merely fanciful, but of whom we gather from more authentic sources that he was a Danish chief who was killed while away from his own country, and who, judging from an entry in the Pictish Chronicle, might have fallen here about the year A.D. 891, and to whom this pillar might be a monument, also recording his conversion. It appeared to Mr. Skene that the main inscription was written in letters of a mixed character, partly in Gothic runes, and partly in debased Roman letters; and that the language of the Oghams was Celtic, partaking of the peculiarities of both the Welsh and Gaelic forms.

Mr. Maclauchlan expressed his admiration of Mr. Skene's paper, and was quite prepared to expect that a Pictish inscription should be a mixture of Welsh and Gaelic.

Mr. Stuart, while agreeing that Mr. Skene's plan of elucidating the inscription, by beginning with the Ogham characters, of which we had an alphabet, was the most hopeful, could not help feeling that there must remain considerable uncertainty in the reading of Oghams, where there was no second inscription in a known character by which to test it, instancing a reading given by Dr. Graves of the Oghams on the Bressay stone, which, although all apparently of the same form, were held to be partly in Gaelic and partly in the Icelandic language. With regard to the suggested attribution of the monument to a Danish chief, there was the great difficulty of supposing that such a record *could* have been erected by his friends in their own letters in a hostile country, or that the Pictish people *would* have preserved the memory of an enemy in the writing peculiar to them. He trusted that Mr. Skene would continue his valuable labours, and test yet farther the correspondencies between the characters of the two inscriptions.

Mr. Richardson gave some reasons for his belief that the monument was a funeral one erected by the monks of St. Anthony from Egypt.

II. The next two papers related to a sculptured stone recently dug up on the farm of Auchrynie, parish of Old Deer, Aberdeenshire. The one was by Mr. Murray, Nethermill of Cruden, and the other by Mr. Keith, the tenant of the farm, and they were accompanied by drawings and photographs. The stone bears some scorings on the edge and parts of the surface, but they are altogether of very doubtful character and design.

III. Professor Simpson read a paper on the Circular Rock-markings on Stones and Rocks at Craigiehall, Lochgilphead, Doddington, and other localities, of which many casts and drawings were exhibited. The subject, which is one of great obscurity, was treated in a most

exhaustive manner; and we are glad to understand that the Professor's paper will be forthwith printed. It appeared that these markings had been formed on sepulchral slabs, in Picts' houses, and on rocks in various countries, and that, although there were some varieties of form, yet there was a wonderful general resemblance through the whole. He gave reasons for believing that they were the work of a very early people, and that they were marks of a sacred character.

Mr. J. M. Mitchell drew attention to the signs used in Holstein for various purposes, and suggested their comparison with these rock-markings.

Several donations to the Library and Museum were announced, the most remarkable, perhaps, being the lock and keys of the treasure chest of the expedition to the isthmus of Darien in 1690, presented by the directors of the Bank of Scotland.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

March 1. The Rev. THOMAS MYERS in the chair.

The Rev. J. Kenrick read the following notice of "The Papyrus of Nas-Khem," a work presented to the Library of the Society by the Prince of Wales:—

"The papyrus described in the work which has been presented to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, through the kind intervention of the Very Rev. Dr. Stanley, was found upon a mummy in a tomb on the western side of the Nile at Thebes. The Egyptian government has latterly prohibited all excavations, but as a special favour to the Prince this tomb was allowed to be opened. What other objects of antiquity were found with the mummy Mr. Birch in his description does not say. Those papyri whose subject is religious are generally found rolled up, and deposited either close to the skin or to the innermost of the numerous wrappers of linen in which the mummy was swathed, or externally on the breast or by the sides. They have a reference to that great doctrine of Egyptian theology, the immortality of the soul, and its adventures and transformations after quitting the body. These appear to have been described at great length in a work which in its most perfect form extended to 165 chapters. The papyri of this class, however, seldom contain more than a small portion of the whole work, which must have been very costly, both from its bulk and the elaborate paintings with which the MSS. were adorned. The general idea conveyed by the emblems, and, as far as they have been deciphered, by the hieroglyphic legends, is the assimilation of the departed person to Osiris. Osiris was supposed to have been put to death by the evil principle Typhon, and restored to life by Isis his sister; hence he became the established emblem of life after death. The epithets *Osirian* and *Justified* are applied on the funereal monuments and in the papyri to the deceased person as a matter of course, he having received interment with religio's rites; as the Greeks called all the dead by a name which implied 'the happy,' (*Macarites*). The papyri were prepared beforehand by artists who devoted themselves to this line, and a blank was left to be filled up with the name of the person in whose tomb it was to be deposited. And as we are familiar with instances of tombstones worked over again and palimpsest brasses, so we find in the funeral papyri the first name erased and a second substituted. In a splendid roll exhibited at the Louvre the name has been omitted altogether.

"There is a general conformity in all the papyri of this class. They exhibit the judgment scene before Osiris and his forty-two assessors, the declaration of the deceased, in which he protests his innocence of all crimes, the weighing of the symbol of his heart in the balance before Osiris, his purification by fire, his passage through the various gates of the Elysian fields, his employment in agricultural labour there, his embarkation in the boat of the Sun on the celestial river, &c. These are the scenes represented with more or less of detail in the largest class of the papyri; in

others the soul is represented as engaged in various combats with crocodiles, serpents, and monstrous animals, which it successively overcomes.

"There is another class of papyri, to which that brought home by the Prince of Wales belongs. The Egyptians were perplexed, being ignorant of the earth's revolution on her axis, by the sun's disappearance in the west and re-appearance in the east. How was the transit performed? They supposed that he passed underneath the earth, and devised a series of stations which he successively occupied during the hours of the night. On this conception were founded what were called Litanies of the Sun, in which titles are ascribed to him in each of the twelve hours of darkness, accompanied with invocations appropriate to each. The deceased after death departed towards the west, and accompanied the sun as he passed through the subterranean regions, and came again with him to the light when he reached the east. There can be little doubt that the general idea meant to be conveyed was, that death was followed by life, as darkness is succeeded by light. Each of these hours appears to have been represented with appropriate imagery and descriptions, with prayers.

"Champollion, in his letters from Egypt, professed to have found, at Thebes, a complete series of these hours of the night, with their figures and legends; but according to Rosellini this was one of the inventions with which he condescended to amuse the Parisians, and Mr. Birch, who has published the papyrus brought home by the Prince, confesses the imperfection of our knowledge of them. The papyrus, besides, is much mutilated, and written by an ignorant or dishonest scribe; so that though there can be no doubt of its general purport, it is impossible to give a correct explanation of it. It was executed for a priest or prophet of Amen-Ra, the Theban Jupiter; his name was Nas-Khem, and he was the son of a female functionary of the name of Tahesi. Herodotus says that there were no priestesses in the Egyptian temples. This may be true as regards the higher functions of the priesthood, and initiation into its mysteries; but modern researches have left no doubt that women filled many ministerial offices about the temples. Tahesi was a singer. The papyrus is twelve feet in length; it has been injured by coming in contact with the hot bitumen. Mr. Birch considers its age to be perhaps as late as the fourth century B.C., and near the close of the Persian dominion over Egypt, which began with the conquest by Cambyses, in 525 B.C., and closed with the subjugation of Egypt by Alexander in 332. By itself it would have been scarcely intelligible, but the religious inscriptions of Egypt dealt much in stereotyped phrases and emblems; so that by comparison of this with more perfect monuments he has been able to supply some of its *lacunæ*."

The Rev. John Kenrick moved a vote of thanks to the Prince of Wales for his kind present, which was seconded by the Rev. Canon Trevor, and carried unanimously.

ROMAN INSCRIPTION FROM MELUN.—The works for levelling the Place Notre-Dame at Melun have just brought to light some fragments of bas-reliefs, a statuette, and a stone from an altar dedicated to Mercury and the Lares by the conquerors of Gaul, but which was unfortunately broken in the extraction. The last-named object bears the following Roman inscription:—

MERCVRIO. ET. LARIBVS.
B. CLAVDI. NERO. NI. DRUSO.
GERMANICO. AVGVSTO.

The prætor Nero Claudius Drusus, brother of Tiberius, is evidently here referred to; he was born at Rome 38 B.C., and died at the age of thirty-one. This person, to whom the Senate gave the name of Germanicus, was sent into Gaul thirteen years before the Christian era to suppress a revolt caused by the exactions of Licinius. At that period Melun, which had been abandoned by its inhabitants in consequence of Julius Cæsar's sixth campaign, and taken by Labienus, was under the dominion of the Romans. The various articles now found have been placed in the museum at Melun.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

LAMBETH DEGREES.

SIR,—The letter of W. E. L. in your March Number on Lambeth degrees touches a question which is of some antiquarian interest, and was once of considerable practical importance.

The circumstances which gave rise to the institution of these degrees were probably the attempts made both in Church and State, during the fifteenth century, partly to restrict the exercise of the papal power in opposition to the Statute of Provisors, by securing promotion to the graduates of the English Universities, and partly to advance and strengthen the Universities themselves by providing competently for their graduates. Examples of the measures taken for these purposes may be found in Wood's *Antiquitates* (ed. 1674), 197, &c., 216, 217, &c., Labbe and Cossart, *Concilia*, xiv. 347, &c.; there are others in Wilkins, and among the official Correspondence of Bishop Beckington, shortly to be published by the Master of the Rolls, under the editorship of Mr. George Williams.

To evade the disabilities imposed by these acts on non-graduates, and to secure for themselves the privileges of graduates, it became usual towards the end of the century for clerks who had not been educated at the Universities to obtain dispensations from Rome, enabling them to hold pluralities, &c., and in some few recorded cases to obtain degrees from the Pope, on the strength of which they were incorporated in the English Universities with the same rights as the original graduates.

One or two cases of the incorporation of these Roman graduates are to be found in the Cambridge records; e. g. "Frater Steele," of Rome, was incorporated in 1492; "Frater Raddyng," a doctor of Rome, in 1497 (MS. Lambeth, 1133); and in 1501 "Mr. Cabald" had a grace "ut admittatur ad eundem gradum in quo stat Romæ." It seems more probable that these degrees were granted by the Pope as a part of his ordinary power, than in any connexion with a University; for the power of conferring degrees was at this time exercised by other bodies than the Universities, as by the Counts Palatine (*Comites Palatini Lateranenses*), who also could confer the power of making notaries by faculty. (See the seventh Decretal, lib. iii. tit. iv., and Battely's *Somner's Canterbury*, part i., App., 59, and Du Cange, sub voce *Comes Palatinus*). It was not necessary, however, to go to Rome for these degrees; the power to confer them was bestowed upon the legates. Many examples of this may be found in the *Bullarium*, and one instance may suffice here. Cardinal Wolsey's Bull of Legation (Rymer, xiii. 739) allows him the power, "quascunque personas, sufficientes tamen et idoneas, volentes ad doctoratus, seu licentiaturæ, aut Baccalaureatus in utroque vel altero Jurium, et ad magis-

tratus tam in Theologia quam in Artibus et Medicina vel alios gradus promovendi."

The statute of 25 Henry VIII. c. 21, invests the Archbishop of Canterbury with power to grant all manner such licences, dispensations, compositions, faculties, grants, receipts, delegacies, &c., as heretofore had been accustomed to be had and obtained from Rome. (See Mr. Workard's letter in the April Number.)

Degrees are not specified in this transfer of authority, but they are understood to be included in the term *faculties*. Bishop Gibson (*Codex*, &c., ed. 1713, p. 105) has the following note on the subject:—

"Among the other heads in which faculties had been customarily grantable, and were now made grantable by the Archbishops of Canterbury in virtue of this act, we find in the said Book of Taxation (see § xi.) the two that follow:—'Creatio Doctorum in quacunque facultate, £4. Creatio aliorum graduatorum in quacunque facultate, £4.' Which power as it hath not been abrogated or touched by any succeeding law, so hath it been exercised by the successive archbishops as a right vested in their see, by no less authority than that of Parliament, to which authority as conveyed by this act special reference is made in the body of every faculty that is granted upon this head."

The right thus conferred, or presumed to be conferred, was exercised by the archbishops apparently without objection until in the reign of George I. it was disputed, and made the subject of a lawsuit. Gastrell, Bishop of Chester, refused to admit Samuel Peploe, a B.D. of Lambeth, to the Wardenship of Manchester College. The cause was tried first at Lancaster Assizes, on the 13th of August, 1722. The argument in favour of the Archbishop's right was conducted with great learning and research. The notes for the instruction of counsel may be found among Bishop Chandler's papers, Brit. Mus. MS. Add. 6489. The hearing occupied fifteen hours. "A prescriptive right was made out to general satisfaction, and a statutable right also so far as there was occasion to go into the Act of Parliament. But the jury of gentlemen gave a verdict to the right in general, without fixing it on any single foot." (MS. Lambeth, 1133.) It was then carried by appeal before the King's Bench, and there decided in favour of the Archbishop's right, May 22, 1725. (Notes and Queries, iii. 276.) This case is referred to by Blackstone, Comm., i. 381, (ed. 1829). He quotes it as "The Bishop of Chester's case, Oxon. 1721." This I have not seen.—So much for the origin of the right.

The *status* of the Lambeth graduates was always rather unsettled, and the few who are mentioned as incorporated at Cambridge, received that honour with the proviso that it should not be construed into a precedent. Baker (MS. 42, pp. 136, 137, 140, in the Public Library at Cambridge) objects to the practice of admitting them *ad eundem*, as inconsistent with the rights and privileges of the University, and, moreover, expressly guarded against by the oath taken by the inceptors in every faculty, viz. "Jurabis quod extra istam Universitatem, nusquam præterquam Oxoniis in illa facultate incipies, nec consenties ut aliquis alibi in Anglia incipiens hic pro doctore vel magistro in illa facultate habeatur." I do not remember to have seen in Wood's *Fasti* any mention of a Lambeth graduate. It will be seen, however, from the list of degrees, that from the time of the Restoration to the end of the seventeenth century they were generally conferred on members of the Universities.

The right of conferring degrees was exercised by Archbishop Cranmer as

early as 1539. In that year he commissioned Bishop Rugg of Norwich to confer the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Eligius Ferrers. He instructs him in the commission to proceed in the business with two other D.D.'s to be chosen by the Bishop, "si eum ad gradum antedictum suscipiendum, prævio examine debito, habilem reperietis." Accordingly in the Act of execution they represent "quia per debitam examinationem comperimus et invenimus memoratum E. F. ad gradum doctoratus in facultate Theologia suscipiendum habilem dignum et idoneum." (MS. Lambeth, 1133.) The documents connected with this transaction were adduced in Peploe's case, and copies of them are in Bp. Chandler's MS. B. Mus. Add. 6489.

Very few instances are to be found of Lambeth degrees granted before the Restoration. The records of the Faculty Office supply none, and the search made, in the Peploe case, in the Patent Rolls, in which by the 25 Henry VIII. c. 21, these faculties are required to be enrolled, disclosed only two or three. I have searched also the Dispensation Rolls at the Record Office, which extend from 1597 to 1641, and have found but one case, that of John Hillyard. The Cambridge records supply two or three more.

The earliest records of the Faculty Office are two paper books marked A and B, which contain memoranda of the dispensations, creations of notaries, marriage licences, licences of non-residence, of eating meat in Lent, of commendams, &c., from 1543 to 1548, and from 1567 to 1591 respectively. The only case which I have found in them bearing on this subject, and as it is the only one adduced in the Peploe case from them, I suppose it to be the only one—is an admission by Cranmer, of George Broke, B.A., of the University of Venice, to the rights and privileges of a B.A. in England, and to equality with other graduates.

Archbishop Parker granted the degree of B.D. to one Blage: the form of the act was adduced in Peploe's case, from a MS. of Bishop Pearson, in the Library of Canterbury Cathedral. A copy of this form will be found in the Chandler MS.

The list of degrees before the Restoration is then as follows:—

1539, Feb. 17. Eligius Ferrers, D.D.

1544, Dec. 6. George Broke, B.A. of Venice, *ad eundem*.

1559—1575. ——— Blage, B.D.

1615, Mar. 14. Samuel Purchas, M.A., made B.D.

1617, Nov. 20. John Hillyard, M.A., made B.D.

1619, June 28. William Neile, M.A.

1635, Dec. 9. Edward Layfield, M.A., Archdeacon of Essex, made B.D.

All these were adduced in Peploe's case. Purchas, the author of "The Pilgrims," is mentioned by Wood in the *Fasti* as a Cambridge man, and by Baker and Cole in their "Cambridge Collections."

From the time of the Restoration the list is perfect, the loss of one book in the Faculty Office being supplied by the list adduced in the Peploe case, 1660 to 1716. By the kindness of the officers of the Faculty Office I am enabled to furnish you with a copy of the list from 1660 to the present day.—I am, &c.,

Navestock, April 9.

WILLIAM STUBBS.

GRADUATI LAMBETHANI.

Juxon (1660, Sept. 3—1663, June 4).Degree
conferred.

	Degree conferred.		Degree conferred.
1660, Nov. 24. John Sudbury, M.A.	D.D.	King, incorporated at Cambridge	
Dec. 24. Wm. Braborne, M.A. Oxon., Chap. to the Archbishop	D.D.	1681, June 22	D.D.
1661, Sept. 24. Robert Sanderson	LL.B.	1680, June 4. John St. John	LL.D.
1662, Feb. 23. Peter Berkenhead, B.A.	M.A.	1685, Nov. 12. Wm. Stanley, Master of Corpus, Camb., incorp. at Camb.	
1663, May 11. William Fyffe, M.A. Trin. Coll. Oxon.	M.D.	1694, Jan. 18	D.D.
May 12. Edm. Freeman, alias King, incorp. at Cambridge 1671, Oct. 5	M.B.	Dec. 6. John Marshall	LL.B.
<i>Sheldon</i> , (1663, Aug. 31—1677, Nov. 9).		<i>Tillotson</i> (1691, April 23—1694, Nov. 22).	
1663, Sept. 9. Policarp Dakyn, M.B. of Derby	M.D.	1691, June 8. William Talbot, M.A.	D.D.
Sept. 17. Alexander Cheeke	LL.B.	June 25. William Walmsley	LL.B.
Sept. 21. John Clements	LL.B.	July 2. Thomas Hobbs	M.D.
Sept. 22. Edward Exton	LL.B.	July 3. James Barker	M.A.
Sept. 24. Robert Thompson	LL.B.	Aug. 13. John Patrick, M.A.	D.D.
Sept. 30. John Randolph, M.A., R. of Leverington	D.D.	Nov. 19. Ralph Barker, Ch. to Abp.	D.D.
Oct. 7. John Pell, M.A., Ch. to Abp.	D.D.	Dec. 7. Robert Hooke	M.D.
Oct. 31. Robert Thoroton, M.A.	M.D.	Dec. 21. Thomas Manningham, M.A.	D.D.
1664, Feb. 4. John Selleck, M.A., Archd. of Bath	D.D.	1692, March 3. Caleb Coatsworth	M.D.
March 15. George Cary, M.A., Dean of Exeter	D.D.	1693, Mar. 27. Jonathan Blagrove, M.A.	D.D.
May 2. Wm. Hawkins, M.A. Ch. Ch. Oxon.	D.D.	<i>Tenison</i> (1694, Dec. 6—1715, Dec. 14).	
Oct. 25. John Pritchett, M.A.	D.D.	1695, Jan. 18. Thomas Green, S.T.B., incorp. at Cambridge 1695	D.D.
1668, June 17. John Dryden, Esq.	M.A.	Jan. 18. John Knighton	D.D.
1671, Jan. 3. Laurence Seddon, B.D. Brasenose Coll.	D.D.	Feb. 4. John Woodward, incorp. at Cambridge 1695	M.D.
1672, Oct. 22. Antony Saunders	D.D.	Feb. 8. Edward Gee	D.D.
1674, Aug. 19. Samuel Woodford, B.A. Wadham Coll.	D.D.	March 27. Richard Willis, Bp. of Gloucester, 1715	D.D.
1675, April 9. Wm. Rosewell, M.A.	M.D.	April 16. Michael Geddes	LL.D.
Nov. 8. Wm. Harrison, M.A. Wad- ham Coll.	D.D.	June 6. Francis Bragge	LL.B.
Dec. 7. John Eachard, M.A. Cath. H.	B.D.	1696, Sept. 22. John Robinson, Bp. of Bristol 1710	D.D.
<i>Tillotson</i> , Dean of Canterbury, sede vacante.		1697, March 3. Edward Tenison	LL.B.
1677, Nov. 21. Robt. Taylor, St. John's, Oxon.	M.A.	1698, Jan. 10. John Wilson	LL.D.
Dec. 10. John Blow, of Newark	Mus.Doc.	May 16. Edward Vernon	M.A.
Dec. 11. James Clifford, Succentor of St. Paul's	M.A.	1700, Jan. 26. George Nevell	LL.B.
<i>Sanicroft</i> (1678, Jan. 27—1691, Feb. 1).		1701, Sept. 1. Thomas Waite	LL.B.
1678, Feb. 1. Gabriel Towerson, M.A. All Souls	D.D.	Nov. 26. John Crompton	M.D.
Feb. 5. Wm. Shippen, M.A. Univ.	D.D.	1702, June 18. Edm. Gibson, Librarian at Lambeth, Bp. of London 1723	D.D.
Feb. 6. Francis Barnard, incorporated at Cambridge	M.D.	May 13. John Moore	LL.B.
Feb. 9. John Newell, Alban Hall	M.A.	July 22. Richard Knipe	M.A.
March 9. Peter Dent, Trinity, Camb. incorp. at Camb. 1681, March 18	M.B.	1704, Feb. 1. Thomas Hayley, B.A.	M.A.
May 13. Sam. Bishop, M.A. Ch. Ch.	D.D.	1705, Nov. 29. William Lloyd	D.D.
May 25. Geo. Thorpe, B.D., Ch. to Abp.	D.D.	1706, July 10. John Harris	D.D.
June 4. Gco. Speed, Magdalen Hall	M.A.	1707, Feb. 18. John Benbrigg	M.D.
June 28. Thos. Comber, M.A. Sidney Coll.	D.D.	May 5. Posthumus Smith	LL.B.
1680, Sept. 29. Gilbert Burnet, Bp. of Sarum 1689	D.D.	1708, March 9. Wm Wotton, S.T.B.	D.D.
Nov. 1. Wm. Batty, M.A., Ch. to the		April 13. Richard West	D.D.
		July 6. Joseph Barton	M.A.
		1711, June 5. Dormer Parkhurst	LL.B.
		1712, May 17. James Jones	M.A.
		June 23. William Pearson, M.A.	LL.D.
		1714, April 23. Edward Tenison, Bp. of Ossory 1731	D.D.
		April 26. Charles Talbot, B.A. Oxon.	LL.B.
		Oct. 1. Timothy Goodwin	D.D.
		1715, Aug. 4. Richard Rider	LL.B.
		<i>Wake</i> (1716, Jan. 16—1737, Jan. 24).	
		1716, Jan. 26. Benjamin Hoadley, Bp. of Winchester 1734	D.D.

	Degree conferred.		Degree conferred.
Jan. 28. Lancelot Blackburn, M.A. Oxon., Abp. of York 1724	D.D.	April 10. Robert Eyton, M.A. Camb. 1739, April 3. George England	D.D. M.A.
June 26. Thos. Bowers, M.A. Camb., Bp. of Chichester 1722	D.D.	1741, May 1. Richard Bullock, M.A.	D.D.
June 28. David Trimmell, M.A.	D.D.	May 2. Samuel Shuckford	D.D.
July 3. Thos. Cranmer, of Mitcham	M.D.	1742, March 15. John Jones, Trin. Coll. Camb.	M.A.
July 3. Richard Ibbetson	D.D.	1747, June 3. James Cawthorn, Clare Hall, Camb.	M.A.
July 23. William Whitfield	D.D.	Oct. 8. Thos. Potter, M.A. Ch. Ch. Oxf.	LL.D.
Nov. 27. Thomas Tullie, M.A.	LL.D.		
1717, Jan. 14. Henry Downes	D.D.		
1718, March 10. Sam. Peploe, Warden of Manchester, and Bp. of Chester	B.D.	<i>Herring (1747—1757, March 13).</i>	
1720, March 19. Daniel Hill	D.D.	1748, Jan. 4. John Hoadley, C.C.C. Camb.	LL.D.
April 28. Chas. Cobb, M.A. Trin. Coll. Oxon., Abp. of Dublin 1742	D.D.	1749, Jan. 14. Edw. Cresset, M.A. Trin. Coll. Oxford, Bp. of Llandaff 1749	D.D.
June 28. Wm. Bradshaw, M.A., Preb. of Canterbury	D.D.	Feb. 6. Roger Comberbach, of Chester	LL.B.
Sept. 28. Wm. Birch, Chanc. of Wore.	D.D.	June 2. John Head, M.A. Archd. of Canterbury	D.D.
1721, Jan. 16. Samuel Lisle, M.A., R. of St. Mary-le-Bow, Bp. of Norwich	D.D.	1750, April 18. Robert Brereton, Trin. Coll. Camb.	LL.B.
March 27. John Henry Ott, Librarian at Lambeth	M.A.	Sept. 7. John Aylmer, Univ. Coll. Oxf.	M.A.
1722, Aug. 10. Charles Lambe	D.D.	1751, April 11. Hugh Hughes, M.A. Oxford, Dean of Bangor	D.D.
1723, June 24. Rich. Chicheley, M.A., Sec. to the Abp.	LL.B.	April 22. Wm. Herring, M.A. Camb.	D.D.
1724, Jan. 8. John Gilbert, M.A., Abp. of York 1757	LL.D.	April 22. John Sam. Hill, M.A. Camb.	D.D.
March 5. Chas. Naylor, M.A., Chan. dioc. Sarum	LL.D.	May 1. Francis Hender Foote, Chap. to Lord Chesterfield	LL.B.
March 12. James Horner	M.A.	July 1. John Thomas, M.A. Camb., R. of St. Peter's, Cornhill	D.D.
June 1. Zachary Pearce, M.A. Camb., Bp. of Rochester 1756	D.D.	July 19. Samuel Salter, M.A. Camb., Canon of Norwich	D.D.
Oct. 6. Edward Wake, M.A. Oxon.	D.D.	Oct. 4. Thomas Gyll, of Durham	M.A.
1725, Feb. 13. Dennis Payne, R. of Aberley	M.A.	Nov. 4. Thos. Lewis, Jesus Coll. Oxf.	M.A.
May 26. Rd. Lardner, Middle Temple	LL.B.	Nov. 6. Peter Johnson, B.A. Ch. Ch. Oxford	M.A.
Nov. 20. John Walker, M.A. Camb., Chap. to the Abp.	B.D.	1753, March 9. Thomas Birch	D.D.
1726, Oct. 22. James Stillingfleet, M.A.	D.D.	May 14. Abraham le Moine	D.D.
1727, March 10. George Ffenning, Dean of Carlisle	LL.D.	1754, Jan. 10. Wm. Warburton, M.A., Preb. of Glouc., Bp. of Glouc. 1760	D.D.
1728, Feb. —. Richd. Chicheley, LL.B.	LL.D.	Jan. 10. John Coulter, R. of Foxearth, Essex	M.A.
Feb. 2. John Heber, Oxford	M.A.	March 5. Ferdinando Warner, R. of St. Michael's, Queenhithe	LL.D.
Feb. 13. John Newey, M.A. Oxford	D.D.	1755, Jan. 8. Richard Blackett Jekyll	M.A.
June 5. William Ayerst, B.D., Preb. of Canterbury	D.D.	April 7. Mark Hildesley, M.A., R. of Hitchin, Bp. of Sodor and Man 1755	D.D.
1729, March 14. Stephen Sleeth, King's College, Camb.	M.A.	May 29. Richard Dayrell, R. of Lil- lington Dayrell	D.D.
1731, Feb. 27. Mordecai Cary, Bp. of Clonfert 1733	D.D.	Aug. 27. William Worcester Wilson	M.A.
Sept. 9. John Howell, of Isleworth	M.D.	Sept. 1. John Jortin, R. of St. Dun- stan in the East	D.D.
Nov. 11. Wm. Pownall, Cambridge	LL.B.	Sept. 4. George Jubb, B.D., Chap. to the Abp.	D.D.
1732, May 10. Richard Bundy, M.A.	D.D.	Oct. 31. John Pery, M.A. Oxford, Chap. to the Abp.	D.D.
1733, Feb. 12. Nathanael Lancaster, Chap. to Prince Frederick	D.D.	1756, April 14. Joseph Payne	M.A.
March 9. John Baron, M.A. Camb.	D.D.	May 19. William Langhorne	M.A.
Nov. 7. Peter Maurice, M.A., Dean of Bangor	D.D.	July 14. John Pettingal, M.A. Jesus Coll. Oxford, B.A. 1728	D.D.
1734, Jan. 15. Robt. Bolton, M.A. Oxford	LL.D.	Sept. 4. John Osborne, R. of Newtimber	M.A.
1735, May 20. John Abbot, New Coll. Oxford	M.A.	Nov. 29. Cutts Barton, M.A., R. of St. Andrew's, Holborn	D.D.
1736, July 26. John Metcalfe, M.A. Camb.	LL.D.	Nov. 29. Thomas Holme	LL.B.
		Dec. 4. John Hawkesworth	LL.D.
<i>Potter (1737, Feb. 28—1747, Oct. 10).</i>		1757, Jan. 1. Lionel Seaman, M.A., Arch. of Taunton	D.D.
1737, Aug. 17. John Billingsley	M.A.		
1738, Jan. 21. Rich. Chandler, Oxford	M.A.		

Hutton (1757—1758, March 19).

	Degree conferred.
1757, Sept. 8. Robert Gilbert, M.A.	D.D.

Secker (1758—1768, Aug. 3).

1758, Aug. 2. John Davis, M.A.	D.D.
Aug. 2. William Tattan, M.A.	D.D.
Aug. 3. Robert Adkin	M.A.

1759, May 26. Jas. Pitcairn, M.A. Glasgow LL.B.

1760, June 30. William Murray, M.A.

St. John's, Cambridge D.D.

1761, May 18. Denison Cumberland, M.A. D.D.

1762, June 1. Geo. Secker, M.A. Ch. Ch., Chap. to the Abp. D.D.

1763, May 6. Reeve Ballard, M.A., Preb. of Westminster D.D.

1764, Aug. 21. Nicolas Halhead, of Durham LL.B.

Sept. 18. James Ford M.D.

1766, May 16. Heneage Dering, Dean of Ripon D.D.

June 4. Richard Sutton, M.A. D.D.

June 12. Tomlinson Bunting, Esq. of York LL.B.

Sept. 13. Henry Burrough LL.D.

1767, June 15. Thomas Knowles, M.A. D.D.

1768, April 28. Lionel Place, of York LL.B.

Cornwallis (1768—1783, March 19).

1768, Dec. 23. John Crookhall, B.A.

Queen's College, Oxford M.A.

1769, Sept. 6. John James Majendie D.D.

1770, Feb. 21. Joseph Matthew M.A.

Sept. 6. Bennett Storer D.D.

Sept. 6. Richard Palmer D.D.

Sept. 6. John Benson, M.A. D.D.

Dec. 24. John Arnold D.D.

1771, Feb. 21. Fred. Wollaston, LL.B. LL.D.

June 12. Peirson Lloyd, M.A. D.D.

Nov. 9. Richard George Robinson LL.B.

1772, Aug. 13. Joseph Banks LL.B.

July 27. Mark Foster M.A.

Nov. 27. Peter Pinnell, M.A. D.D.

1773, May 13. Nicolas Corsellis M.A.

June 7. Samuel Berdmore, M.A. D.D.

Aug. 10. Edmund Burton M.A.

1774, June 28. John Jekyll LL.D.

1775, May 23. Wm. Bromley Cadogan, B.A. M.A.

May 30. Richard Stoup LL.B.

July 22. Nicolas Wakeham D.D.

1776, Oct. 27. John Lord Monson LL.D.

Dec. 11. George Hayter M.A.

1777, July 3. James Farish LL.B.

July 26. Richard Lucas D.D.

1778, Jan. 5. William Langford, M.A. D.D.

Feb. 18. East Aphorpe, M.A. Jesus Coll. Camb. D.D.

Sept. 1. Charles Walker M.A.

1779, Feb. 16. William Ramsden, M.A.

Jesus Coll. Camb., Master of Char-terhouse D.D.

May 20. Matthew Thompson M.A.

1780, Feb. 19. John Jones M.A.

March 1. Peter Bowlby D.D.

April 27. Thos. Exon, C.C.C. Camb. M.A.

Nov. 26. Sir Thomas Broughton LL.D.

1781, Jan. 30. William Morice, M.A. D.D.

Feb. 16. Thomas Carwardine M.A.

April 23. Richard Snowe M.A.

May 9. James Smith M.A.

Dec. 1. James Ramsay M.A.

Dec. 11. Joseph Spooner M.A.

Dec. 17. John Hodgson, Esq. M.A.

1782, April 12. Joseph Hudson D.D.

June 8. David Bayford, of Lewes M.D.

July 24. Osmond Beauvoir, M.A. D.D.

July 24. Thomas Vyner, LL.B. LL.D.

(To be continued.)

THE NEWTON STONE.

SIR,—In your last Number (p. 494) you have given a report of a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, at which Mr. Alex. Thomson gave an account of various attempts to explain the inscription on the Newton stone^a. I will ask your permission to make a correction in Mr. Thomson's statement.

In the first place, the meeting of the British Association at which this inscription was brought forward, was held at Cambridge the year before last, and not at Oxford. There were there exhibited a cast of the part of the stone containing the inscription, and a drawing of the latter; and I then pointed

out on this drawing how evidently the first letters were ACTI, evidently the remains of *hic jacit* (the latter was the usual form of the word on these inscriptions); that it appeared equally evident that the second line was the name CONSTANTINUS; that in a line below might be traced the word FILIUS; and that it belonged to a class of early inscriptions which are not unknown to the antiquaries of this island. Simonides did not say that the letters of the inscription were Greek, nor did he, to the best of my recollection, make any remark upon it at all; but after I had spoken, a friend of Simonides, who sat by him and acted as his interpreter, rose up and said, in the intention of

^a See also the present Number, p. 629.

confirming me, that the inscription no sooner caught the eye of his friend Simonides on first entering the room, than the latter remarked that the second line was plainly the word *CONSTANTINUS*.

I have received one of the photographs of this stone and its inscription, I presume one of those alluded to in your report, but I hardly recognise in it the inscription exhibited at Cambridge, and I will explain to you why. In the photograph, the inscription comes out boldly in very white and well defined letters on the dark ground of the stone. I can only account for this by supposing that, before the photograph was taken, somebody had been employed to paint the characters white, in order to make them more distinct. Now any one who has the least experience of these inscribed stones knows how very indistinct the outlines of the letters have often become through the rubbing and wear of the stones on which they were cut, and what long and close study, with great knowledge of the subject, it requires to make them out satisfactorily. In many cases a photograph itself is only an imperfect aid, because you only get the light upon the stone in one direction. Such, as far as I remember the cast of the stone, was the case with many of the letters in the Newton inscription. Now it must be perfectly

clear to everybody that if any individual who cannot read such an inscription, undertakes to paint the letters in order to make them distinct, the result will be an inscription in characters of his own invention, and not in those of the original. In fact the chance of deciphering it correctly will be very greatly lessened. If, therefore, my surmise be correct, this photograph is worse than worthless, and I would suggest that no time should be lost in removing every trace of paint from the stone, and then, when a good light is upon the face of the stone, a careful photograph might be made. It would be perhaps well to have two, taken severally with the light falling on the stone from a different direction; but no photograph will be so satisfactory as an ocular examination of the stone itself.

I have not made a study of this class of inscriptions, and therefore will not undertake to decipher the inscription on the Newton stone; but I would suggest that if, instead of being carried to Italy and Germany, a good copy of it,—a cast would be best,—were sent to Prof. Westwood at Oxford, who has studied them with the greatest success, he would be able to give a much more satisfactory account of it.—I am, &c.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

BETBUR.

SIR,—In answer to Dr. Keller's query whether his Alemannic *betbur* is to be found in English local nomenclature^b, our first impressions incline us to answer No. We would not offer a negative answer to such a question on the strength of our knowledge of so large and varied a field as that of English local names, but we think we can in the present instance offer a presumptive argument against the probability of such a name being discovered on this side the Channel. The word *bed*, which signified 'table,' 'altar,' 'couch,' &c., in many, perhaps all the dialects, was al

ways in Britain, as far as we know, compounded with *vig*, 'idol,' 'temple,' when it was used to signify altar. The various Saxon forms for 'altar' are, *wih-bedd*, *wig-bedd*, *wefod*, *weofod*.

If the simple *bed* was ever used in this island in such a sense as to make a local *betbur* possible, it would not have had the same chances of prolonging its existence here, as where German was spoken. When the original sense of the word *bed* was forgotten, it would in a German district naturally slide into the association which is attached to the first syllable in *bethaus*, viz. 'prayer,' and this would prove, as doubtless it has proved, a means of preserving the ori-

^b GENT. MAG., March, 1864, p. 329.

ginal from decay. Now in this country, though we had the verb *hinc gebbidan*, 'to pray,' and in Middle English we read of *bedesmen*, and we still hear of the *bidding* prayer, yet this root was never in our country in a position to come to the succour of a *betbur*, supposing any such to have existed and to be in danger of extinction. It is quite conceivable that the analogue to this may have existed in England, dating from the heathen period, and prior to the general use of the compound *wigbed*, but if so, it is likely to be much disfigured by this time.

But little as we hope to find *betbur* at all, in any shape, in this country, we must suppose it likely that some names are still extant which represent the same idea. In searching for such, we recur to our old friends, or, as they might be rather called for the trouble they have caused us, our old enemies, the family of *wick*, *wich*, &c., which we are now convinced is no natural family at all, but a heterogeneous assemblage

of widely various words drawn together, and blended into confusion through a similarity of general form. One of the words which has contributed to form that motley group we imagine to have been the Saxon *wih* or *wig*, i.e. 'idol,' or 'temple.'

To instance some names in which this element may possibly have entered, we would cite from *Cod. Dipl.*, 34 Unicbold; 227 Wicbold; 685 and 1366 Wicford; 1298 Wicgestan; 1051 Wicehrge. It seems to us not improbable, that in some of these, the element *wih* may be present, and none of them more likely than Wicold, which might very plausibly be interpreted as the 'idol's building,' or 'sacred edifice.' In Wigborough, Essex, *wic*, 'camp,' would seem more in place; but in Wiggerhall, Norfolk, Wiggerholt, Sussex, Wighill, Yorkshire, Wigtoft, Lincolnshire, &c., *wig*, 'idol,' 'fane,' is as reasonable as any other source we know of.

I am, &c.

* * *

PEDIGREE OF THE THACKWELL FAMILY.

[THE following Pedigree has been supplied by a member of the Thackwell family; and in inserting it we take occasion to remark, that similar communications, properly authenticated, will always be very acceptable.]

The family of Thackwell has been seated in the counties of Worcester, Oxford, and Gloucester for several centuries. The name at an early period was variously written as Thekell, Theikell, Tickell, &c. The present orthography is found in the sixteenth century, when William Thackwell, Gent., who was Marshal of the Admiralty, spelled his name as it is now written.

PEDIGREE.

William Thackwell, Gent., Marshal of the Admiralty, died 1565, having had two sons, Edward and Thomas. This Thomas had two sons, Thomas and John.

The elder son, the Rev. Thomas Thackwell, born in 1579, matriculated

at Christ Church College, Oxford, 1598-9, and was Vicar of Waterperry, Oxon., in 1607. He married, 1st, a daughter of — D'Abitot, Esq., of Redmarley D'Abitot; and 2ndly, Jane, dau. of Thomas Bowley, Gent., of the Wells, near Bromyard, and died Vicar of Waterperry, 26th July, 1668, having had issue,—

1. William, mar. Elizabeth, eldest dau. of — Dayrell, Esq., of Lillingstone Dayrell, Bucks., and died in 1693, aged 72, having had issue,—Dayrell, born in 1660, died an infant; Mary, mar. to Norton Hayward, Esq., who died *s.p.*; and Elizabeth, mar. to John Carwardine, Esq., of Worcester.
2. Thomas, of whom presently.
3. Katherine, of Rye Court, mar. to the Rev. Lewis Terry, of Longdon, and had a dau. Catherine, mar. Paul Thackwell, Esq.
4. Elizabeth, mar. to the Rev. Eldridge Jackson, of Wheatley.

The second son, Thomas Thackwell, Esq., by the first wife, mar., in 1656, Margaret, dau. of Hugh Keate, Gent., of East Hagbourne, of an old Berkshire family, and had two sons,—

1. Stephen, born in 1657, died unmarried.
2. Paul, born in 1662, of whom presently.

Paul Thackwell, Esq., mar. his cousin Catherine, dau. of the Rev. Lewis Terry, and had issue, of whom the eldest,

Stephen Thackwell, Esq., of Rye Court, born in 1692, mar., in 1718, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of William Cam, Esq., of Wilton Place, Gloucestershire, by Mary, eldest dau. and co-heir of Joseph Cam, Esq., of London, and died in 1729, leaving an elder son,

John Thackwell, of Rye Court and Birtsmorton Court, lord of the manors of Berrow and Birtsmorton, Worcestershire, who mar. Miss Judith Daffy of Maysington, descended from the Egyoke family, and died 1808, having had issue,

1. John, his heir.
2. William, of Morton Court, mar. Miss A. Mutlow, and died *s.p.*
3. Stephen, in Holy Orders, Rector of Birtsmorton, mar. Miss Clarke, and had issue two sons, William H., in Holy Orders, Vicar of Avonbury, Herefordshire; Matthew John; and two daughters.
4. Joseph (Sir), who lost his left arm at Waterloo, born in 1781, and died in 1859, G.C.B., Lt.-Gen. in the army, Colonel of the 16th Lancers, late Inspecting General of Cavalry, &c., of Aghada Hall, Cork, and Conneragh House, Waterford. He mar. Maria Audriagh, eldest dau. of Francis Roche, of Rochemount, co. Cork, grand-uncle of Lord Fermoy. He has issue, Edward Joseph, late Captain 50th Foot, Barrister-at-law, who mar. Miss Lucas, step-dau. of Gen. Boyd, and has issue; William de W. Roche, Captain 38th Regiment; Osbert D'Abiotot, Lieut. in the Bengal Army, killed at Lucknow in 1858;

Francis John Roche, Captain in the 5th Royal Irish Lancers; Elizabeth Cranbourn; Ann Maria Esther, mar. to the Rev. T. Little, Rector of Oxenhall and Pauntley, Gloucestershire; and Maria Roche.

5. Elizabeth, mar. to William Brooke, Esq., of the Grove House, Bromsberrow, Worcestershire, and has issue.
6. Judith, mar. to Capt. Hartley, Bengal Army.
7. Margaret, mar. to J. Wood, Esq., of the Ford House, Newent, Gloucestershire, and has issue.
8. Sarah, mar. to — Twinberrow, Esq.
9. Ann, mar. to T. Webb, Esq., D.L. and J.P., of the Berrow, Worcestershire, and has issue.

The eldest son and heir, John Thackwell, of Rye Court and Wilton Place, D.L. and J.P. for Gloucestershire, mar. Miss Winifred Seabright on the 6th Nov., 1804, and had issue,—

1. John Cam, of whom presently.
2. Stephen, in Holy Orders, Rector of Little Birch, Herefordshire.
3. James Sebright, died —.
4. William, born 26th April, 1812, mar. dau. of Rev. T. Roberts.
5. Joseph Edwin, Colonel in the army, Knight of the Legion of Honour, &c., born 7th Sept., 1813, mar. Maria, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Burnside, commanding 61st Foot, and has issue Edwin, Ensign in the 90th Foot, &c.
6. Anne, mar. 13th May, 1830, the Rev. John Clayton, Vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon, and has issue.
7. Mary, mar. to James Griffin, Esq.
8. Caroline Eliza, mar. to Rev. J. Medwin.

Mr. Thackwell died in June, 1829.

The eldest son, John Cam, of Wilton Place, and Moreton and Rye Courts, D.L. and J.P. for Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, born 18th Jan., 1807, mar. 13th April, 1842, Charlotte Eleanor Polson, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John

Hugh Polson, Prebendary of Exeter, and has issue,—

1. John, born 22nd May, 1844.
2. William Polson.
3. Arthur Joseph.
4. Katherine Emily.
5. Isabella Charlotte Mary.
6. Helen Elizabeth.

ARMS.

Quarterly: 1 and 4, Paly of six, or and gules, a maunch argent, semée of fleurs-de-lis azure, for Thackwell; 2 and 3, Per pale, azure and gules, a cross engrailed erminois, in the first and fourth quarters a water-bouget argent, for Cam.

CREST.

On a wreath of the colours, within a chaplet of oak, proper, a dragon's head

erased; paly of six, or and gules, the neck transpierced by an arrow barbed and flighted, also proper.

MOTTO.

Mihi sollicitudo futuri.

NOTES.

The Cams were descended from the families of Rogers and De Wilton, which last owned Wilton Place, 41 Hen. III.

William, the elder son of Thomas Thackwell, in his Journal at Wilton Place speaks repeatedly of his uncle, Mr. D'Abitot of Redmarley, and this Thomas D'Abitot and Edward Thackwell were witnesses to a marriage settlement, dated in 1634, the parties to which were Thomas Bowley, Gent., and Jane Bowley.

GIFT OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, A.D. 1622.

SIR,—The following deed of gift of musical instruments to the vicars-choral of Wells Cathedral seems deserving of a place in your pages. It is transcribed from a contemporaneous MS., the authenticity of which cannot be questioned:—

“To all Christian people to whome this pr'sent writinge indented shall come. Henry Southworth, of Wells in the Countye of Som't, Esq., Sendeth greetinge in o'r Lord God euerlastinge. Knowe ye that the saide Henry Southworth for diverse good causes and considerac'ons him movinge, Hath given, graunted and delivered, and by these presents doth give, graunte and deliver vnto the Principalls, Seniors and Vicars Chorall in the Quire of the Cathedrall Church of Welles in the Countye of Som's't and their successors, One Cheste w'th Five Instrum'ts of Musicke called Vyolls; To have and to houlde the saide Cheste and Vyolls from the date hereof vnto the said Principalls, Seniors and Vicars Chorall, and their successours forever; Provided alwayes, and it is the intente and meaninge of the said Henry Southworth, that the saide Cheste and five vyolls shallbee and remayne w'th in the Close of the saide Principalls, Seniors and Vicars Chorall in Welles aforesaide forever, To the cheifest vse and behoofe of those as cann play thereon, to be vsed at suche their civill Convent'ons and meetynges as the major p'te of them shall thinke fitt in their discrec'ons. And further it is p'vided and meant by the said Henry Southworth that the said Cheste and five Vyolls shalbee and remayne in the saufe cus-

todye of William Hunt, Clerke, now one of the Vicars of the said Close, to be ymployed to the vses aforesaide for and duringe, and as longe as the said William Hunt shall live and contyneewe a Vicar in the said Close; and after his session or decease, that then the saufe custodye and kepinge of the said Cheste and Vyolls shall remayne and belonge vnto suche a one of the Principalls, Seniors and Vicars Chorall w'thin the said Close for the tyme beinge as the said Henry Southworth shall nominate and appoynte duringe his lyefe, And after the decease of the saide Henry Southworth, that then the said Cheste and Vyolls shall remayne from tyme to tyme for ever in the hands of one of the Vicars of the said Close, as the Principalls, Seniors, and Vicars Chorall of the said Close for the tyme beinge, or the major p'te of them in their discrec'ons shall thinke fittest, to be ymployed to the vses aforesaide. In witnesse whereof to the one p'te of these presents remayninge w'th the said Principalls, Seniors and Vicars Chorall, the said Henry Southworth hath put his hande and seale, And to th' other p'te of these presents remayninge with the said Henry Southworth, the said Principalls, Seniors and Vicars Chorall hath putt their com'on seale. eaven the thirtieth day of Januarie in the nyneteenth yeare of the raigne of o'r soveraigne Lord, James by the grace of God, Kinge of Englande, Fraunce, and Irelande, Defendor of the faithe, &c., and of Scotlande the five and fiftieth, Anno D'ni 1622.”

These “vyolls” have for many years

disappeared, and nothing is now known of them. Mr. Southworth, the donor, was in other ways a benefactor to the vicars-choral. He gave them books for their library, and added a new window in the library itself, which still remains. The vicars' books have

been sadly neglected, and hundreds of them lost. Those that have been saved are now kept in the vicars' muniment-room, and more care is bestowed on them. I am, &c.

THOMAS SEREL.

Wells, March 26, 1864.

DEVICES ON BELLS.

SIR,—In the number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for March last (p. 351) I see a notice of an ingenious method employed by Dr. Bruce for taking gutta percha impressions of sculptured stones. I have found the same substance very convenient for taking devices on bells. I heat a small quantity of water in a tin saucer over a spirit lamp; in the boiling water, pieces of the required sizes can be readily softened. In applying them to the bell, care must be taken to keep the fingers well wetted so as to prevent their sticking. The moulds thus produced are very durable, any number of plaster casts may be made from them without injuring them.

My whole apparatus can easily be carried in the pocket. It is simply a sort of small tin lantern, which contains the lamp and supports the saucer^a.

I will now, with your kind permission, put three queries on the subject of bells:—

1. Is anything satisfactorily ascertained as to the origin or intention of "Alphabet-bells," and "Alphabet-tiles?" In an engraving published July 13, 1801, by my grandfather, Wm. Fowler, of Winterton, is represented a tile from the floor of St. Nicholas' Chapel, York Minster, with the Lombardic alphabet, each letter in a square compartment, and reading from right to left. Similar inscriptions are not at all uncommon on bells. "Mr. Herbert's Saints'-bell," which used to call the Bemerton rustics from their ploughs, has the alphabet as far as G in the Lombardic character, with an initial cross.

I have met with a later type in North Lincolnshire, of which I give examples. It will be observed that the letters are in reversed order, in one case inverted, and apparently (but?) selected at hazard.

dcB dOa hGf

Burton Stather, first bell.

^a There are some valuable observations on the use of gutta percha in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. v. p. 332.

dcfe

South Ferriby, third bell.

mlk 8751

Horkstow, first bell.

All these have the Tudor rose, portcullis, lion passant, and fleur-de-lis. They would seem to have been cast by the same workman, who appears not to have been aware that the letters must be reversed on the mould in order to be right on the bell.

I should be glad to know whether any of your correspondents have met with similar bells elsewhere, or can suggest any better reason than ignorance or caprice for the selection of letters employed.

2. Can any one offer a more satisfactory rendering of the following inscription on the second bell at Twineham, Sussex?

"hoc michi iam retro nomen de simone petro."

The bell has a medallion with head of Henry VIII., and ornaments of renaissance character. The letters are "old English," and the initial cross a plain Latin one on three steps.

It has been suggested that the bell may have been recast, and that the verse means "*This is now again my name from Simon Peter.*"

3. At Patcham, in the same county, is a bell of rude workmanship, with fourteen marks exactly like the mediæval masons' marks all round the crown. These include two varieties, placed alternately, or nearly so, and seem as if they had been marked on the mould with the edges of broad chisels. The strokes are from 2½ to 4 in. long, some of the marks being larger than others.



Have any similar marks been found on bells elsewhere?

I am, &c. J. T. FOWLER.

The College, Hurstpierpoint.

Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

The Ilam Anastatic Drawing Society.

—This Society has just issued its volume for 1863, containing forty views in the British Isles and on the Continent by members of the Society. The idea of this work is a very good one: a book in which lady and gentlemen amateurs can register whatever objects of interest they may have met with in their annual journeyings must bring together numerous subjects which lie out of the beaten track of the general tourist, and many a detached fragment of antiquity and many an out-of-the-way village church may be brought to light which otherwise would remain buried in obscurity. In such a work it is not to be expected, nor scarcely to be desired, that the drawings should be made with professional accuracy. What is required is, that they shall give a general idea of the object, shewing only as much detail as can be conveniently sketched, but that what is given shall be given correctly.

A work done in this manner would not only be interesting, but highly valuable as a trustworthy guide to objects which are worthy of further investigation; but we are sorry that this work does not come up to this standard, and we cannot admire the animus of the preface. We do not class ourselves with "crusty critics," neither do we wish to "insinuate" anything, but we are compelled to say that drawings of very "inferior execution" have been admitted into this volume. Take, for instance, those of Wincham Church, Styche Hall, Pendennis Castle, and Broughton Church.

As a set-off, however, to these, there are several of Mr. Petit's sketches in his well-known style,—a style which has had many imitators, but no rival.

Many amateur draughtsmen find it very easy to put together a set of rough lines and fancy they are *à la Petit*, but it is only by a deep knowledge of light and shade, a keen eye for catching the salient points of a group, and the power of combining them into one harmonious whole, that any one may hope to rival Mr. Petit. His drawings are unlike anything else, except that some of them strongly remind one of some of the best of Prout's. In his view of Adare Abbey he has slightly exaggerated the diminution of the tower. It tapers delicately and gracefully, but not so perceptibly as here shewn. Besides the two extremes here mentioned, there are numerous mediocre subjects which do not require notice, but among others, there are several which may be mentioned, as

The Stydd, Derbyshire. This, though a very slight and imperfect sketch, shews sufficient to make one wish to see more. It shews four large Early English lancet windows, which appear to have shafts in the jamb, and no doubt are part of the original building mentioned in the text, and it would be worth while to get its details. Derbyshire is a county comparatively neglected in its archæological features, though there are not many which offer a richer field. The house in this sketch is not drawn characteristically enough to enable any one to decide its date. It appears here like a modern antique.

Throwley Hall. This drawing is so ill done, that it is impossible to make out with certainty any character of the building, and though the description states that there was a house here in the reign of John, there is nothing visible in this sketch which can be earlier than Elizabeth or James.

The detached Bell-towers from Here-

fordshire are very remarkable and interesting, and well worth preserving.

St. Govan's Chapel, Pembrokeshire, is a remarkably interesting structure, and, situated as it is among wild and rugged rocks, its effect must be striking, but its character is so plain that it is difficult to assign it a date, though from what can be seen in this sketch it does not appear to be early.

Church on Caldy Island. This is another very curious subject, but the want of knowledge evinced in the description renders it of no utility to the architectural student.

Llewellyn's Coffin. In this, again, the want of knowledge of his subject is very apparent in the writer of the notice. It is said that this coffin belonged to Llewellyn Jorwerth, a Welsh prince of the twelfth century, but its ornament consists of merely a series of quatrefoils, and cannot be earlier than the middle or end of the thirteenth century.

The Irish Castles seem carefully done, particularly the one of Lohort, which is an excellent example of the tower-house so common in Ireland, though this is one of the more important ones, and is well furnished with machicolations. The description is very good.

The foreign views are good, particularly those of the brick tower of the Basilica of St. Apollonia and St. Fosca, near Venice, which are very carefully drawn.

In what has been here said, it has been presumed that as the work was sent for notice, it is intended for general publication, but as there is no indication of the kind on the title-page, it may probably be for private distribution only, and if so, it is of course taken out of the province of public criticism.

Notes on Wild Flowers. By a LADY. (Rivingtons.)—This is a very pleasant book, on a very pleasant subject, and it has the merit of containing more than its unpretending title would lead the reader to expect. Not only are the principal wild flowers that decorate the fields in each month duly recorded in fluent prose or easy verse, but the trees also as they come into leaf find a place, beside other matters that conduce to the charms of a life removed from "populous cities." The authoress has a practical aim in view, for she takes care to point out the uses of many of our native plants, now too much neglected, and shews how her readers may often benefit their poorer neighbours, whilst finding health and innocent occupation for themselves. She also gives an outline of botany, so that the search she recommends may be intelligently pursued, and has evidently been at much pains to construct a floral calendar. The scene of her labours has evidently been the fruitful valley of the Severn, and visitors to that pleasant region would do well to make her book their companion.

The East Anglian. Nos. 37, 38. (Lowestoft: Tymms.)—We are glad to see that the Visitation of Suffolk is now being brought out in connection with "The East Anglian." It is that made by William Hervey (Clarenceux) in 1561, but with most important additions from family documents, Jermyn, Davy, and other MSS., and is edited by J. J. Howard, LL.D., F.S.A., whilst Mr. W. H. Hart, F.S.A., has undertaken to supply copies of Suffolk wills, from the Prerogative Office, and other documents of a kindred nature. Judging from the portion before us, which is confined to the Eden and Clopton families, both the Editors will discharge their tasks in a most satisfactory manner.

Monthly Intelligence.

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

By virtue of an overwhelming superiority of numbers, and the possession of improved artillery, the Prussians, after a two months' siege, have gained possession of Düppel, and killed or captured many of its defenders. The great body of the Danes, however, have escaped to the Isle of Alsen, and, in spite of all their reverses, they seem fully resolved to perish, if perish they must, with arms in their hands. The Conference, that was to settle the matters in dispute, has not yet formally assembled, and the delay is very variously accounted for.

In England, the most marked event of the month has been the visit of Garibaldi, who has been enthusiastically received by all classes; indeed, the excitement was so great, that his health suffered from it, and, at the advice of some of his intimate friends, he withdrew rather suddenly, without making visits to the many provincial towns that had solicited his presence. Another event of the month, the Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebration, has met with but moderate success.

The American civil war has rather languished of late, but such successes as have been achieved, have been mainly won by the Confederates.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

April 1. Major-Gen. Charles Rochfort Scott to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Guernsey.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. John Yorke, C.B., half-pay unattached, to be Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum, *vice* Brevet-Col. Crutchley, promoted Major-General.

April 8. The Right Hon. George William Frederick, Earl of Clarendon, K.G., G.C.B., to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell to be one of H.M.'s Principal Secretaries of State for the Colonial Department.

Chichester Samuel Fortescue, esq., M.P., to be a member of H.M.'s Most Hon. Privy Council.

The Rev. Henry Adair Pickard, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, to be one of H.M.'s Inspectors of Schools.

April 15. The Hon. Frederic Henry North, now Attaché to H.M.'s Embassy at Berlin, to be a Third Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

Mr. Charles E. Burch approved of as Consul at Cardiff for the United States of America.

Mr. James Henry Hunt approved of as Consul at Falmouth for H.M. the King of Denmark.

April 19. 68th Regt. of Foot.—Major-Gen. Lord William Paulet, C.B., from the 87th Regt., to be Col., *vice* Lieut.-Gen. R. C. Mansel, deceased.

87th Regt. of Foot.—Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Henry Johnston to be Col., *vice* Major-Gen. Lord William Paulet, C.B., transferred to the 68th Foot.

James Cormack and James Oliphant Fraser, esqrs., to be members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Newfoundland.

Hugh Williams Austin, esq., to be Secretary to the Governor in the Island of Jamaica.

Mr. Isaac Stone approved of as Consul at Singapore for the United States of America.

April 22. The Most Noble Edw. Adolphus, Duke of Somerset, K.G.; Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Frederick William Grey, K.C.B.; Rear-Admiral Charles Eden, C.B.; Rear-Admiral Charles Frederick; Rear-Admiral the Hon. James Robert Drummond, C.B.; and Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, esq., to be H.M.'s Commissioners for executing the office

of Lord High Admiral of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

April 5. County of Armagh.—James Matthew Stronge, jun., esq., of Tynan Abbey, co. Armagh, in the room of Maxwell Chas. Close, esq., who has accepted the office of Steward of H.M.'s Chiltern Hundreds.

April 12. City of Oxford.—The Right Hon.

Edward Cardwell, one of H.M.'s Principal Secretaries of State.

April 15. Borough of Lancaster.—Edward Matthew Fenwick, esq., of Burrow-hall, Lancashire, in the room of William James Garnett, esq., who has accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of H.M.'s manor of Northstead, Yorkshire.

April 19. Borough of Devizes.—Sir Thomas Bateson, bart., of Grosvenor-pl., in the county of Middlesex, in the room of the Hon. William Wells Addington (now Viscount Sidmouth), summoned to the House of Peers.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 19. At Singapore, the wife of Capt. James Burn, Bengal Staff Corps, and Officiating Resident Councillor of Singapore, a dau.

Jan. 25. At Fort Beaufort, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Hamilton Sabine Pasley, esq., Cape Mounted Riflemen, a son.

Feb. 6. At Calcutta, the wife of W. Stuart Alexander, esq., R.A., a son.

Feb. 9. At Allahabad, the wife of Edmund Bensley Thornhill, esq., Bengal C.S., a dau.

Feb. 16. At Peperah, near Jubbulpore, the wife of Capt. Richard E. Oakes, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

Feb. 17. At Mozuffernugger, the wife of Clairmont Daniell, esq., Bengal C.S., a dau.

Feb. 18. At Dacca, the wife of A. B. Falcon, esq., Bengal C.S., a son.

Feb. 25. At Meerut, the wife of H. C. Ross Johnson, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, a son.

Feb. 26. At Cawnpore, the wife of Capt. Henri Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

Feb. 28. At Umballa, Punjaub, the wife of Capt. Baldwin Wake, 21st Hussars, a son.

At Chicacole, the wife of Edward Bromley Foord, esq., Madras C.S., a dau.

March 5. At Loodhiana, the wife of Capt. F. R. Pollock, Acting Commissioner at Lahore, a son.

March 6. At Secunderabad, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Moore, H.M.'s 108th Regt., a son.

At Mymensing, Bengal, the wife of J. C. Dodgson, esq., Judge, H.M.'s C.S., a son.

March 8. At Umballa, the wife of Major Cleveland, H.M.'s 98th Regt., a dau.

March 17. At Gibraltar, the wife of Col. Elrington, Rifle Brigade, a dau.

March 19. In Kensington-gardens-sq., the wife of T. Hayter Lewis, esq., a dau.

March 20. At Grappenhall Rectory, Cheshire, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Greenall, a son.

March 21. At Rathcrogue-house, co. Carlow, the wife of Lieut.-Col. James Jackson, a son.

At the Rectory, Chedgrave, the wife of the Rev. Henry Alfred Barrett, a son.

At Llwynbarried, Radnorshire, Mrs. Middleton Evans, a dau.

At Bedford, the wife of Capt. C. W. Taylor, H.M.'s 13th Regt. M.N.I., a dau.

At the Holt, the wife of Capt. L. Williams, a dau.

March 22. At Lake-house, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. Edward Duke, a dau.

At the Priory, Milford, Pembrokeshire, the wife of Alexander E. Mackay, esq., M.D., R.N., a son.

At Hertingfordbury, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Lander, B.A., a dau.

In Buckland-st., N., the wife of the Rev. George Barnes, a son.

March 23. At Dublin, the wife of Denis W. Pack Beresford, esq., M.P., a son and heir.

At Alderminster, Warwickshire, the wife of Major Arbutnot, 18th Hussars, a son.

At Goodnestone, Wingham, the wife of T. Bridges Plumptre, esq., a son.

At Hasleton Rectory, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Stanton, a dau.

At Hurstmonceux, Sussex, the wife of John W. Clarkson, esq., late Indian Navy, a dau.

In Chesham-place, the wife of Robert Thornhagh Gurdon, esq., a dau.

At the Grove, Blackheath, the wife of the Rev. W. R. Jolley, a son.

At Gorwell-house, Barnstaple, the wife of the Rev. Richard Nott, a son.

At the Manor-house, Bampton, Oxon., the wife of Clement Cottrell Dormer, esq., a son.

March 24. At Waterford, the wife of the late Capt. A. D. Gordon, 102nd Regt., a son.

At Dallington Vicarage, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. Ralph Raisbeck Tatham, a son.

March 25. At Corfu, Lady Wolff, a son.

Mrs. Edward Strutt Cavell, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. J. F. Fixsen, M.A., Incumbent of Merton, Surrey, a son.

At Claughton, near Birkenhead, Cheshire, Mrs. Ferguson, of Kinmundy, Aberdeenshire, a dau.

In Brock-street, Bath, the wife of the Rev. James Gwynn, Incumbent of the Octagon Chapel, Bath, a dau.

March 26. In Nottingham-pl., the wife of Col. Birch Reynardson, a son.

At Eaton-lodge, Southsea, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Longden, R.A., a son.

At Montreal, Canada, the wife of Captain St utherd, R.E., a son.

At Sungrove, East Woodhay, the wife of the Rev. Gibbes Jordan, a son.

At Ayr, the wife of Capt. L. W. M. Lockhart, 92nd Highlanders, a dau.

At Froyle Vicarage, Alton, Hants., the wife of the Rev. William R. Astley Cooper, a son.

At Earham-lodge, near Norwich, the wife of the Rev. Edward Norgate, a dau.

At Shirrell-heath, Wickham, Hants., the wife of Capt. W. Cooke, 3rd Battalion Hants. R. V., a dau.

At Kingston, Portsea, the wife of the Rev. E. B. C. Churchill, a dau.

In Durham-terr., Westbourne-pk., W., the wife of Robert Hallett Holt, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, a dau.

At Wigginton-lodge, Staffordshire, the wife of D. S. Stewart, esq., late Capt. 11th Hussars, a son.

March 27. At Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Capt. Kirk, Major of Brigade, Western District, a son.

At Southsea, the wife of Capt. Thomas H. A. Brennan, R.M.L.I., a dau.

In Park-pl., St. James's, the wife of John Heathcoat Amory, esq., of Barham, Tiverton, Devon, a son.

At Polcarne, St. Austell, Cornwall, the wife of John Coode, esq., a dau.

At Droxford Rectory, the wife of the Rev. B. S. Kennedy, a son.

March 28. At Hadzor, Droitwich, the wife of Capt. Herman Galton, a dau.

March 29. The wife of Keith Edwd. Abbott, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul-Gen. in Persia, a son.

At Tramore, co. Waterford, the wife of Edward Wheeler, esq., J.P., a dau.

At Tolpuddle Vicarage, Dorchester, the wife of the Rev. George L. Nash, a dau.

At Buxton Vicarage, Norwich, the wife of the Rev. W. J. Stracey, a son.

March 30. The Countess of Dalkeith, a son.

In Grosvenor-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Duncombe, a dau.

At Chelsea Hospital, the wife of Capt. John Irby, a son.

In London, the wife of the Rev. Charles W. N. Custance, Maulden, Bedfordshire, a son and heir.

At Doddlespool-hall, Betley, the wife of T. H. Marriott, esq., a son.

At St. Sampson's Parsonage, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. Richard H. Manley, a son.

At North Brentor, Tavistock, the wife of the Rev. Francis John Bryant, a son.

March 31. At Castle Coote, Ireland, the Countess of Belmore, a dau.

At Torquay, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Peel, a son.

At East Sheen, Surrey, the wife of Major Leicester Penrhyn, a son.

At Charlton, the wife of J. Spiller, esq., F.C.S., of H.M.'s War Department, a son.

At Abbey-house, Sherborne, Dorset, the wife of Charles M. Harrison, late Bombay Civil Service, a dau.

At Chananry, Old Aberdeen, the wife of Capt. V. Tonnochy, H.M.'s 81st Regt., a dau.

At Plymouth, the wife of James Thomson, esq., surgeon R.N., a dau.

At Ravenfield-pk., Yorkshire, the wife of T. B. Bosville, esq., a son.

At Pau, Basses Pyrénées, Mrs. Johnston Stewart, a dau.

At Hungershall-pk., Tunbridge Wells, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Moseley Gay, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, a dau.

At Moyglare Glebe, Ireland, the wife of the Rev. Rich. D. Maunsell, a dau.

April 1. At Acton-pl., Suffolk, the Lady Florence Barnardiston, a dau.

At Liverpool, the wife of Major W. T. Johnson, a son.

At Malta, the wife of Capt. R. L. Bayliff, 100th Royal Canadian Regt., a son.

The wife of Dr. Macgowan, 3rd Depot Battalion, a son.

At Warminster, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. F. T. Wethered, a dau.

At the Hyde, Ingatstone, the wife of Edgar John Disney, esq., a dau.

At Willoughby Rectory, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev. W. S. Blucke, a son.

In Westbourne-terr., the wife of Lestock R. Reid, esq., a dau.

At Hopton Castle Rectory, Shropshire, the wife of the Rev. Theodore Beale, a son.

At Plymouth, the wife of the Rev. W. Harpley, M.A., Head Master of the Plymouth Grammar School, a dau.

April 2. At Wolverhampton, the wife of Capt. Hall, 18th Royal Irish, a dau.

At Alderton, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. A. G. Atherley, a son.

At Naseby Vicarage, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Richards, a dau.

At Chester, the wife of G. C. Murray, esq., Military Store Staff, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. Pownoll W. Phipps, a son.

At Clifton Holme, York, the wife of John North Munby, esq., a son.

April 3. At Belle-Vue-house, Woolwich-common, the wife of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. David Fraser, Royal Horse Artillery, a dau.

At Cusop, Herefordshire, the wife of Frederick Napleton Dew, esq., H.M.'s 88th Connaught Rangers, a dau.

April 4. In Onslow-sq., the wife of the Rev. P. Menzies Sankey, Rector of Highclere, Hants., a dau.

At the Parsonage, Habergham Eaves, Lancashire, the wife of the Rev. Edward Craig Maclure, M.A., a son.

At Gloucester-terr., Kensington, the wife of Dr. Collins, of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, a son.

At Odiham Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. T. G. Clarke, a son, prematurely.

April 5. Lady Raglan, a son.

Lady Roberts, a dau.

At Colchester, the wife of Capt. E. M. Grain, Royal Engineers, a son.

In Devonshire-terr., Hyde-park, the wife of Charles Stuart Calverley, esq., of the Inner Temple, a son.

At the Parsonage, Willaston, near Chester, the wife of the Rev. Charles Henry Barlow, M.A., a dau.

At New Brompton, Chatham, the wife of Capt. Gordon Pritchard, R.E., a son.

At Worlingworth Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Frederic French, a dau.

April 6. In Piccadilly-terr., the Lady Margaret Beaumont, a son.

In St. James's-sq., the Lady Emma Talbot, a dau.

In Elizabeth-st., Eaton-sq., the Lady Jane Taylor, a dau.

At Niddrie-house, N.B., the Hon. Mrs. de Moleyns, a son.

At West Harling Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. John Harbord, a dau.

At Gatecombe, Minchinhampton, the wife of Henry David Ricardo, esq., a son.

At Riceall-hall, near York, the wife of George Whitehead, esq., a son.

At Wartling Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. James Chataway, a son.

At Dublin, the wife of John Kells Ingram, esq., LL.D., F.T.C.D., a son.

At Monksilver Rectory, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Cox, a son.

At Eton, the wife of the Rev. Herbert Snow, a dau.

At Brington Rectory, the wife of the Rev. J. N. Simpkinson, a dau.

April 7. At Rothley Temple, the wife of Major Dyson, a son.

At the Rectory, Hanwell, Oxon., the wife of the Rev. Vincent Pearce, a dau.

In Lupus-st., St. George's-sq., the wife of the Rev. George D. W. Dickson, a son.

At Chelmsford, the wife of Capt. Henry W. Nicholson, a dau.

At Silverdale, Staffordshire, Mrs. Stanier-Broade, a son.

At Launde Abbey, Leicestershire, the wife of Edward Finch Dawson, esq., a dau.

At Heyford-hill, Littlemore, Oxford, the wife of Capt. John A. Faue, a dau.

At South-lodge, Southall-green, Middlesex, the wife of Edmund Harvey, esq., of Restonquet, Cornwall, a dau.

April 8. In Belgrave-sq., the wife of Capt. Hargreaves, of Arborfield-hall, a son.

At Fitcham Abbey, Norfolk, the wife of Wm. Middleton, esq., a dau.

At Merton-house, Furze-hill, Brighton, the wife of G. D. Turnbull, esq., of the Bengal C.S., a dau.

At Little Anglesey, near Gosport, the wife of Matthew Coates, esq., Assistant-Surgeon R.N., a son.

April 9. At Witton-pk., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Feilden, of Dulas Court, Hereford, a son.

At Mapperton-lodge, Farnborough, Hants.,

the wife of Chas. Hamilton Malan, Capt. 75th Stirlingshire Regt., a dau.

In St. James's-pl., the wife of the Rev. T. Borlase Coulson, Vicar of Skipsea, a dap.

At Sheffield, the wife of the Rev. G. B. Atkinson, M.A., Principal of the Collegiate School, a son.

At Cranfield Court, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Gardner Harter, a dau.

At Norwood, the wife of Major-Gen. J. Clarke, a dau.

At Wooperton, Northumberland, the wife of Richard Huntly King, esq., a dau.

April 10. At Hampton Court, the wife of W. P. Adam, esq., M.P., of Blair Adam, a son.

At Weymouth, the wife of Capt. Shute Barrington Piers, R.N., a son.

The wife of the Rev. Godfrey Arkwright, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Wm. Inge, Crayke, a son.

At the Royal Laboratory, Gosport, the wife of Capt. Bayly, a son.

In Keynsham-parade, Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. J. Edward Waldy, a son.

At Leavesden Parsonage, Herts., the wife of the Rev. E. W. Newcome, a son.

At East Bolton, Northumberland, the wife of Capt. Robert Thompson, of Seaton Carew, Stockton-on-Tees, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Houstonne J. Hordern, Rector of Kingsdown, Kent, a dau.

April 11. In Eaton-pl., the wife of Lieut.-Gen. Windham, a son.

At Walmer, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Rickman, 8th Depot Battalion, a dau.

At Southampton, the wife of Major Goode, 64th Regt., a dau.

In Eaton-sq., the wife of Capt. Eccles, a son.

At Buckingham-gate, S.W., the widow of J. Hay Erskine Wemyss, esq., of Wemyss and Torrie, N.B., a son.

At Newton Valence Vicarage, Hants., the wife of the Rev. A. N. Campbell MacLachlan, a son.

April 12. At Rugby, the wife of the Rev. P. Bowden Smith, a son.

At Flitwick Vicarage, Amptill, Beds., the wife of the Rev. T. W. D. Brooks, a dau.

At the Rectory, Frampton Cotterell, the wife of the Rev. Clennell Wilkinson, a dau.

At Yealhampton, Devon, the wife of the Rev. Wm. P. Bastard, Incumbent of Brixton, in the same county, a son.

At Spratton, the wife of the Rev. J. L. Roberts, a dau.

April 13. At Smytham, Little Torrington, the wife of Major the Hon. E. T. Erskine, a son.

At Bath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. H. Wynell-Mayow, late 104th Fusiliers, twins, son and dau.

At Avranches, Normandie, France, the wife of David Philip Brown, esq., Maj. 7th Hussars, a son.

At Ashford, Middlesex, the wife of Alfred Hives, esq., late H.M.'s 9th Lancers, a son.

At Little Risington Rectory, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Robert Le Marchant, a dau.

In Price-st., Birkenhead, the wife of the Rev. J. Tyrrell Baylee, a son.

At Walkhampton Vicarage, Devon, the wife of the Rev. C. H. Walker, a son.

At Aberdeen, the wife of D. Sinclair Smith, esq., Staff-Surgeon 23rd Depot Battalion, a son.

April 14. At Dover, the wife of Major Joshua Grant Crosse, of H.M.'s 88th Regt. (Connaught Rangers), a son.

At Sandgate, Kent, the wife of Major Henry de Rinzy Pigott, 19th Regt., a dau.

In Cadogan-pl., the wife of Major Aldridge, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Hitchin, the wife of the Rev. Lewis Hensley, M.A., Vicar of Hitchin, a dau.

At Stopham-house, Sussex, the wife of Major England, 55th Regt., a son.

At Granville-park-villas, Blackheath, the wife of Capt. H. P. Lovell, a dau.

At the Villa, Cambridge-town, near the Royal Staff College, the wife of Capt. E. A. Anderson, 18th Royal Irish, a son.

April 15. In Thurloe-sq., the Lady Henrietta Riddell, a dau.

At Beech-cottage, Swaffham, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Boys Johnston, a dau.

At Waltham Abbey, Essex, the wife of Col. W. H. Askwith, R.A., a son.

In Dorset-pl., Dorset-sq., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Geo. Bouchier, C.B., Royal Horse Artillery, a son.

At Framsdon Vicarage, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Everard, M.A., a son.

At the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, Mrs. A. Cooper Key, a son.

At St. Thomas's Parsonage, Lancaster, the wife of the Rev. John Campbell, M.A., a son.

April 16. At Southgate-house, Southgate, the wife of the Right Hon. Sir John Lawrence, a dau.

April 17. At Raglan-rd., Dublin, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Edw. Cureton, a dau.

At Ovingdean-house, near Brighton, the wife of Elliot Macnaghten, esq., of the Bengal C.S., a dau.

At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. R. H. Newbolt, R.H.A., a dau.

April 18. At Wentworth Castle, Yorkshire, Lady Harriet Wentworth, a dau.

At Colney Vicarage, Herts., the wife of Lieut.-Col. H. Peel Yates, R.A., a dau.

At Westbourne-terr., the wife of C. T. Davidson, esq., late of H.M.'s Bengal C.S., a dau.

At Wilton-cres., the wife of Capt. Ferguson, 2nd Life Guards, a son.

At Alderley Rectory, Cheshire, the wife of the Rev. T. Erskine, a son.

At Elm-lodge, East Sheen, the wife of Francis Day, esq., Madras Medical Service, a son.

April 19. In Dawson-st., Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Handcock, a son.

At Belmaduthy-house, Ross-shire, N.B., the wife of Major James Wardlaw, a son.

At Abbotts Ann, Andover, Hants., the wife of the Rev. C. H. Raikes, B.A., a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of Capt. Starkey, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, a dau.

In Upper Westbourne-ter., Hyde-pk., the wife of W. F. Windham, esq., of Hanworth-hall, Norfolk, a son and heir.

April 20. At the Vicarage, West Thurrock, the wife of the Rev. Elford C. Lethbridge, M.A., a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 14. At the Cathedral, St. Helena, Robert Barton, esq., Lieut. Royal Engineers, to Wilhelmina, second dau. of Thomas Earle Welby, Lord Bishop of St. Helena.

Jan. 20. At St. John the Evangelist's, Brisbane, the Rev. John Tomlinson, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, eldest son of Wm. John Tomlinson, esq., of Fulwood-pk., Liverpool, to Sarah Lucy, dau. of Joseph Delpratt, esq., of Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park.

Feb. 13. At Simla, Archibald Macdonald, third son of the late Dr. Garden, formerly Presidency Surgeon in Calcutta, to Clara H. J., eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. C. Harris, of H.M.'s Indian Army.

Feb. 16. At the Cathedral, Calcutta, Cavenish Johnson, esq., of H.M.'s 4th Regt. N.I., to Adela, youngest dau. of the late Harbut John Ward, esq., of London.

Feb. 18. At Byculla, Bombay, Adam M. Rogers, esq., Assistant-Surgeon 12th Regt. Bombay Native Infantry, to Emma Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late Charles Huggett, esq.

Feb. 24. At Akyab, Arracan, George Lamb, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s Bengal Artillery, Ordnance Commissariat Staff, and eldest son of G. H. Lamb, esq., late of Dacca, to Sophia, dau. of T. E. Dempster, esq., late Superintending Surgeon, Bengal Army.

Feb. 27. At Kurrachee, Lieut.-Col. Stephen James Keate Whitehill, Bombay Staff Corps, commanding 23rd Regt. N.L.I., to Harriet Elsy, dau. of the late Rev. David Young, H.E.I.C.S.

March 10. At Kandy, Ceylon, C. E. Hood Symons, esq., R.A., son of General Symons, R.A., to Selina, eldest dau. of Col. Robert Waller, Royal (Bengal) Horse Artillery.

At Port of Spain, William Hanbury Hawley, esq., Major 1st Battalion 14th Regt., to Eliza Jane, second dau. of the late Henry Warner, esq., barrister-at-law, Island of Trinidad.

March 15. At Woodford, Jamaica, Oscar Marescaux, esq., Inspector of the Colonial Bank, eldest son of Adolphe Marescaux, esq., of St. Omer, France, to Isabella Anne East,

second dau. of the Hon. Hinton East, Member of H.M.'s Privy and Legislative Councils of that Island, and niece of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Hyde East, bart.

March 17. At the Cathedral, Montreal, Wm. George Swinhoe, esq., Rifle Brigade, son of General Swinhoe, Bengal Army, to Elizabeth Harnett, second dau. of Thomas Reynolds, esq., of Montreal, formerly of Snaresbrook, Essex.

At Brockley, Suffolk, Wilkinson Finlinson, esq., of Bedford, to Anne Jane, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. Finlinson, Rector of Brockley.

March 26. At the parish church of St. Marylebone, Wentworth Sturgeon, esq., of the Inner Temple, only son of Charles Sturgeon, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Caroline Seymour Burton, widow of Stackhouse Burton, esq., dau. of Jonathan Sadler, esq., of Tipperary, and granddaughter of Charles Seymour Lynn, R.N., Groom of the Wardrobe to George III.

At Bowdon, Cheshire, Robert K. Hervey, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Mary Clayton, eldest dau. of J. H. Law, esq., of Bowdon.

March 28. At Bishopwearmouth, the Rev. C. T. Heartley, M.A., Head Master of Bishop Gore's Grammar School, Swansea, to Louisa, dau. of William Nicholson, esq., J.P., of Sunderland.

At St. Peter's, Bayswater, the Rev. John Robins, M.A., Incumbent of St. Peter's, to Annie Dunbar, youngest dau. of John Samuel Abbott, esq., of Pembridge-sq., and niece of the late Duncan Dunbar, esq.

At St. Mary-le-bone, Thomas Paradise, esq., of the "Stamford Mercury," to Mary, second dau. of the late Mr. Robert Woolston, of Stamford.

March 29. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., John G. C. Hamilton, esq., of Dalzell, Lanarkshire, N.B., late Captain 2nd Life Guards, to the Lady Emily E. Leslie Melville, youngest dau. of the late Earl of Leven and Melville.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Augustus Phillimore, of H.M.S. "Defence," youngest surviving son of the late Joseph Phillimore, esq., D.C.L., to Harriet Eleanor, second dau. of the Hon. George and the Lady Louisa Fortescue.

At All Souls', Marylebone, Henry Woods, esq., M.P. for Wigan, to Henrietta Emma, fifth dau. of the Lord Bishop of Chichester.

At Hampton, Middlesex, Major Chas. Pasley, R.E., son of the late Sir Gen. Charles Pasley, K.C.B., to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late John Roberts, esq., of Borzell, Sussex.

At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, the Rev. James McConehy, to Laura Sophia, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Wortham, R.E.

At Kensington, the Rev. William Spencer Edwards, of Oriel-house, Bath, to Emily, eldest surviving dau. of the late Robert M. Holborn, esq., of Notting-hill.

At St. Mary's, Putney, Thomas Booth, esq., 5th Dragoon Guards, eldest son of the Rev. T. W. Booth, of Friskney, Lincolnshire, to

Mary, second dau. of John Osborne, esq., Q.C., of the Lawn, Putney.

At Mirfield, Yorkshire, William Charles, eldest and only surviving son of Ralph Ward-Jackson, esq., of Greatham-hall, co. Durham, to Emily, dau. of Joshua Ingham, esq., of Blake-hall, Mirfield.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, Henry Martin, esq., Lieut. Scinde Horse, to Fanny Georgianna, only dau. of the late Selby Hutton, esq., of Carlton-on-Trent, Notts.

At Christ Church, Marylebone, the Rev. J. Stanley Hill, second son of the late Rev. John Hill, Incumbent of Barby, to Eleanor, dau. of the late John Stork, esq., of Hull.

At Allington, Bridport, Dorset, the Rev. Edgar Sanderson, B.A., late Scholar of Clare College, Cambridge, to Lætitia Jane, eldest dau. of Matthew Denziloe, esq., Allington.

At Burwash, Sussex, the Rev. W. A. St. John Dearsly, Curate of Burwash, to Rose Emma, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Walker, of Bromley-hall, Essex.

At St. Michael's, Coventry, George Ingle Finch, esq., youngest son of the late Rev. Henry Finch, M.A., Rector of Little Shefford, Cambridgeshire, to Bessey, only dau. of Thos. Soden, esq., Coventry.

March 30. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Maj.-Gen. Ferryman, C.B., to Sarah Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Jonathan Worthington, esq., of Llancach, Glamorganshire, and Arundell-villa, Cheltenham.

At Lillington, Warwickshire, the Rev. Jas. Lonsdale, M.A., Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, and Professor of Classical Literature, King's College, London, elder son of the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, to Amelia Mary, elder dau. of the Rev. James R. Peake, M.A., Master of the Grammar School, Whitechurch, Salop.

At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Dick Cunyngham, esq., eldest son of Sir W. H. Dick Cunyngham, bart., of Prestonfield, Edinburgh, to Sarah Mary, only dau. of the late Wm. Hetherington, esq., of Birkenhead, Cheshire.

At Ilminster, T. S. Godfrey, esq., of Balderston-hall, Nottinghamshire, to Emily Mary, dau. of J. Lee Lee, esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Lee Lee, of Dillington-park, Somersetshire.

At Holy Trinity, Paddington, Theodore Fawcett, esq., son of the late Col. Fawcett, of Craven-hill, Bayswater, to Eliza Awdry Agnes, dau. of the late Capt. Henry Hill, 57th Regt.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Samuel Strong-hill, esq., of Guildford, Surrey, to Emma, fifth dau. of the late William Petley, esq., of Overland-court, Ash-next-Sandwich, Kent.

At Walthamstow, Charles E. Chapman, esq., H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, to Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Bruce Boswell, Chaplain H.E.I.C.S.

At Chertsey, George Wood, esq., late of H.M.'s Indian Civil Service, to Rose, widow of J. G. Wood, esq.

At Newton Kyme, Yorkshire, David Craigie Halkett, esq., Bengal Civil Service, second

son of Charles Halkett Craigie Inglis, esq., of Cramond, Midlothian, to Constance Frances, eldest dau. of Thomas Fairfax, esq., of Newton Kyme.

At Drayton, Oxon., the Rev. Fred. Jackson, Rector of West Lynn, Norfolk, to Elizabeth Mary Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. McDonald Caunter, Rector of Drayton.

March 31. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Maj.-Gen. Trollope, C.B., son of the late Sir John Trollope, bart., to Cordelia Maria, dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. J. P. Murray, C.B.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Horace Parker Newton, esq., Brevet-Major R.H.A., third son of the late W. Newton, esq., of Elvedon-hall, Suffolk, to Alice, dau. of A. E. Knox, esq., and Lady John Knox, of Trotton, Sussex.

At Great Henny, Essex, Morton Robt. Eden, esq., Capt. 56th Regt., elder son of Robt. Eden, esq., Warwick-sq., to Frances Maria, dau. of N. C. Barnardiston, esq., of the Ryes, Sudbury.

At Christ Church, Newgate-st., Henry, only son of Drew Wood, esq., of Finsbury-sq., to Caroline Maria, eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. Robt. South, M.A., of Christ's Hospital.

At Kingsclere, Hants., the Rev. Joseph G. Gibbs, Curate of Doncaster, to Frances Osman, only dau. of Charles Holding, esq., of Victoria-street, Westminster.

At Elton, Lancashire, the Rev. Edmund James Smith, M.A., Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, to Elizabeth Sarah, only dau. of William Hutchinson, esq., of Woodbank, Bury.

At Moviddy, John, eldest son of James Cochrane, esq., Croghan-house, co. Donegal, to Emma Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. Robert Warren, Crookstown-house, co. Cork.

At St. Saviour's, Paddington, the Rev. Richard William Southby, Kingston Lisle, Berks., eldest son of the late Richard Worlidge Southby, esq., Bampton, Oxon., to Elizabeth Justina, eldest surviving dau. of the late George Woolgar Griffith, esq., H.E.I.C.S., of Pantgwyn, co. Cardigan.

At St. Stephen's, Westbourne-pk., John Arnold, esq., of Kensington-gardens-sq., to Amelia, only dau. of the late Lieut. Henry Jenkins, R.N.

At St. Thomas's, Orchard-st., John Martineau, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Louisa Amabel, fifth surviving dau. of the late H. J. Adeane, esq., of Babraham, Cambridgeshire.

At Amersham, Bucks., George Fielding Blandford, esq., M.B., Wadham College, Oxford, of Clarges-st., London, to Louisa, only child of the Rev. Geo. Holloway, of Amersham.

At Southwell Collegiate Church, Notts., the Rev. Robert Frederick Smith, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Ha'am, Notts., and Minor Canon of Southwell, youngest son of William Smith, esq., of the Dam-house, Sheffield, to Mary Anne Azila, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Elliot, M.A., of Southwell.

At Hove, Sussex, the Rev. William Dawes, M.A., second son of the Rev. H. J. Dawes, of

Gillingham, Kent, to Hannah Selby, widow of Chas. Rosher, esq., of the Larches, Northfleet.

At Langford, near Newark, the Rev. S. Andrew, M.A., Incumbent of Wall, Lichfield, to Louisa Gurney, relict of Edmund Chawner, esq., of H.M.'s Ordnance.

At Kirby Muxloe, Thomas John Stafford Hotchkin, esq., of Wood-hall, Lincolnshire, to Mary Charlotte Edith Lucas, eldest dau. of Geo. Vere Braithwaite, esq., of Stock-park, Lancashire, and Stackley, near Leicester.

At Christ Church, Paddington, Edward Mackeson, esq., of Hyde-pk.-sq. and Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Rebecca Susanna, third dau. of the Rev. Richard Marter, of Leinster-terr., Hyde-pk., and Brightwaltham, Berks.

At Chipstead, Surrey, Frederick W. J. Dugmore, esq., Capt. 8th (the King's) Regt., eldest son of William Dugmore, esq., one of H.M.'s Counsel, to Helen, dau. of the late John Cattle, esq., of Shabden.

April 2. At Croydon, Lieut. Lewis B. Solly, R.N., H.M.S. "Irresistible," eldest surviving son of Samuel Solly, esq., F.R.S., of Savile-row, to Susanna Ruth, only dau. of the late George Courtauld, esq., of Bocking, Essex.

At Horley, Surrey, Arthur Kelsey, esq., of Reigate, late Assistant-Surgeon H.M.'s Bombay Army, to Lucy Maria, only dau. of S. J. Knight, esq., of Greenfields, Horley.

April 4. At St. Mary's, Kentish-town, Robert John Williams, esq., of the Audit-office, Somerset-house, to Mary Catherine, dau. of the late James Boyle, esq., of Gloucester-pl., Oakley-sq.

April 5. At St. John's Episcopal Church, Perth, Charles John, eldest son of Sir Charles Forbes, bart., of Newe, to Helen, second dau. of Sir Thomas and Lady Louisa Monereiffe.

At All Souls' Church, Langham-pl., Henry Hamilton Beamish, esq., Capt. R.N., third son of the Rev. Henry Hamilton Beamish, Vicar of Old Cleeve, Somerset, to Louisa M. A., widow of Capt. E. Rowland Forman, Rifle Brigade, and dau. of John Slater Harrison, esq., and Lady Louisa Slater Harrison, of Shelswell-pk., Oxon.

At Ardcoll, Charles Gibbons, esq., Comm. R.N., brother of Sir John Gibbons, bart., of Stanwell-pl., Middlesex, to Lydia Martha, fourth dau. of Major John Doran, late 18th Royal Irish, of Ely-house, Wexford.

At Thorverton, Devon, the Rev. James Hazlewood Carr, M.A., to Elizabeth Amelia, dau. of the late H. Perronet Briggs, esq., R.A.

At Tamworth, the Rev. Thomas Augustus Nash, M.A., Curate of St. Aldate's, Oxford, youngest son of Wm. Nash, esq., of Brixton, Surrey, to Marianne Elizabeth, only dau. of E. B. Hamel, esq., J.P., of Millfield-house, Tamworth.

At the Catholic Church, St. John's-wood, Edw. Charlton, M.D., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Margaret Jane, eldest dau. of Edw. Bellasis, Serjeant-at-law.

At Highworth, Wilts., Richard Edmund Elkins Davies, esq., of Swansea, to Ellen

Trenchard, youngest dau. of the Rev. Edward Rowden, Vicar of Highworth.

At St. Michael's, Highgate, Francis Hansard Rivington, esq., of Great Marlborough-st., and Waterloo-pl., to Eliza Laura, only dau. of Robert G. Moger, esq., of Highgate.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Thos. Pollett, third son of W. H. Sheppard, esq., of Keyford-house, Frome, Somerset, to Eliza Estelle Mary, only dau. of the late Capt. A. MacTier, of the Bengal Light Cavalry.

At Kimbolton, the Rev. John Robert Lunn, B.D., Vicar of Marton-cum-Grafton, Yorkshire, to Sophia, elder dau. of Thomas Peter Fernie, esq., of Kimbolton.

At Orford, Suffolk, the Rev. Chas. Andrewes Raymond, M.A., Curate of Bovey Tracey, Devon, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rev. John Maynard, Rector of Orford.

April 6. At Dawlish, Silas Russell Whitney, esq., of Whitney and New York, to Marina Charlotte, third dau. of the late Major-Gen. Carpenter, of H.M.'s Indian Army.

At Holy Trinity, Burton-on-Trent, the Rev. Robert Wm. Sheldon, M.A., Curate of Millbrook, near Southampton, to Penelope Mary Valpy, elder dau. of the Rev. Peter French, M.A., Incumbent of Holy Trinity.

At the English Embassy, Paris, the Rev. George P. Griffiths, M.A., Incumbent of St. Mark's, Cheltenham, to Flora Charlotte, eldest dau. of Col. Wm. Pitt Macdonald, Madras Staff Corps.

At Glasnevin, Thos. Spencer, son of Thos. Spencer Lindsey, esq., of Hollymount-house, co. Mayo, to Mary Catherine Caroline, second dau. of Geo. Hayward Lindsay, esq., and Lady Mary Lindsay, of Glasnevin-house, co. Dublin.

At St. Saviour's, Jersey, Robert, eldest son of Geo. Kerr Nicholson, esq., of Loanend, Northumberland, J.P. for the county, and of Ashley-house, Jersey, to Jane, only dau. of the late Jas. Richard Elliott, esq., of Rochdale, Lancashire.

At Milnrow, Rochdale, Geo. Twycross, esq., of the Brook, Wokingham, Berks., to Honora Mabella, elder dau. of the Rev. Canon Raines, M.A., Incumbent of Milnrow.

April 7. At Malahide, Cecil R. S. Ives, esq., Royal Horse Guards, second son of J. Robert Ives, esq., of Bentworth-hall, Hampshire, to the Hon. Susan Anne Talbot, eldest dau. of Lord Talbot de Malahide, Malahide Castle, co. Dublin.

At Eton College Chapel, the Rev. Edward Clayton, Rector of Astbury, Cheshire, to Mary Georgina, eldest dau. of the Right Rev. Bishop Chapman, late of Colombo, Ceylon.

At St. Matthias', Richmond, the Rev. Geo. Staunton Barrow, M.A., Incumbent of Northam, Hants., second son of Sir Geo. Barrow, bart., to Florence Mary, eldest dau. of John Nicholles, esq., late of Bruton-st.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Lt.-Col. Bramston, Grenadier Guards, eldest son of T. W. Bramston, esq., M.P., of Skreens, Essex, to Honoria Louisa, dau. of the late T. Thornhill, esq., of

Fixby-hall, Yorkshire, and Riddlesworth, Norfolk.

At Cuddesdon, the Rev. Geo. Frederick Wilgress, Curate of Garsington, Oxon., to Mary, eldest surviving dau. of the late Ven. Walker King, Archdeacon of Rochester.

At the Church of St. Mary Magdalen, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Rev. Arthur Barwick Simpson, son of the Rev. H. W. Simpson, Rector of Bexhill, Sussex, to Emma, dau. of the Rev. Wm. Wheler Hume, Incumbent of St. Mary Magdalen.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Sir Frederic Hughes, Capt. late 7th Madras Light Cavalry, Ely-house, co. Wexford, to Emily, eldest dau. of the late William Kräutler, esq., of Cornwall-terrace, Regent's-park.

At Bowden Magna, Leicestershire, George Chapman, esq., F.S.A., of Lincoln's-inn-fields, youngest son of the late Rev. S. T. Chapman, Rector of Kimble Parva, Bucks., to Susan Emma, eldest dau. of the late Robert R. Morris, esq., of Brixworth, Northamptonshire.

At Holy Trinity, Margate, Frederick Scott La Trobe, esq., of Llandudno, North Wales, to Emma Louisa, eldest dau. of the Rev. S. Prosser, Incumbent of Holy Trinity.

At Christ Church, Battersea, the Rev. James Baxter Strother, M.A., eldest son of the late Anthony Strother, esq., of Eastfield-hall, Warkworth, Northumberland, to Louisa, fifth dau. of Charles Webb, esq., of Clapham-common, Surrey.

At Whittlesey, William C. Livett, esq., of Whittlesey, to Kate, dau. of the Rev. H. Burgess, LL.D., Vicar of Whittlesey.

At Hyst, the Rev. Edward Hyde F. Cosens, of Shepton Mallet, to Caroline Emily, eldest dau. of E. T. Whitaker, esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and Hinton, Berks.

At Cregina, Radnorshire, the Rev. John Brinley Richards, B.D., Vicar of Llanbister, Radnorshire, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. Thomas, Rector of Cregina.

At Trinity Church, Ipswich, the Rev. F. Bacon, only son of R. P. Boyd, esq., of Weston-super-Mare, to Maria Louisa, younger dau. of the Rev. Ambrose Stewart, Lower-hill-house, Ipswich.

April 8. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Warington Wilkinson Smyth, esq., eldest son of Adm. Smyth, K.S.F., D.C.L., &c., of St. John's-lodge, Aylesbury, to Anna Maria Antonia, third dau. of A. M. Story Maskelyne, esq., of Basset Down-house, Wilts.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Cornelius Walford, esq., of Little-park, Enfield, Barrister-at-law, to Eliza, eldest dau. of Thomas Beddall, esq., of Finchinfield, Essex.

April 12. At Roundhay, Major Andrew Lawrence Busk, of H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, to Caroline Mary, dau. of William Nicholson Nicholson, esq., of Roundhay-park, York.

At St. Thomas's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, Richard Wilson, esq., eldest son of Major Henry Wilson, of Ballo, late 72nd Regt., to Wilhelmina Georgina Carlyle Kent, widow

of John King, esq., of Glasgow, and dau. of the late James Wright, esq., 24th Regt.

At St. Andrew's, Wells-street, William Clinton, only son of W. R. Baker, esq., of Bayfordbury, Herts., to Edith Mildmay Ashhurst, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Lewis Majendie, Vicar of Dunmow, Essex.

At St. Paul's, York, Thomas Gorham Pierson, esq., of Hitchin, Herts., to Christiana Jane, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. G. Howard, Rector of Stanton by Dale, Derbyshire.

At Maker, Cornwall, W. F. Lapidge, esq., R.N., to Jane Lucretia, second dau. of the late Rear-Adm. W. F. Lapidge.

At Preses, Shropshire, the Rev. William Wingfield, Vicar of Leighton, in the same county, to Selina Rachel, third dau. of Col. Frederick Hill, of Preses.

At Haigh, Lancashire, the Rev. D. H. Sawyer, M.A., eldest son of H. Sawyer, esq., Laverstock, Wilts., to Katherine Priscilla, eldest surviving dau. of the late G. A. Smith, esq., Madras C.S.

At Twickenham, the Rev. Charles Harington, second son of the late Principal of Brasenose, Oxford, to Alice, youngest dau. of the late Alexander Cotton, esq., of Landwade, Cambridgeshire.

At St. James's, Paddington, Henry Prescott Green, esq., of Witton-hall, Norfolk, to Catherine Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Charles Ford, of Postwick Rectory, Norfolk.

April 13. At Fiddington, Somerset, Capt. C. E. Ascough Evered, eldest son of the Rev. C. W. H. Evered, Rector of Otterhampton, Somerset, to Emily Mary, only surviving child of the late George Langford Nibbs, esq., of Keentharne-house, Fiddington.

At St. Giles's, Reading, the Rev. John Murray, B.A., Senior Curate of St. Giles's, to Harriett, eldest dau. of the late Jason Smith, esq., of Clarence-house, Reading.

April 14. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Chas. William Earle, esq., late Capt. Rifle Brigade, to Maria Theresa, dau. of the late Hon. Edward Villiers.

At St. John's, Notting-hill, Capt. Willoughby Sandilands Rooke, Scots Fusilier Guards, only son of the late Capt. Rooke, of Bigswear-house, Gloucestershire, to Constance Lawson, youngest dau. of Henry Adams, esq., Hanover-villas, Kensington-park.

At Newington-next-Hythe, Mawdistly Gausson Best, esq., of Boxley, to Katharine Annabella, elder surviving dau. of the Rev. Tatton Brockman, of Beachborough.

At Ynysynhaiarn, Carnarvonshire, J. Ignatius Williams, esq., barrister-at-law, to Louisa Mary, only child of Lieut.-Col. Walker, of Hendregadredd, in the same county.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, William Turner, esq., of Cheltenham, to Louisa Carteretta, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Taylor Garnett, M.A.

At Polstead, Suffolk, Francis John Swatman, esq., of King's Lynn, Norfolk, to Mary Ann, only dau. of the Rev. James Coyte, Rector of Polstead.

At the parish church, St. Leonard's, Alfred Ingilby Garnett, esq., late Capt. 8th (the King's Regt.), to Catherine, widow of Charles Hugh Key, esq., Capt. 2nd Dragoon Guards.

At Monkstown, near Dublin, John Thacker, esq., Lieut. 63rd Regt., to Bessie, only dau. of the late Joseph Black, esq., of Troy, Londonderry.

At St. Mary's, Islington, Walter M. Gibaut, esq., Staff Surgeon, to Emily, dau. of the late John Owthwaite, of Highbury-terrace.

At St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen, Wellwood, eldest son of Wm. Maxwell, esq., of Liverpool, to Isabella, dau. of the late Wm. Moir, esq., of Park, Aberdeenshire.

At Briningham, Norfolk, the Rev. Henry Brereton Foyster, Rector of St. Clement's, Hastings, to Anna Margaretta Jane, only dau. of the Rev. S. Brereton, Incumbent of Briningham.

At St. Nicolas', Rochester, Arthur Lewis, eldest surviving son of Lewis Stride, esq., of Dover, to Rose, only dau. of the late Arthur Manclark, esq., and niece of Wm. Manclark, esq., of Rochester.

At Trinity Church, Bath, Merrick Lloyd Burrows, esq., M.D., Army Medical Staff, only son of Wm. Burrows, esq., of Dunkirk, Devizes, to Belinda Sarah Rose, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. H. Buxton, M.A., Vicar of Britford, near Salisbury.

At Aylsham, Alfred Henry Arnould, esq., M.A. Oxon., youngest son of the late Joseph Arnould, esq., of White Cross, J.P. and Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Berks., and J.P. for Oxon., to Clara Elizabeth, second dau. of F. P. Smith, esq., of Aylsham, Norfolk.

April 16. At Preshute, Marlborough, John Crosse, eldest son of the late Josiah Roope, esq., of Norwich, to Mary Elizabeth Laura, only child of the late Rev. John Shephard Gale, Vicar of Burbage, Wilts.

At St. John's, Hyde-pk.-sq., Somerset Basset Saunderson, esq., 11th Hussars, A.D.C., eldest surviving son of the late Col. Alexr. Saunderson, of Castle Saunderson, co. Cavan, and the Hon. Mrs. Saunderson, to Emily Mary, dau. of the late Edward Henry Cole, esq., of Stoke Lyne, Oxon., and the Lady Henry Moore.

April 18. At Llansilin, Denbighshire, Richd., sixth son of the late William Richards, esq., of Glascoed, Llansilin, to Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. Walter Jones, M.A., Vicar of Llansilin, and J.P. for Denbighshire.

April 19. At Haseley, Oxon., the Rev. Arthur Brinckman, youngest son of Sir Theodore Brinckman, bart., to Louisa Georgina Edith, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Hutchinson Swinny, Vicar of Cuddesdon, and Principal of the Theological College.

April 20. At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Major Clagett, late of H.M.'s Indian Army, to Mary Eliza, Countess of Harborough, widow of Robert Sherard, 6th and last Earl.

At All Souls', Laugham-pl., Lieut.-Col. C. E. Watson, to Louisa, eldest dau. of R. L. Watson, esq., of Calgarth-pk., Westmoreland.

Obituary.

[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

March 22. At Haddo House, Aberdeenshire, aged 47, the Rt. Hon. George John James Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen.

His lordship was the eldest son of the eminent statesmen, by his second wife, Harriet, second daughter of the Hon. John Douglas, and relict of the Viscount Hamilton, son of the Marquis of Abercorn. He was born at Bentley Priory, Stanmore, on 28th Sept., 1816, and was carefully educated, chiefly by private tutors. He completed his studies at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he gained a first class, and afterwards took his degree of M.A.

In 1836 he went abroad for the first time, and followed the footsteps of his father to all those scenes of classic interest in which they both took peculiar delight. He also resembled his father in his love for the fine arts, especially painting, which he cultivated with success. A landscape by him, sent anonymously to the Royal Academy of London, was exhibited there in 1843. On his return from the East, he landed in the south of Italy, and traversed Europe on horseback. The following year he travelled in Spain.

In 1848 his health, which till then had been very robust, first began to fail, and it baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians to discover the seat of his disease. On the retirement of his uncle, the Hon. William Gordon, in 1854, he was elected Member for the county of Aberdeen; but almost immediately after he was compelled, from the dangerous state of his health, to spend a winter in Egypt, from which he de-

rived considerable benefit. He was a Liberal-Conservative in politics, but was by no means a party man; and, indeed, the weak state of his health prevented him in a great measure from the active discharge of his parliamentary duties. In 1860 he again found it necessary to try the effect of a residence in Egypt. His journey up the Nile was occupied in distributing Bibles to the Copts; and during his absence he succeeded to the earldom, by the death of his father, Dec. 14, 1860.

After he became Earl of Aberdeen, the deceased peer chiefly resided at Haddo House, with the exception of a journey to Spain, which, notwithstanding his weakness, he undertook in the hope of obtaining a mitigation of the severe sentence on Matamoras and his companions, who were condemned to the galleys for reading the Holy Scriptures. While living in Scotland, the Earl devoted much of his attention to the building of cottages, and in endeavouring to promote the religious, social, and moral welfare of his tenantry. During the last sixteen years of his life he took a deep interest in all the evangelical movements of the day, and he contributed largely to the building of churches and schools, especially in London, where one of the former (in the parish of St. George-in-the-East) was built and endowed entirely at his expense. Indeed, his ardour and perseverance in all good works was remarkable, when the illness under which he suffered for so many years is considered. Among other things, he regularly devoted every Saturday evening to the personal instruction of his servants, not only in

religious, but in general knowledge, and he was thus occupied in telling them the tale of the discovery of America by Columbus only three days before his decease.

His lordship married, Nov. 5, 1840, Mary, the second daughter of George Baillie, Esq., of Jerviswood, and sister of the tenth Earl of Haddington, who survives him. He is succeeded by his son, George, Lord Haddo, born Dec. 10, 1841: his other children are, Lady Mary, born April 28, 1844, married Jan. 30, 1863, Hon. Walter Scott, Master of Polwarth; Hon. James Henry, born Oct. 11, 1845; Hon. John Campbell, born Aug. 3, 1847; Lady Harriet, born 1848; and Lady Katherine, born 1852.

VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH.

April 1. At his seat, Albury, Surrey, aged 69, the Right Hon. and Rev. William Leonard Addington, Viscount Sidmouth.

His lordship, who was the only surviving son of the first peer, by his first wife, Ursula Mary, daughter and coheir of Leonard Hammond, Esq., of Cheam, Surrey, was born Nov. 13, 1794, in Palace-yard, Westminster, his father then holding the office of Speaker of the House of Commons. He was educated for the Church, but obtained only very moderate preferment, and which he relinquished on succeeding to the title, Feb. 15, 1844. He married, April 20, 1820, Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Young, by whom (who survives him) he has had a family of seven sons and six daughters. He is succeeded by his eldest surviving son, the Hon. Wm. Wells Addington, M.P. for Devizes, born the 25th of March, 1824, and married, the 28th of September, 1848, to his cousin, Georgiana Susan, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Very Rev. George Pellew, Dean of Norwich, by which lady he has a youthful family. His lordship, who was formerly in the navy, obtained his commission of lieutenant in 1846; and in 1852 he was appointed a deputy lieutenant for Devonshire.

The first Viscount, Henry Addington, was the eldest son of Dr. Addington, of Reading. He was Speaker for twelve years, and in 1801, on the retirement of Mr. Pitt, he succeeded him as Prime Minister. In 1805 he was created a peer. He subsequently held office in various administrations, and from 1812 to 1822 he was Home Secretary. In the latter year he retired on a pension, which he relinquished in 1835, on succeeding to a large property in right of his second wife, daughter of Lord Stowell.

LORD ASHBURTON.

March 23. At the Grange, Alresford, aged 64, the Right Hon. William Bingham Baring, second Lord Ashburton.

He was the eldest son of Alexander Baring, Esq. (created Lord Ashburton in 1835), by Louisa, eldest dau. of Wm. Bingham, Esq., of Philadelphia, and was born in June, 1799. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1821, taking a second class in classics. In September, 1841, he was appointed President of the Board of Control, on the accession of Sir Robert Peel to office, and remained at that post until February, 1845, when he became Paymaster-General of the Forces and Treasurer of the Navy. The duties of these offices he discharged until July, 1846, when Lord John Russell became the head of the Government.

The deceased peer was a Liberal-Conservative in politics. He was for many years in the House of Commons previously to his accession to the House of Lords. For services rendered to commerce he was made a Commander of the Legion of Honour in 1855, and in 1860 he was elected President of the Royal Geographical Society, which post he held at the time of his decease. His lordship married, first, on April 12, 1823, Lady Harriet Mary Montagu, eldest daughter of George John, sixth Earl of Sandwich. She had issue a son, who died an infant; and she died May 4, 1857. His lordship married, se-

condly, Nov. 18, 1858, Louisa Caroline, third daughter of the late Right Hon. James Alexander Stewart Mackenzie, by whom he has left a daughter, Mary Florence, born June 26, 1860. In default of male issue, the barony and entailed property devolve on his brother, the Hon. Francis Baring, formerly M.P. for Thetford, who was born May 20, 1800, and married, January, 1833, Claire Hortense, daughter of the Duke of Bassano, by whom he has issue two sons and a daughter,

Lord Ashburton gathered round him in his noble mansion, Bath House, Piccadilly, men of eminence in every profession, and his aid was readily given to further any really valuable investigation in art or science.

"But," remarks the writer of a notice in the "*Morning Herald*," "while he occupied himself with these questions, they did not divert him from a question which ever lay nearest his heart—the moral and social elevation of the working classes. In their cause he was a practical philanthropist, and he possessed one of the true qualities for success in that field; he had a high opinion of their capacities while he was not blind to their defects. We remember that at the dinner of the Royal Agricultural Society, held at Windsor, in 1851—the year of the Great Exhibition, when the Prince Consort graced the meeting with his presence—to Lord Ashburton was entrusted the toast of '*The Agricultural Labourers*.' On that occasion he spoke with an eloquence which surprised every one. He lamented the limited spread of education among the rustic classes; the inability to read and write was by far too much the rule among them: but yet he would not allow that they should be called uneducated. It could not be said, he argued, that that was an uneducated man who by the trained use of his eye alone was able to drive a furrow in a line of mathematical precision from one end of a field to the other; or who with a calculation that looked like intuition could tell to a handful how much seed was required to be put into a given area of soil. These, he said, were qualities that were too apt to be overlooked in the rage for making reading and writing everything, and other accomplishments nothing. The same

principle he developed more fully a few years afterwards, when in order to counteract what he believed to be the injurious tendency of an exclusive devotion to mere school education, he offered a series of prizes to the scholars of our National schools for a knowledge of 'common things,' a step the nature of which has since been fully recognised by other educators, but of which he was the first to set the example."

SIR WILLIAM BROWN, BART.

March 3. At Richmond Hill, Liverpool, aged 79, Sir Wm. Brown, Bart., formerly M.P. for South Lancashire.

The deceased, who was born at Ballymena in 1784, was the son of Alexander Brown, a linen merchant, who afterwards settled at Baltimore, in the United States, and founded the firm of Brown, Shipley, and Co., usually acknowledged to be the leading house in the Liverpool and American trade, and the medium of enormous monetary transactions between England and America. At the age of 16 young Brown, who had been sent to England for education, went out to Baltimore, and was soon after taken into partnership by his father. In 1809 he came back to England, married Sarah, daughter of Mr. Andrew Gibson, of his native town, and established a branch mercantile firm in Liverpool, in connection with the house at Baltimore. He became afterwards a banker in the sense of conducting transmissions of money on public account between the two hemispheres. In this pursuit, and the business of a merchant, he acquired immense wealth, a large portion of which he expended in erecting several magnificent suites of commercial offices in Liverpool. A few years ago he gained public celebrity by the bestowal of a munificent gift upon his adopted town. He erected the present Free Public Library and Derby Museum of Liverpool, which was opened in 1860, at a cost to himself of £40,000, the Corporation providing the site and foundation, and furnishing the building. In 1825, in conjunction with Mr. Huskisson, Sir William (then Mr.) Brown

took an active part in improving the management of Liverpool Dock estate. In 1844, as the candidate of the Anti-corn-law League for the representation of South Lancashire, he was defeated by Mr. William Entwistle in the Conservative interest. This defeat led his party to agitate the 40s. free-holder question, and next year they succeeded in carrying Mr. Brown into Parliament as a representative of South Lancashire. In 1847, in 1852, and at the general election of 1857, he was again returned for the same seat, which he held until 1859, when he retired from public life. Mr. Wm. Brown was always an advocate of free trade, and particularly favoured the idea of a decimal currency. His first speech in Parliament was on Lord John Russell's proposal to continue the temporary suspension of the corn and navigation laws. At the inauguration of the Volunteer movement in 1859 he raised and equipped at his own expense a corps of artillery, which is still in existence, and ranks as the First Brigade of Lancashire Artillery Volunteers.

In 1863 he was raised to the baronetcy, and, having lost his eldest son (Alexander) in 1849, he is succeeded in his title by his grandson, Wm. Richmond Brown, Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Brigade of Lancashire Artillery Volunteers, born in 1840.

THE PRINCESS OF COORG.

March 30. At the house of her husband, Colonel John Campbell, in George-street, Portman-square, Her Highness the Princess Victoria Gouramma of Coorg, goddaughter of the Queen.

"The father of the Princess of Coorg, Veer Rajunder (the last of the Haleri Rajahs), was the namesake of his famous uncle, Veer Rajunder Waddeer, whom he succeeded in 1819, when a boy of fifteen. The uncle was one of the few friends of British sovereignty in India. The Rajah allowed our Bombay army, under General Abercromby, to pass through his territories and join the army of Cornwallis, a liberty which indirectly led to the success of the

British at Seringapatam. In 1834 the late Rajah, who is described by travellers as a fine, hospitable, sportsman-like man, got into trouble with 'John Company,' and was sent off to Benares; the Company, according to his own statement, sacking his palace and confiscating a vast deal of his property. Ultimately he was pensioned off on £6,000 a-year. In 1852 the Rajah came to England on the understanding that his pension was to be continued for the year of his absence. His avowed object was to bring over his daughter to be adopted by the Christian Queen of this country, to whom, remaining himself a strict Brahmin of the Sundra caste, he wrote a letter, begging Her Majesty to educate the Princess like an English nobleman's daughter, 'for the Almighty had given her the knowledge of all things concerning Indian matters, and had placed her over a great nation.' In the meantime the Rajah was one of the lions of the London season; he appeared at levees and state balls, 'wearing an Oriental costume of great magnificence, enriched with gold bullion and embroidery, the body of the dress being wholly formed of a gold fabric.' The East India Company and aristocracy generally entertained him besides.

"On the 30th of June the Princess was baptized in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty, Viscountess Hardinge, and Mrs. Robert Drummond (wife of Major Drummond, of the 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry, who was in attendance on the Prince) were the godmothers, and Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P., Chairman of the East India Company, was godfather, the ceremony being performed by the Lord Primate (to whom the Rajah had written a touching appeal on behalf of his daughter's Christian education). Her Majesty confided the education of the Princess to Mrs. Robert Drummond, under a special agreement between the Rajah on the one hand, and the Board of Control and the East India Company on the other. Unluckily the Rajah fell into misfortune, and being, as he thought, ill-treated by the Company, by Lord Dalhousie, and by all the Indian authorities, contrived to become the hero of various Parliamentary debates, the memory of which it is unnecessary to revive, further than to say that the origin of them was the withdrawal of His Highness' pension (which, however, was eventually restored), and that the champions of his cause were the Mar-

guess of Clanricarde in the Upper, and Mr. Milner Gibson in the Lower House of Parliament.

"The Princess Gouramma was confirmed and admitted as a communicant, under the auspices of the Queen, and a few years ago she married Colonel John Campbell."—*Morning Post*.

REAR-ADMIRAL WILLIAM ALLEN.

[We have already given a brief notice of Admiral Allen*, but at the request of a friend of the deceased we print the following more full account.]

Jan. 23. At Bank-house, Weymouth, aged 71, Retired Rear-Admiral William Allen, F.R.S., &c.

The deceased Admiral, who was born in November, 1792, was descended on his mother's side from Dr. Wharton, of Old Park, Durham, and of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, who was first cousin of the eccentric Duke of Wharton. William Allen entered the navy on the 2nd of October, 1805, as a first-class volunteer on board the "Standard," 64, Capt. Thomas Harvey, with whom he continued to serve in the same ship, and afterwards in the "Majestic," 74, on the Mediterranean and Baltic stations until 1810. He was present, as a midshipman, in the former ship at the passage of the Dardanelles, in February, 1807, and on the 26th of March, 1808, assisted at the capture of a brig of war of 16 guns (the "Italia," we believe) in the Adriatic. On leaving the "Majestic" Mr. Allen joined the "Leda," 36, Capt. George Sayer, and co-operated in the reduction of Java in August, 1811. He also took part in a gallant and successful attack on the piratical settlement of Laabas, in Borneo, on the 28th of June, 1813. He obtained his first commission on the 2nd of March, 1815, having officiated as acting lieutenant of the "Hesper," 18, Capt. William Everard, and returned to England in the September following. In 1832 he volunteered to accompany, on his own resources, Richard Lander's expedition up

the Niger, for the purpose of surveying that river. It was in this expedition that Richard Lander was killed. Lieut. Allen suffered very severely from the river fever, and after a brief stay at Ascension to recruit his health, he, one of nine survivors out of the forty-seven who composed the expedition, returned to England in April, 1834. The Lords of the Admiralty, who it should have been noted had allowed him double full-pay during his connection with the expedition, were pleased on his return, in a very flattering minute, to order his promotion to the rank of commander, but as he had not been borne on the books of any of H.M. ships during his service on the Niger, he had not completed his sea time, and in order that he might do so, he was appointed to the "William and Mary" yacht, and employed under Capt. (now Admiral) F. Bullock in the survey of the Thames and Medway. His commander's commission was given to him on the completion of his time, on the 20th of June, 1836.

On the 10th of October, 1840, Commander Allen was appointed to the command of H.M. steamer "Wilberforce," forming part of the disastrous expedition to the Niger under Capt. Henry Dundas Trotter. His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort on this occasion presented to Commander Allen, as well as to Capt. Trotter and Commander Bird Allen, a gold chronometer by one of the best makers in London. On the return of Capt. Trotter to England, Commander Allen remained in command of the expedition, and was about to re-ascend the Niger, when orders arrived from England to arrest the progress of the enterprise, and he brought the survivors of his officers and men home in H.M.S. "Kite" in September, 1842, receiving in acknowledgment of his services his post rank, in obtaining which his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort interested himself. A narrative of this expedition was published, conjointly by Capt. Allen and Dr. T. R. H. Thomson, surgeon R.N., in 1848, in two volumes, profusely illustrated from the pencil of

* GENT. MAG., April, 1864, p. 534.

Capt. Allen. Valuable as these volumes are as a record of one of the most memorable expeditions of the kind, and of the heroism and endurance of the British sailor, the high auspices under which it was undertaken, and the elaborate appliances adopted to guard against disaster in every anticipated form, rendered the narrative inferior in romantic interest to Lieut. Allen's journal of his first exploration of the Niger in the private mercantile expedition under Richard Lander. It is to be regretted that an understanding between Lieut. Allen and the originators of the first expedition precluded the publication of his journal. Capt. Allen spent much of the intervals between the periods of his active service in travelling on the Continent of Europe, and latterly in the East. It was during his travels in the latter portion of the world that he conceived the project of a new route to India by means of a ship canal through the Dead Sea. In connection with this subject it is worthy of notice that Capt. Allen originated the opinion that at some remote geological period the Gulf of Akaba stretched its long narrow arm very much further into Asia than it now reaches. The particulars of his plan are fully set forth in two volumes, richly and cleverly illustrated from his own drawings, which were published in 1855, and attracted considerable attention. He was promoted to his flag on the 12th of April, 1862.

In person the Admiral was rather under than over the middle height, with very handsome features, remarkably frank and open in their expression, and beaming with benevolence and good-humour. Perhaps the most striking evidence that can be adduced of the simplicity and geniality of his disposition is his excessive love for children, of whom he was the idol. Indeed, it was to the extreme unselfishness of his nature that he owed his popularity, not merely among his juvenile friends but with the whole circle of his acquaintance. His character united in a singular degree the frankness of the sailor with the re-

finement of a gentleman and the graces of a Christian. His constitution must have been a very fine one to have sustained five attacks of the river fever contracted in the Niger, and of several subsequent illnesses of an almost equally severe character, a result attributable in no slight degree to the extreme temperance of his habits. He was an accomplished musician, and sufficiently skilled as an artist to have had several of his paintings in the exhibition of the Royal Academy. He published, in two oblong volumes, some very graphic sketches of Ascension and African scenery. He had also considerable inventive genius, chiefly displayed in the way of his profession. He was never married. Capt. Allen on his return from the Niger expedition in 1842 was elected, without ballot we believe, a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was also a Fellow of the Geographical Societies of London and Paris, and of the Athenæum Club.

MAJOR-GENERAL P. MACPHERSON, C.B.

Feb. 2. At Clifton, York, aged 73, Major-General Philip Macpherson, C.B.

The deceased, who was born in 1790, belonged to a Ross-shire family, and his friends failing to obtain a commission for him, he embarked for the Peninsula in May, 1809, as a volunteer in the 52nd Light Infantry, and served as such in the advance up to Talavera, and the retreat thence to Campo Mayor. On Nov. 2, 1809, he was promoted to an ensigncy in the 43rd, from which time he served with the Light Division until the end of that war in 1814. He fortunately escaped without further injury than a contusion on the head from a shell in the trenches at Badajos, though he was present in every important engagement, as was testified by his being awarded the war medal, with eight clasps, for Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse. He, however, remained a lieutenant until the year 1829, but being soon after sent to India he then began to advance in his

profession. He served as aide-de-camp and military secretary to Sir Charles Jas. Napier in the operations in Scinde, including the destruction of the fort of Imaumghur, and battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad, was named with high commendation in his despatches, and received the honour of C.B. When the Russian war broke out, Col. Macpherson was again actively employed, and he served in the Crimea, in command of the 1st Brigade of the 4th Division, on the heights and siege before Sebastopol, from Dec. 18, 1854, to June 15, 1855, when he was obliged to leave from ill-health, brought on by over-fatigue in the trenches; he was General of the day in the trenches in command of the left attack on the occasion of several sorties by the enemy, and on one particular occasion, on the night of May 11, 1855, when the enemy were repulsed with considerable loss, he was thanked personally by Lord Raglan. The following are the dates of his commissions:—Ensign, Nov. 2, 1809; lieutenant, June 13, 1811; captain, March 13, 1827; brevet-major, Nov. 23, 1841; brevet lieutenant-colonel, July 4, 1843; major, Aug. 1, 1844; lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 3, 1852; colonel, June 20, 1854; major-general, Dec. 24, 1858. He was appointed colonel of the 13th Light Infantry, Aug. 15, 1863.

BISHOP GILLIS.

Feb. 24. At Greenhill, near Edinburgh, aged 61, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gillis, Vicar Apostolic of the East of Scotland.

The deceased, James Gillis, though a Canadian by birth, was descended from a good family in the north of Scotland. His father, Alexander, married a lady from Kent, Eliza Longley, and settled at Montreal, where his only child was born April 7, 1802. In 1817 he returned to Scotland, and resided on his ancestral property at Fochabers, in Elgin, until the time of his death, in November, 1833. His son he had devoted to the Church from his earliest years, and his education was sedulously carried on in

the Roman Catholic College at Montreal. In Scotland he was sent to the college at Aquherties, and afterwards to St. Sulpice, Paris. He was ordained priest in 1827, and long served at St. Mary's, Edinburgh. On July 22, 1838, he was consecrated Bishop of Limyra and coadjutor to Bishop Carruthers; on whose death he became Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern District.

“Bishop Gillis possessed great general accomplishments and a polished manner; and though very zealous for his Church, and with a temper somewhat addicted to controversy, he had many friends and admirers differing widely from him in opinion. He was eminent as an orator and preacher, not merely in English, but perhaps even more in French. So highly was he esteemed as a French pulpit orator that he was lately selected by the French bishops to preach before the Emperor the sermon at the Commemoration of Joan of Arc. By the death of Bishop Gillis the Roman Catholic Church in Scotland has lost a prelate of untiring zeal and extensive influence, and Scotland herself has lost a son fairly entitled to be classed as eminent.”—*Scotsman*.

THE VEN. ARCHDEACON FRANCE, B.D.

April 14. Suddenly, at Cambridge, aged 48, the Ven. Francis France, B.D., Senior Fellow and formerly Tutor of St. John's College, and Archdeacon of Ely.

The deceased was a native of Shropshire, and was educated at Shrewsbury School, where he highly distinguished himself. In due course he was entered at the University, and proceeded to the degree of B.A. in 1840, being a Senior Optime and the Senior Classic, and in the same year he was elected a Fellow of his college; he became M.A. 1843, and B.D. 1850. In the years 1847, 1848, 1852, and 1853, he was one of the Examiners for the Classical Tripos. On the decease of Dr. Tatham in 1857, Mr. France, then one of the Senior Fellows, became a candidate for the Mastership of St. John's, with a good prospect of success. Eventually, however, he made way for his friend Dr. Bateson,

who was chosen by a considerable majority. In 1859, the Archdeaconry of Ely becoming vacant by the melancholy death of Mr. Hardwick, Mr. France was appointed to succeed him. He was a member of the Council of the Senate, one of the *Sex Viri*, a member of the Board of Theological Studies and of the Library Syndicate, and one of the electors of the Craven, Battie, Browne, Davies, Pitt, and Porson Scholarships. He published—"The Example of Christ and the Service of Christ, considered in three Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, in February, 1861; to which are appended a Few Remarks upon the Present State of Religious Feeling." Camb., 8vo., 1861. "A Charge addressed to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Ely, on Thursday, June 13, 1861." Camb., 8vo., 1861.

Archdeacon France had been an unsuccessful candidate for the Hulsean Professorship of Divinity in 1861. A general expectation, however, prevailed that the recent resignation of the Norrisian Professorship by Dr. Browne, now Bishop of Ely, would have led to Archdeacon France's appointment to that or to the Hulsean Professorship. He was generally respected, and his loss is severely felt in the University with which he was so long and honourably connected.

GEORGE CARR CLARK, ESQ.

Dec. 19, 1863. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 74, George Carr Clark, Esq., an early Australian settler.

The deceased was the fourth son of the late Thomas Clark, Esq., of Ellinthorpe Hall, near Boroughbridge, and elder brother of the late Heaton Clark, Esq., a name well known in that locality. In early life Mr. George Clark settled in London, as a partner in the firm of Wilcox and Clark, silk-mercers; but in 1820 he emigrated to Hobart Town, the capital of the penal settlement of Van Diemen's Land, then under the able government of the lamented Sir John Franklin, and to whom he was

able to render valuable civil services. He did not, however, at once settle down, but for three years he was employed in visiting the then almost unexplored regions of New South Wales, looking for a desirable site for a large sheep-farm. Returning, unsuccessful, to Tasmania in 1823, he at last purchased a large tract in St. Patrick's Plains, about the centre of the island. Here he erected a humble log-hut, but named it Ellinthorpe Hall after his birthplace, which in later years gave place to a handsome modern mansion, which afforded accommodation for more than fifty persons, and is now the largest and best settler's house in the country.

Thus settled down, Mr. Clark married, and for forty years of his life endeavoured to improve everything around him. Surrounded entirely by convict labour (for that was then the only labour accessible to the colonist, the convicts being assigned for the term of their transportation to the settlers), he, by a firm adherence to a strict, yet well-considered system of discipline, secured the goodwill of his labourers; and numberless instances are on record in the colony where the freed convict has thanked his unwilling gaoler for the temporal and spiritual care he received under this patriarchal roof during the years of his penal servitude. Sheep-breeding being the primary and staple employment of the colonists, every effort was constantly made by cross-breeding and other means to improve his immense flock; and in this he was so successful that the "G.C.C." brand of wools has long held its fame for quality in the London wool-market, and Mr. Clark received a first-class medal in the Exhibition of 1862 for his beautiful wools.

Public road-making being an early and indispensable work for a settler in a forest district, Mr. Clark devoted many years of great mental and physical exertion to this object, besides large pecuniary sacrifices, to endeavour, along with his fellow-colonists, to open up the country after the manner of his native

land; and on the eve of his leaving Tasmania in May last, he was publicly fêted by the authorities, and received numerous addresses from public bodies; and in one, in reference to the public roads, it is recorded that he had given all the land required for two roads of eleven miles in length through his property, besides substantially fencing it. Mr. Clark's domain covers an area of upwards of 60,000 acres in one unbroken plain, on which are annually fed, reared, and shorn 30,000 sheep, besides large herds of horned cattle.

Increasing years and loss of sight induced Mr. Clark to return to England for medical advice, where he landed in August last; but his infirmities rapidly increased in a less congenial climate, and he died in a few months, leaving two sons and two daughters, with five grandchildren, to inherit his colossal possessions.

J. P. PLUMPTRE, ESQ. OF FREDVILLE.

Jan. 7. At Fredville-park, near Canterbury, aged 72, John Pemberton Plumptre, Esq., formerly M.P. for East Kent.

The deceased, who belonged to an old Nottinghamshire family, was born in 1791, and on the death of his father in 1827 he succeeded to the family estates in Kent, and became a partner in the Canterbury Bank of Hammond, Furley, and Co. He soon took an active part in public affairs, and at the first election after the passing of the Reform Bill he contested East Kent in the Liberal interest, in conjunction with Sir William Richard Cosway, against Sir Edward Knatchbull, Mr. Plumptre and Sir Edward Knatchbull being returned. Three years later, at the general election of 1835, there was no contest; but in 1837, Mr. Plumptre's opinions having undergone a decided change, the Liberal party put forward Mr. Rider to oppose him. Mr. Plumptre, however, was again returned with Sir E. Knatchbull. In 1841, and again in 1847, he was re-elected without opposition; in the former

year with Sir E. Knatchbull, and in the latter with the late Mr. Deedes. In 1852 he retired from Parliament on the ground of failing health, but he continued until about a year before his death actively to discharge his duties as a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Kent. He was appointed by the late Duke of Wellington Deputy Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and for many years acted as a commissioner of Dover Harbour.

Mr. Plumptre was married, we believe in 1828, to Miss Methuen, of Corsham Hall, Wiltshire, who still survives. There were issue of the marriage three daughters, one only of whom is now living, and is married to the Rev. A. Coote, Perpetual Curate of Nonington. Another daughter, who married the Rev. J. C. Ryle, B.A., Rector of Helmingham, Suffolk, author of "Expository Thoughts on the Gospels," died several years ago. As Mr. Plumptre leaves no sons, the family estates descend to his nephew, C. J. Plumptre, Esq., of Pedding, Ash, son of the late Rev. Charles Thomas Plumptre, Rector of Wickhambreux.

The deceased gentleman was of an exceedingly benevolent disposition, and his contributions to religious and charitable institutions, especially those connected with East Kent, were on a scale of the most princely liberality; beside which his personal efforts were untiring for the improvement of the district in which he resided.

GEORGE PILKINGTON, ESQ.

Feb. 24. At his residence, Whalley-range, Manchester, aged 63, George Pilkington, Esq.

The deceased, who was the posthumous son of a Manchester innkeeper, and the sexton at the Cathedral, was born in 1800, and received his education at Chetham Hospital. At the age of 14, on the recommendation of the head master, he was taken into the employment of Mr. Ellis Duckworth, a large distiller, and by good conduct, rose

gradually to be first cashier, then junior partner, and eventually sole proprietor of the business, and a man of great wealth. This he used in a most praiseworthy manner. Much of it was devoted to charity, unostentatiously exercised, and with part he testified his regard for the Church, and his gratitude to the memory of Humphrey Chetham, to whom he owed his education, and his success in life. Finding that there was no monument commemorative of the philanthropy of that excellent man, Mr. Pilkington caused one to be erected in the Cathedral, at an expense of £1,500. He also put up, at his own cost, four magnificent stained-glass windows in the Cathedral, at which for very many years he was a regular attendant, and he defrayed the expense of rebuilding the east end of Chetham Chapel. Mr. Pilkington was a member of the Established Church. In politics he was a staunch Conservative; but he took no active part in public affairs. He was rather retiring in his disposition, and ever avoided courting popularity. His sympathies rather lay with those who unobtrusively sought to do good and to promote the welfare of others, and he was one of the few residents of Manchester who have contributed to the enrichment of the Chetham Library, which, having been endowed by the same founder, is placed under the same roof as the School.

Beside providing liberally for relatives, Mr. Pilkington left large sums to various charities in and about Manchester. The residue of his property, after payment of bequests to relatives and legacies to friends, has been left in the hands of his executors for distribution among charities in connection with the Cathedral; the executors being vested with discretionary powers as to the distribution. It is thought that the residue will amount to somewhere about £25,000; and numerous annuities to widows (his former weekly pensioners), as they fall in hand, will also be at the disposal of the executors for the same benevolent purposes.

THE REV. W. S. MIREHOUSE, M.A.

March 26. At his residence, Hambrook Grove, Gloucestershire, aged 73, the Rev. William Squire Mirehouse^b, M.A., Rector of Colsterworth, Lincolnshire, and Perpetual Curate of Fishponds, Gloucestershire.

The deceased, long known as an active magistrate and poor-law guardian, was twin son of the late John Mirehouse, Esq., of Brownslade and Banjeston, Pembrokehire, by Mary, sister of the late Sir John Edwards, Bart., of Plas Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire, whose only daughter and heiress married the Right Hon. the Earl Vane, second son of the third Marquis of Londonderry, and was born in 1790. He was educated at Harrow, and graduated at Clare Hall, Cambridge (B.A. 1814, M.A. 1817). He commenced his clerical duties in Bristol, where he lived for six or seven years in the Bishop's Palace, Lower College-green, his family being friends of the Right Rev. Dr. Mansel, then Bishop of Bristol, and Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. His first clerical charge was that of Curate of St. John the Baptist, Broad-street, to which he was appointed in 1815; on quitting this post, which he held for some time, he was presented by the parishioners with a set of robes. In 1817 he was appointed Vicar of Sandhurst, Gloucestershire, but resigned it on being nominated by the Rev. H. Shute, in 1820, to the perpetual curacy of Fishponds, which he held to the day of his death, nearly forty-four years. In 1826 he was presented to the Rectory of Colsterworth, which was in the gift of his brother, the Rev. H. Mirehouse, as prebend of Grantham in Salisbury Cathedral. He was also domestic chaplain to her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia. He was twenty-two years Chairman of the Clifton Union, and at the expiration of twenty years' service in that capacity was presented by the guardians with a handsome testimonial; and when he

^b For memoirs of his father and his brother (late Common Serjeant of London) see *GENT. MAG.*, 1823, p. 94; and 1850, Part I. p. 541.

was literally on his death-bed, another testimonial was presented to him by the parishioners of Stapleton "in appreciation of his valued ministry for forty-four years as Perpetual Curate of Fishponds church, and of his consideration ever evinced towards the poor in connection therewith; also in acknowledgment of his great public services to the parish of Stapleton, always readily afforded, and as a token of admiration of his sterling English qualities."

Mr. Mirehouse married, in 1832, Eliza Brunetta, only daughter of the late George Arthur Herbert, Esq., of Glanhavren and Llanllugan, Montgomeryshire, who was the lineal descendant, in the male line, of the Barons Herbert, of Cherbury, and has issue a son, the Rev. John Mirehouse, who of late acted as his curate at Fishponds. According to Walford's "County Families," his family "is one of the few remaining Saxon families, being settled at Miresyke, co. Cumberland, about fifty years previous to the Conquest, and which property has continued from that time to the present in the family."

A local paper ("Felix Farley's Bristol Journal") gives a sketch of the deceased, part of which we gladly transfer to our pages, as the true picture of a very remarkable man:—

"Mr. Mirehouse was no popularity-seeker; he preferred any day the consciousness of having done his duty—though in doing it he may have had to encounter opposition or even give offence—to mere temporary applause. Nevertheless, we have heard but one expression of unaffected regret from all who knew him publicly or privately at the announcement of his decease. He was a thoroughly honest and courageous man—a description of person more often needed than met with in these soft and timorous times, when people in his position will sometimes think as much about what the public will think of their conduct as of making that conduct square with right and truth. On the Bench or on the Poor-law Board, quick seeing and clear judging, he was ever ready to speak his mind out the first, without waiting to take his cue or shape his course according to the opinion of others.

Under a manner that at times had something of prompt asperity in it, and was nearly always pungent and racy, he possessed a really kind and frank nature, and in the blunt downright way in which he administered justice at Walford's Gate, it was easy to discover a sincere regard for, and a thorough knowledge of, the poor and rude population of the district, who knew him as well as he knew them, and knew that he would vindicate the law with unflinching courage against the unmanly and the cruel. Indeed, as a magistrate presiding over a part of the county so largely inhabited by a bold and violent population, his loss will be greatly felt and not easily supplied. He had a very considerable knowledge of criminal law, and acute judgment, and would not abate a jot of what he conceived was the proper view of a case for all the pressure and pleading of the professional advocate, so that on the whole there was nothing extravagant in the compliment which we heard paid him a few months ago by a friend. Mr. Mirehouse was moving along the street with difficulty, suffering from a severe attack of his old enemy, the gout. 'How are you, Sir?' enquired his friend. 'Like Nebuchadnezzar's image (he replied), feet of clay, Sir; feet of clay.' 'And head of gold, Mr. Mirehouse; head of gold,' was the rejoinder.

"The time he devoted to, and the trouble he took in, the management of the Clergy Society are well known. To his efforts the recipients of the charity were mainly indebted for upholding its funds in late years, and we have heard from a quarter where there have been opportunities of knowing the fact, that often, when the subscriptions have been exhausted, he has from his own pocket helped to assist the distressed daughter or widow of a deceased clergyman. His speeches at the anniversary dinners were characteristic, and one of the attractive features of the evening. Though the Bench and the Board table were particularly his province, he was by no means ineffective in the pulpit. There was stoutness, so to speak, and terseness in his sermons. We do not know that we could give a better idea of his style than that from the sketch of Fishponds by our old correspondent, 'the Church-Goer,' who thus wrote of him seventeen years ago:—

"The Rev. W. Mirehouse changed his surplice for his gown in the reading-

desk, and opened the pulpit-door, and performed other little offices for himself. He had hardly given out the text—the 4th verse of the 144th Psalm, “Man is like to vanity; his days are as a shadow that passeth away”—when two or three old gentlemen immediately commenced muffling themselves up with much assiduity, buttoning their great coats, pulling on their gloves, and making such other preparations, seemingly for a long sermon, that I began to grow apprehensive. But it was not a long sermon; and I do not know when I have heard a much better one; some parts of it were positively eloquent; and the pervading characteristics of his style were forcible and figurative. His manner, however, was more open to exception than his matter: it was free, and at times far from ungraceful; but it was for the most part infinitely more magisterial than ministerial, and accompanied with a tone and look so authoritative that you would have thought he was reading malefactors a moral lesson from the bench of Lawford’s Gate, instead of addressing a congregation from the pulpit of Fishponds. One almost expected that he would conclude his discourse by declaring, ‘If you don’t do as I tell you, I’ll commit you for three months.’ There was a dogmatic shake of the head, too, and his voice, though modulated to meet other feelings, never sunk to the softness of affectionate admonition; and as he thrust his hands into his pockets, and, throwing himself back against the board behind him, looked his audience full in the face, and, addressing them with the directness of Nathan, told them that every moment was, as it were, a messenger from another world come for their commands and taking back what they had to give, never returning to afford them an opportunity of recall; though I could not help being struck with the unfettered ease and energy of action, I could never for a moment in my mind separate the justice of the peace from the parson.”

But this, it should be remarked, was style only; the testimonial presented to him on his death-bed, to which the poor largely contributed, shewed that his real kindness of heart and “sterling English qualities” were duly appreciated by those who had the best opportunities for judging of them.

JAMES ROSCOE, ESQ.

March 26. At Knutsford, aged 73, James Roscoe, esq., solicitor, one of the coroners for the county of Chester.

The deceased had resided in Knutsford for nearly fifty years, during which time he had filled many offices of trust and distinction, and in all of them he had been active, useful, and highly respected. He succeeded Mr. Hollins, as one of the coroners of the county, in 1841, and most efficiently he discharged its duties until the year 1859, when he retired from professional engagements. During a long career of practice few men have deserved a higher character for integrity and uprightness, while his decision, soundness of judgment, and thorough acquaintance with his profession, made him eminent wherever he was known. But Mr. Roscoe was not merely a lawyer, he was a scholar, contributing frequently to “Blackwood” and other periodicals, while he had a nice appreciation of the fine arts, and sketched and drew well himself. Some of the most admired poetic effusions which have appeared in the local press, and especially in the “Macclesfield Courier and Herald,” during a period of near fifty years, were from his pen.

The deaths of three of his five sons, and of his wife, were doubtless among the causes which led to his retirement, but the interval has been well improved by him to various good purposes, and seemed to bring out the brighter parts of his character, as a kind father, friend, and neighbour. It is but justice to his memory to state that he took a lively interest in the moral and social well-being of his poorer fellow-townspople; and till the time of his death filled the office of President of the Working Man’s Library and Institute. He was not indeed its founder, but the making and supporting it as a free library are mainly due to his judicious counsels and exertions. Unostentatiously, yet most effectively, he sought also to do good in other ways, and he accomplished much.

Were it not that the duties of an arduous and absorbing profession en-

gaged his time and powers, he probably would have distinguished himself for literary attainments; his sound judgment, great ability, and correct taste would have come to the aid of extensive reading, and have gained for him a name far beyond the circle of his town and county; but it is doubtless conducive to the real interests of society that the higher class of minds so often engage heartily in the active pursuits of life, and are eminently useful, instead of being widely known.

PROFESSOR PILLANS, LL.D.

March 27. At his residence, Inverleith-row, Edinburgh, aged 86, James Pillans, esq., late Professor of Humanity in that University.

The deceased, who was son of a printer at Edinburgh, was born in 1777, and was educated at the High School and University of that city. Among his early associates and fellow students were Henry Brougham, Francis Horner, Francis Jeffrey, and other names renowned in literature and politics. He also made the acquaintance of Campbell the poet, in London, about 1797. Mr. Pillans began active life as a tutor, first in a private family in the north of England, and subsequently at Eton. In January, 1810, he, at the suggestion of Francis Horner, became a candidate for the rectorship of the High School of Edinburgh, then vacant by the death of Dr. Adam, under whom he had himself been educated, and was successful. This office he held for ten years. He made several innovations in the management of classes; and, in particular, he gave a fresh impulse, from his Eton experience, to the cultivation of Latin verse. Among his most distinguished pupils, most of whom were also duxes of their class, may be mentioned Dr. Robert Knox, the well-known anatomist; Dr. Robert Christison, Professor of *Materia Medica* in the University of Edinburgh; Sir D. K. Sandford, late Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh; and Lord Neaves. In 1820, upon the death of Professor Alexander Christison,

he was unanimously elected Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh, and he filled that important chair for forty-three years, having only retired last year in consequence of failing strength. His career as a professor was honourably distinguished by the attention which he paid to elegance of translation, by the encouragement which he gave to the practice of Latin verse composition, by the importance which he attached to the study of ancient geography, and by his constant exaction of gentlemanly behaviour on the part of the students. The comparative leisure which his professorship secured to him gave occasion to the following contributions to educational literature:—1. “On the Principles of Elementary Teaching, chiefly in reference to the Parochial Schools of Scotland,” 1828; 2. “Three Lectures on the Proper Objects and Methods of Education in reference to the different Orders of Society, and on the relative Utility of Classical Instruction,” 1836; 3. *Eclogæ Ciceronianæ*, 1845; 4. “Outlines of Geography, principally Ancient,” 1847; 5. *Eclogæ Curtianæ*, 1848; 6. *Excerpta ex Taciti Annalibus*, 1848; 7. *Eclogæ Livianæ*, 1848; 8. “Rationale of Discipline,” 1852; and other publications of minor interest.

Professor Pillans was confined to his bed but a very few days before his death; he sank very gradually and expired without suffering. His temperament was singularly equable; his habits, although not those of an ascetic, were well regulated; his life was almost unclouded by illness, and his end was hastened by hardly any other cause than that of natural decay. His last appearance in public was at the Educational Department of the Social Science Congress, held at Edinburgh in October last. By that time, however, his strength had so far declined as to prevent his taking any part in the proceedings—a circumstance which was remarked by many who were well aware of the active interest which he took in all meetings assembled for the furtherance of education.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Feb. 16. The Rev. *Charles Bishope Hodges* (p. 533), who was of Queen's College, Oxford, published "A Manual of Family and Private Devotions, or a Brief Collection of Prayers suited to Domestic Worship," 1827; "Thoughts on a Revision of the Liturgy," &c., 1832; "*Preces Concionales*, a Manual for the Pulpit," London, 1854.

Feb. 26. The Rev. *Thomas George James* (p. 533), was author of a pamphlet on "Church Reform," 1846.

March 2. At Heathcote-st., Mecklenburgh-sq., aged 59, the Rev. *Thomas Clarke*, M.A., Rector of Wood Eaton, Oxfordshire.

March 16. At Nice, aged 65, the Rev. Dr. *Anderson*, of Newburgh, Scotland. He was born at Newburgh, and was educated at St. Andrew's University, by which the degree of D.D. was conferred on him a good many years ago. He was a member of the British Association, and in 1859, at the Aberdeen meeting, he read an elaborate paper "On the Remains of Man in the Superficial Drifts," in the course of which he questioned the views of Sir Charles Lyell, Leonard Horner, and others as to the antiquity of the human species. Dr. Anderson subsequently published this paper in pamphlet form. In 1846 he published "The Course of Creation," and he had since occupied much of his time in preparing a sequel to that work, to be entitled "The Course of Revelation," which he has left in an advanced state of preparation. He was the author of various works on local geology, including "Geology of Fifeshire," an essay which obtained the Highland Society's prize in 1838; "The Geology of Scotland," which forms part of the "History of Scotland" edited by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Glasgow, and published in 1852. In 1859 Dr. Anderson published "Dura Den : a Monograph," he having been associated with the late Dr. Buist of Bombay and Mr. Page in bringing to light the remarkable geological phenomena of that locality. He was a frequent contributor to periodicals, but was also very diligent in the discharge of his pastoral duties. He has left an only son, the Rev. John Anderson, minister of the parish of Kinnoull.

March 17. At Kelsall, near Chester, aged 73, the Rev. *J. W. Jones*, Vicar of Church Broughton and Incumbent of Scropton, Derbyshire.

March 21. At Newport, Shropshire, aged 70, the Rev. *William Sandford*, M.A., Perpetual Curate of that parish. He was of Clare College, Cambridge (B.A. 1816, M.A. 1819).

At Nettleham, aged 39, the Rev. *William Frankland Hood*, M.A., eldest surviving son of John Hood, esq., of Nettleham-hall, Lincolnshire. He was of Exeter College, Oxford, B.A. 1847, M.A. 1849; deacon and priest 1848, but held no Church preferment. His health had been very precarious for several years, which necessitated his passing the cold months in a warm climate. Some winters he passed in

Egypt, where much of his time was employed in making archæological researches. His interesting collection of Egyptian antiquities, some of which were found by himself at Thebes, it will be remembered, attracted considerable notice on the occasion of the Associated Architectural Societies assembling at Stamford in 1859. The Hoods of Nettleham are descended from John Hood, who in January, 1660, was in the army that accompanied General Monk from Scotland when on his way to restore Charles II.

March 22. At Clifton Hampden, Oxon., aged 63, the Rev. *Joseph Gibbs*.

March 23. At Laithkirk, aged 43, the Rev. *James Chas. Gregory*, B.A., Perpetual Curate of that parish. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1843, and published "The True Doctrine of the Cross," (Bristol, 8vo., 1839,) and a Sermon 1853. He was also the author of several sermons published in "The Pulpit."

March 25. At Albury, near Guildford, aged 69, the Right Hon. and Rev. *William Leonard*, second Viscount Sidmouth. See OBITUARY.

In Princes-st., Hanover-sq., aged 41, the Rev. *E. C. Owen*, of Bryn-y-gwin, Merionethshire.

March 26. At his residence, Hambrook-grove, Gloucestershire, aged 73, the Rev. *Wm. Squire Mirehouse*, M.A., Rector of Colsterworth, Lincolnshire, and P.C. of Fishponds, Gloucestershire. See OBITUARY.

March 28. At Rowde, near Devizes, aged 71, the Rev. *Edward Vincent*.

March 29. At Albury, Surrey, from being accidentally shot in the groin by a ramrod at the Volunteer Review, near Guildford, on Easter Monday, the Rev. *Frederick Gilbert Earle*, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1825, M.A. 1828). He at one period held the perpetual curacy of Leiston-cum-Sizewell, Suffolk, but at the time of his death he was one of the ministers of the Catholic Apostolic Church erected by the late Mr. Drummond.

March 31. At Quendon, Essex, aged 76, the Rev. *Joseph Brackenbury*, M.A., Rector of that parish. He was of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (B.A. 1811, M.A. 1819), was Chaplain in the Madras Establishment from 1812 to 1820, and in 1828 was elected Chaplain and Secretary to the Magdalen Hospital, Blackfriars-road.

April 1. At Pateley-bridge, near Ripon, aged 74, the Rev. *Thos. Umfreville Stoney*. He was for thirty-nine years Incumbent of that chapelry.

At Bath, aged 76, the Rev. *Thos. Brocklebank*, of Saville-pl., Clifton, Bristol.

April 5. At York, suddenly, the Rev. *Henry Gardiner*, M.A., Rector of Catton.

April 7. Aged 66, the Rev. *Matthew Welburn*, Perpetual Curate of Nether Poppleton, Yorkshire.

At his residence, Cantreff Rectory, Brecon, aged 69, the Rev. *Thos. John Powell*, M.A., Rector of the parishes of Cantreff and Llan-

hamlach. He was a Deputy-Lieut. and J.P. for the county of Brecon, and Chaplain to the late and present Dukes of Beaufort.

April 9. At East Sheen, Surrey, aged 86, the Rev. *John Hearn Pinckney*, D.D. He was of Corpus Christi College, Oxford (B.A. 1798, M.A. 1802, B.D. and D.D. 1813).

Of typhus fever, taken in the discharge of his duties, aged 37, the Rev. *Richard Chaffer*, M.A., Curate of St. Philip, Bethnal-green, and formerly Curate of St. Alphege, Greenwich. He was of University College, Durham, and published several occasional Sermons, and "An Exposition of the Commandments," 1857.

April 11. In Hans-pl., aged 86, the Hon. and Rev. *Fitz-Roy Stanhope*, Dean and Rector of the Royal Peculiar of St. Buryan, with the chapelries of St. Levin and Sennan annexed, and formerly Vicar of Wresell, Yorkshire. He was fourth son of the late Earl of Harrington, and was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took the honorary degree of M.A. 1811.

April 12. Suddenly, at his residence, Padmore, Whippingham, Isle of Wight, aged 69, the Rev. *James Jolliffe*.

April 14. Suddenly, at Cambridge, aged 48, the Ven. *Archdeacon France*, B.D. See OBITUARY.

At Brighton, aged 58, the Rev. *Ridley H. Herschell*.

April 15. At Latton Vicarage, Harlow, aged 38, the Rev. *Julius Arkwright*.

April 17. At the Rectory, Reepham, Norfolk, aged 45, the Rev. *Wm. Smith*, M.A.

April 18. At the Palace, Peterborough, aged 83, the Rt. Rev. *George Davys*, D.D., Lord Bishop of Peterborough. See OBITUARY.

At South Hackney, the Rev. *Geo. Hargrave Parker*, Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Bethnal-green.

April 20. At Chipping Barnet, aged 57, the Rev. *Chas. Sparkes*, M.A., Curate of Barnet.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Oct. 4, 1863. On his passage to Melbourne, aged 25, Samuel Hall, esq., late 12th Regt., second son of the Rev. Charles Hall, Rector of Terrington, Yorkshire.

Nov. 24. At Queen's Redoubt, New Zealand, of wounds received on the 20th, while leading one of the storming parties against the Maori intrenchments, Henry Mercer, Captain R.A., youngest son of the late Edward Smyth Mercer, Col. Commandant of the Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Jan. 2, 1864. At Sydney, New South Wales, aged 49, Commander Arthur Vyner, R.N., fourth surviving son of the late Robert Vyner, esq., of Eathorpe-house, Warwickshire. He entered the Navy in 1829, and served as mate of the "Blenheim" on the coast of China, and was blown up and severely injured by the springing of one of the enemy's mines in the attack on Chuenpee in 1841, for which he was

made a lieutenant. He afterwards served in the "Pylades" and "Cornwallis," and obtained his commander's commission in 1843. He remained on full pay till 1844, but was not afterwards employed.

Jan. 10. At sea, on board the ship "Hotspur," Major James Lind Sherwill, Bengal Army.

Jan. 23. At Middle Deal, Kent, aged 78, Adm. G. Henderson. He was the son of Mr. J. Henderson, who was for many years secretary to Admiral Lord Bridport, and entered the navy in 1794, on board the "Royal George," 100, the flagship of Lord Bridport, at that time Sir Alexander Hood. He afterwards served at the capture of Tobago in 1803, and at the reduction of the Dutch colony of Surinam, when he was severely wounded. In 1804 he accompanied Admiral Cochrane in the pursuit of the Rochefort squadron; and in the early part of 1806, while cruising off that port, assisted, in company, in the capture of four heavy French frigates. In this engagement he lost an arm, which, however, did not prevent him from accompanying Lord Gambier's expedition to Copenhagen; and afterwards, on the surrender of Madeira, being at the time first-lieutenant of the "Centaur," he was entrusted with the conveyance of Sir Samuel Hood's despatches to England, which procured him a commander's commission in 1808. After an interval of half-pay he was appointed to the fire-vessel division of the expedition fitting out for Walcheren. During the operations he particularly distinguished himself, and for the third time was honoured with a notice in the Gazette. As captain he assisted in the reduction of the Isle of France. After obtaining post rank he served in various other vessels, the last of which he paid off in 1815. He accepted flag rank in 1846, and was appointed vice-admiral in 1855, and admiral in 1860.

Feb. 7. Admiral Mends (p. 404) entered the Navy as an able seaman in 1794, on board "La Ponone," 40, Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren, but soon became midshipman. He saw a great deal of desperate boat and cutting-out service on the coasts of France and Spain. On the night of Aug. 29, 1800, immediately subsequent to the Ferrol expedition, he served with a boat squadron, twenty in number, commanded by Lieut. H. Burke, at the cutting-out, close to the batteries in Vigo Bay, of "La Guêpe" privateer, of eighteen guns and 161 men; which vessel, twenty-five of whose people were killed and forty wounded, was in fifteen minutes boarded and carried, with a loss to the British of three seamen and one marine killed, three lieutenants, twelve seamen, and five marines wounded, and one seaman missing. For his conduct in this affair Mr. Mends had the honour of being publicly thanked by the commander-in-chief; who, although he had not completed his time, at once ordered him to act as lieutenant-commander of the "St. Vincent" gun-brig. Being officially promoted April 9, 1801, and appointed to the

command of the "Ferreter," another gun-brig, he bore a distinguished part in the course of the same year in Lord Nelson's attack on the Boulogne flotilla, on which occasion he served in his own boat, and had four persons either killed or wounded out of nine. He served in the advanced squadron at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, and afterwards in North America, under his old commander, Sir J. B. Warren. He became captain in 1814, and afterwards was employed on the Pacific and Lisbon stations, having a squadron under his orders, employed, in conjunction with the Queen's forces, during the Carlist war. He was placed on half-pay in 1840, and obtained an admiral's good-service pension in 1856, beside which he had received the Naval Medal with three clasps. He was advanced to rear-admiral March 19, 1849; to vice-admiral Jan. 31, 1856; to admiral Feb. 1, 1861.

At Peshawur, Northern India, of injuries caused by the falling of his horse, aged 20, Robert Bland Hewson, esq., Lieut. R.A., eldest son of the Rev. Frank Hewson, Killarney.

Feb. 11. At Neemuch, Bombay Presidency, aged 19, Edward Bonamy Gardner, esq., Ensign 103rd Fusiliers. He was eldest son of Captain Edward Cornwall Gardner, of the 40th Regt. of Bengal N.I., and grandson of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. William Henry Gardner, R.A.

Feb. 13. At Calcutta, aged 24, Emma Sophie, wife of W. Stuart Alexander, esq., of the Royal Artillery.

Feb. 15. At Kurrachee, Scinde, John Thom Sanderson, M.D., Staff-Surgeon H.M.'s Indian Army, eldest son of Henry Sanderson, Surgeon R.N., Musselburgh.

At New Castleton, Liddesdale, aged 72, Jean Elliot, better known by her self-bestowed sobriquet of "Lucy Lass." Jean was a specimen of that class of beings whom the Scotch peasantry charitably call "innocents," and whose mental aberrations are not so dangerous as to condemn them to the solitude of a poor-house or asylum. She was of good Border Elliot blood, and was all along accounted eccentric in her ways. Through compassion and the influence of friends, Jean became a kind of foot carrier, or messenger, between the village and the widely scattered farm-houses and hamlets lying at the head of the parish. To this capacity she also added that of letter-carrier, being paid in food, clothes, or money, by the persons employing her. In thus trudging from the foot to the head of the vale, in summer's heat and winter's storm, over roads, sheep-tracks, and bogs,—often at night in the darkest and most inclement hours,—Jean passed the greater part of her life, and was incapacitated by the infirmities of age, and a career of extraordinary privation, only about ten years ago. She was entirely illiterate, and it may be wondered how intelligent farmers, and even the minister, ventured to entrust her with their letters and parcels. But the truth is, she had a most retentive memory, and withal was honest, laborious, and mindful of her duties, except, per-

haps, when the over-kind sympathies of her patrons put "a wee drap in her e'e." A strong relish for this, to help her on the road, was her besetting weakness, and few of even the rougher sex on the Borders could carry an equal quantity so decorously. She had a constitution of iron, for she disdained the use of a hat, or head-covering of any kind whatever, at all seasons of the year, and always wore her hair closely cropped like a man. Stockings she abhorred almost as much as head-dress. Her only defence against the rain, cold, or snow was an old shepherd's plaid, in the folds of which she carried her luggage. Gaudy colours were her delight, and nothing in the way of dress was she prouder of than a soldier's or a yeoman's cast-off jacket. In this garb, with her bare-cropped, grizzly head, slattern petticoat, and bare legs, though familiar to the people in the district, she was an object of wonderment to strangers; but in disposition and conduct she was perfectly harmless, and the youngest child was unterrified either by her strange attire or uncouth behaviour. Jean had a bitter, sarcastic tongue in her head for any one who displeased her, but, on the other hand, she manifested great affection in her own way for those who were kind to her, none of whose faces, after however long an absence, did she forget.—*Hawick Advertiser.*

Feb. 24. Near Jubbulpore, Robert Powel-Jones, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s 91st Highlanders. He was the third son of the late Maurice Powel-Jones, esq., Plas-yn-bonwm, North Wales, and grandson of the late Rev. R. Roberts, D.D., Rector of Barnwell, Northants.

Feb. 27. At Dinapore, Samuel Rogers, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 73rd Infantry, youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas Rogers, M.A., of Stourbridge, and Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

Feb. 28. At Calcutta, Richard Thomas Martin, esq., Barrister-at-law, youngest son of the late Rev. Edward Martin.

At Montreal, Canada, aged 18, Clara Lefanu, dau. of the late Major P. Macdougall.

Lately. At Boston, North America, aged 80, Mr. Frederick Tudor, an enterprising merchant. "Nearly half a century ago he commenced the exportation of ice to the East Indies, and other countries under the tropics, and was the first to introduce this, to them strangest of Yankee notions, to the people of those far-off climes, and to the Southern portions of our own country. With sagacity and wise foresight he perceived that what to us was comparatively valueless would be to the residents of warmer countries a luxury highly prized, and he gathered a large fortune as the result of his tact and shrewdness. In a letter written by himself in 1849, he says, 'The ice trade, which I originated in 1805, by the shipment of a single cargo of 130 tons, in a brig belonging to myself, to the island of Martinique, excited the derision of the whole town as a mad project; but the ability of transporting it successfully had been fully calculated, and the

result justified the calculation. The first cargo arrived in a most perfect condition. It has taken a course of years for the business to extend. It has been extended; but I was not able to push it to the East Indies for twenty-nine years after I had carried it successfully to the West Indies. Its extension to the distant places was thought too absurd to be entertained. I had proposed it; but I could not obtain the means till 1863-4. The ice trade, from contempt and derision, began to grow most rapidly; and if I had not secured the several ponds and lands on their banks at the moment I did, I should in all probability have been cut off from my means of supply of ice, now amounting, on the average, to sixty cargoes annually, as others have taken up the business extensively, and ice now (1849) goes from Boston in a very large way."—*American paper*.

March 1. At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 39, John Joule, esq.

March 3. In Upper Grosvenor-st., aged 73, J. Maxse, esq. Mr. Maxse was formerly a Melton man, when Leicestershire hunting was in its most palmy days. Although always a heavy man, he managed to see some of the best runs that the Quorn hounds afforded, for he never rode a horse under his weight, and having the command of money, could always secure an animal with blood and bone. "Maxse on Cognac," a celebrated hunter, is immortalized in song by Campbell of Saddell. He was contemporaneous with the "Squire," Osbaldeston; Frederick Berkeley, now Lord Fitzbarding; Captain White, Sir Bellingham Graham, and the late John Moore, valentine-maker; Standish, and others well known in Leicestershire. As a shot Mr. Maxse was forward in the second, if not in the "first flight;" and the same coolness, patience, and perseverance that characterized him when riding a burst of five-and-thirty minutes attended him when, gun in hand, he walked over the stubbles or through the well-stocked game plantations. Nor did he confine his amusements to *terra firma*; he was equally good as a yachtsman *per mare*, as those who remember the "Sabrina" will bear testimony to. For some years ill-health had caused Mr. Maxse to give up his favourite pursuits of hunting and yachting, albeit his great delight was to pass month after month at the Royal Squadron Club House at Cowes, of which he had for years been a member. Mr. Maxse married in 1829 Lady Caroline Berkeley, sister to the present Lord Fitzhardinge. His eldest son, who served with distinction in the Crimea, is now Governor of Heligoland; his second son, of the Royal Navy, the bearer of the celebrated despatch during the Russian War, has, under a *nom de plume*, written some prose and poetical works. — *Court Journal*.

March 5. At Dygaum, aged 26, Anna Maria Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Frederick Hope, the Royal Regiment, and eldest dau. of Colonel Gosling, 10th Regt. Madras N.I., commanding at Jubbulpore.

March 8. At his residence, Thornton, near Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 48, Col. Henry Murray, R.A., only surviving son of the late Col. Murray, and grandson of the late Lord Henry Murray, brother to John, fourth Duke of Atholl.

March 9. At Stoke Devon, aged 86, Capt. James Neville, R.N. He entered the navy in 1794 as first-class volunteer, on board the "Cerberus," 32, was actively employed until the peace of 1814, and was in receipt of a pension for wounds, as well as the Greenwich out-pension.

March 13. In Harley-st., Mrs. Roberts, widow of Col. Richard Roberts.

March 14. At Rougham-house, Frances, second dau. of the late Rev. N. Colville, D.D., Rector of Lawshall, Suffolk.

March 16. At Brighton, aged 60, Robert Smith Surtees, esq., of Hamsterley-hall, co. Durham. He was second son of Anthony Surtees, esq., by Alice, sister of the late Christopher Blackett, esq., and succeeded to his father's estates in 1838 (his elder brother Anthony having died on his travels at Malta in 1831). Mr. Surtees, who was formerly Major in the Durham Militia, served the office of High Sheriff for the county of Durham in 1856. He was author of "Handley Cross," "Ask Mamma," "Soapy Sponge's Sporting Tour," and "Mr. Jorrocks's Jaunts." These works, which are illustrated by the pencil of John Leech, evince no slight ability, and expose, in a very amusing manner, the vulgarities and trickery of the sporting world. The publication of a new serial story by him, entitled "Mr. Facey Romford's Hounds," also to be illustrated by Leech, was announced shortly before the author's decease. It is stated to have been left by him in a complete state.

March 17. At Toronto, aged 62, Charles Coxwell Small, esq., Clerk of the Crown and Pleas for Upper Canada.

Leonard Shelford, esq. (p. 542), was a son of Leonard Shelford, D.D., sometime Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Rector of North Tuddenham, Norfolk, by Ellen, dau. of William Grigson, esq., of West Wretham. He was the author of works on the law of Bankruptcy (three editions), Copyholds, Highways (three editions), Joint-Stock Companies, Lunacy (two editions), Marriage, Divorce and Registration, Railways (three editions), Wills, and Probate Legacy and Succession Duties (two editions). He also edited, with notes, the "Chancery Acts and Orders," the "Real Property Statutes" (seven editions), the "Tithe Commutation Acts" (three editions), and G. Crabb's "Precedents of Conveyancing" (fifth edition). These several works are distinguished by accuracy, fullness, and practical utility.

At Holywell, Oxford, Mary Stoddard, wife of T. J. Blachford, esq., and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Bowreman, formerly of Brooke, Isle of Wight.

At Gilston, Hertfordshire, aged 62, Eliza,

widow of the Rev. R. W. Hutchins, B.D., Rector of East Bridgford, Notts.

March 18. At his chambers, Cockspur-street, aged 73, Admiral Hugh Paton. He was a son of Col. Paton, formerly Governor of the Island of St. Helena; and entered the navy in Oct., 1804, as a first-class boy on board the "Puisant," 74, at Portsmouth; and becoming attached, shortly afterwards, to the "Bellérophon," 74, served as midshipman of that ship at the battle of Trafalgar. After some years on the Jamaica station he was promoted to lieutenant, Feb. 1, 1811. He was advanced to commander Dec. 6, 1813, and whilst in this rank he bore part in a very desperate engagement between the "Astrea," 36, and the "Etoile," a French frigate of superior force, fought Jan. 23, 1814, in the neighbourhood of the Cape le Verde Islands, in which the "Astrea" had her captain killed, and was so much damaged that she narrowly escaped capture. Mr. Paton, after three years' command of the "Alban," 12, obtained post rank August 12, 1819. He was appointed to the "Rattlesnake," 28, fitting for the West Indies, in Nov., 1823, and to the "Isis," 50, at Jamaica, in Sept., 1825, whence he returned in 1827; which was his last appointment. He accepted the retirement Oct. 1, 1846, became rear-admiral Jan. 19, 1852, vice-admiral Sept. 10, 1857, and admiral April 27, 1863.

At Islington, aged 73, Gilbert King, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets. He became a surgeon in the Navy, Oct. 2, 1813, and was made a Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals August 12, 1841. He served in this rank on the North American and West India station, and at Bermuda, from August, 1841, until June, 1844; at the Royal Hospital at Haslar from July to November, 1844; and in the East Indies from Dec., 1844, to April, 1845. He retired with the rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets Nov. 9, 1846.

Aged 75, Rd. Thorold, esq., of Weelsby-house, near Great Grimsby. He was a Magistrate and Deputy-lieutenant of the county of Lincoln, and served the office of High Sheriff in 1829. In politics he was a Conservative. The deceased represented a younger branch of that of Sir John Thorold, bart., of Syston-park. Weelsby-house is in the parish of Clee, and deceased was lessee of the rectorial tithes: upon a piece of his land called the Bescars there is a right of cutting rushes for the purpose of strewing the church floor every Trinity Sunday. In the absence of the rushes grass is now obtained, to preserve the right. In early life he served in the navy, and rose to the rank of brevet-captain. A short time previous to his death he contributed munificently towards the Cleethorpes Church building fund, having given £1,000 to endow it and £500 for the erection, also promising further aid if required.

At Stainfield, Catharine, relict of the Rev. Christopher Milnes, Rector of Aisthorpe, and Vicar of Scampton, Lincolnshire, and fourth dau. of the late Henry Swan, esq., of Lincoln.

At Exeter, aged 84, Jane Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Christopher Love, Curate successively of the parishes of Sowton, Christon, Doddacomleigh, and Iddesleigh, in Devon.

Aged 54, Frances, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Johnes, esq., of Welshpool and Lower Garthmyl, Montgomeryshire.

At Dover, Christiana, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Phillips, esq., F.R.S., of Tottenham-green, Middlesex.

March 19. At Brixton, Devon, aged 77, Retired Admiral John Needham Tayler, C.B. He was a native of Devizes, and was born in 1787. He entered the Royal Navy, on board the "Royal George," in July, 1796, and in the following year was a witness of the mutiny at Spithead. He distinguished himself on various occasions, attained the rank of lieutenant in April, 1802, and was appointed to the "Leopard," in which he served off Boulogne at the time of the threatened invasion. In 1804 he took part in the Catamaran expedition. The "Leopard" afterwards sailed with six Indianmen to convoy to the southward of the Cape Verd Islands, and during the passage one of them struck upon a rocky reef near St. Jago, when, by Lieut. Tayler's noble exertions in the "Leopard's" cutter, thirty lives were saved, notwithstanding a tremendous sea that was breaking over the ship. In the "Maida" frigate Lieut. Tayler accompanied the expedition to Copenhagen, during the siege of which place he landed in command of a party of seamen, and was employed in a breaching battery. He subsequently served in the "Maida," "Spencer," and "Heroine." On the 27th of August, 1810, he was promoted to the command of the "Sparrow," of 16 guns, and soon afterwards distinguished himself by a series of gallant and important services, surveying the different harbours and ascertaining the strength of the French garrisons along the Biscayan shore. In the operations against St. Sebastian in 1812, he erected a battery on Lighthouse-hill, an enterprise of the greatest difficulty. On the 24th of July, Capt. Tayler, by the bursting of a shell, was dreadfully injured, and was sent home to England. More than two years elapsed before his wounds were healed. He was promoted to post rank Aug. 16, 1813, and as some reward for his services and sufferings he was allowed a pension of £200 per annum, and gazetted a C.B. on the 8th of December, 1815. He was also voted the sum of £100 by the Patriotic Society, and was presented by the Corporation of Devizes with the freedom of his native town. He accepted the retirement, as rear-admiral, Oct. 1, 1846, became vice-admiral December 28, 1855, and admiral Feb. 11, 1861. He was a man of high acquirements, and his name was often before the world on account of the improvements he introduced in gunnery and his floating breakwaters, beacons, &c.

At Calcutta, very shortly after his arrival in India, aged 45, the Hon. H. Mills, Q.C., one of H.M.'s Judges of the High Court.

At High Halden Rectory, aged 14, Lydia Caroline Elwin, dau. of the Rev. W. B. Staveley, Rector of High Halden, Kent.

March 20. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 44, Elizabeth Loza Sibella, widow of John Day, esq., of Earl's-Croome-house, Worcestershire, and second dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Davies, of Worcester.

March 21. At Knedlington, John Sutherland Clarke, esq., M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, (B.A. 1851, M.A. 1856).

At Cheltenham, aged 76, Mary McCammon, relict of Gen. David Barr, late of the Bombay Army.

At Bruce-grove, Tottenham, aged 91, Luke Howard, esq., F.R.S., of Acworth-villa, Yorkshire.

March 22. At Haddo-house, Aberdeenshire, aged 47, George, 5th Earl of Aberdeen. See OBITUARY.

At Ranelagh, near Dublin, aged 68, Major Wm. H. Ball, D.L., of Fort Fergus, co. Clare. At Randalstown, Ireland, Gertrude, wife of Major H. S. M'Clintock.

In Liverpool, aged 67, Ellen Maria, relict of William folliott, esq., M.D., and only dau. of the late Capt. Thomas Johnson, 19th Dragoons.

At his residence, Shepherd's-bush, by a sudden stroke of apoplexy, aged 54, W. J. Williams, esq., of H.M.'s Paymaster-General's Office, Whitehall.

At her residence, College-green, Worcester, aged 83, Miss Sophia Frances Helm.

At Homerton, aged 53, Edwin Ward Trent, esq., for many years a member of the Society of Arts.

March 23. At the Grange, Alresford, Hants., aged 64, the Right Hon. William Bingham Baring, Baron Ashburton. See OBITUARY.

At Worthing, suddenly, aged 69, Capt. F. William Stehelin, late of H.M.'s 13th L.I.

At Compton-terr., Islington, aged 67, Sarah, widow of John Mussendine Camplin, esq., M.D.

At Cheltenham, aged 70, Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Robert Vetch, esq., of Capon-flat, and widow of the Rev. James Traill, Episcopal Clergyman at Haddington.

At York, aged 89, Dorothy, relict of John Temple, esq., formerly of New Malton, Yorkshire.

At Lavenham Rectory, Suffolk, Eliza, eldest dau. of the late J. D. Croker, esq.

At Cheltenham, Mary Jane, second dau. of the late Jonathan Duncan Gleig, esq., formerly of the Madras C.S.

At Earl's-court-terr., Kensington, Isabella Blythe, wife of George Parsons, esq., and dau. of the late Rev. John Dodd.

March 24. At Hythe, Kent, aged 80, Maj.-Gen. William James King, late Royal Staff Corps. He served through the Peninsular war, and was placed on half-pay in June, 1830; some years ago a good-service pension was awarded to him. He had long resided at Hythe, where he was an active magistrate, and greatly respected. His commissions bore date

as follow:—Ensign, May 16, 1805; lieutenant, May 29, 1809; captain, Feb. 17, 1814; major, June 25, 1830; lieutenant-col., Nov. 9, 1846; colonel, June 20, 1854; and major-gen. May 1, 1861.

At Windsor, William Galloway, esq., Bengal C.S., son of the late Major-Gen. Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B.

At Highgate Parsonage, aged 17, Edward Charles, eldest son of the Rev. C. B. Dalton, a scholar on the foundation of Charterhouse School.

March 25. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, after a short illness, on his way home from Italy, aged 21, Cecil Henry Paulet, esq., 60th Royal Rifles, second surviving son of the Rev. Lord Charles Paulet.

At Arlington, Devon, Frederick Hamilton Chichester, Capt. in the 6th Walsingham Austrian Cuirassiers, son of the Rev. J. H. Chichester, Rector of Arlington.

Suddenly, at Normanby-by-Spital, Lincolnshire, aged 78, William Danby, esq.

March 26. In Dover-st., aged 86, Adm. Sir Edward Tucker, G.C.B. He was born in 1777, and was the fourth son of Col. Martin Tucker, of the Green Horse (now fifth Dragoon Guards). He entered the navy in May, 1791, and obtained his commission as lieutenant in May, 1799. He was present in August, 1796, at the surrender of the Dutch squadron in Saldanha Bay. After being employed in several ships on the home station, he was appointed to the "Circe," frigate, Capt. Jonas Rose, and proceeded to the West Indies. He was made commander in January, 1805, and obtained his post rank in March, 1807, and in September following was appointed to the "Dover," 38. In that ship he served in the East Indies, and while on that station was entrusted with the command of an expedition having for its object an attack upon the Moluccas; in 1810 he captured two brigs of war off the coast of Amboyna, and soon afterwards that important and strongly fortified island, as well as Ternate, surrendered to the force commanded by him, though there were several Dutch men-of-war in the neighbourhood. His services were honourably recorded in the Gazettes of 1810 and 1811. He relinquished the command of the "Dover" in 1811, returned home to England, and in October, 1813, was appointed to the "Surveillante." He afterwards commanded the "Cornwall," 74, and "Inconstant," 36, which latter ship he paid off in 1815, and we believe was not afterwards employed afloat. He married in February, 1817, Miss Leeke, dau. of John S. Leeke, esq., of St. John's, Isle of Wight, and sister of Vice-Adm. Sir Henry John Leeke, K.C.B. For his services on the East India station he was made a K.C.B. in 1815, and G.C.B. in November, 1862. In January, 1858, Sir Edward was awarded a flag-officer's "good-service pension." He obtained the rank of rear-adm. November 23, 1841; vice-adm. July 8, 1851; and adm. July 30, 1857.

At Meanwood-hall, near Leeds, aged 83,

Elizabeth, dau. of the first Sir John Beckett, bart., who died Sept. '18, 1826. See *GENT. MAG.*, vol. xcvi. pt. ii. p. 372.

At St. Omer's, aged 71, Wm. Hy. Weaver, esq., formerly of the Royal Artillery.

At Queenstown, co. Cork, aged 30, Eliza Louisa, wife of W. Toomey, esq., eldest dau. of Capt. George Raymond, R.N.

At Bath, aged 85, Elizabeth, widow of Capt. Hawkins, of the Madras Army.

March 27. Lieut.-Col. Edward D'Alton, late of the 83rd Regt. He entered the army in 1830, and served with his regiment during the suppression of the insurrection in Lower Canada in 1837; as also in repelling the attacks of the American brigands who landed near Prescott, Upper Canada, in 1838.

At Lampton, near Hounslow, Amelia, wife of Henry Surridge, and only surviving child of the late Major Richard Bennett, 13th Light Dragoons.

At Edinburgh, aged 86, James Pillans, esq., M.A., LL.D., late Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh. See *OBITUARY*.

At Froyle Vicarage, Alton, Hants., Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. William R. Astley Cooper.

Aged 80, James Hudson, esq., J.P., Southfield's-pl., Leicester.

At St. Andrews, Emily Rose, wife of the Rev. John Chalmers, Minister of Newtyle, Forfarshire, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Mason, Incumbent of Culpho, Ipswich.

In Oxford-terr., Hyde-pk., Mrs. Ellen Gardner Boisragon, dau. of the late Gen. Maxwell, commanding at Lucknow, widow of Capt. Chas. Henry Boisragon, of the Bengal Army.

At Torquay, aged 63, Jane, widow of the Rev. George Hole, Prebendary of Exeter, and Rector of Chulmleigh.

At St. Mary-Church, Devon, aged 79, Elizabeth Frances, widow of the Rev. Chas. Eddy, of Guilsborough, Northamptonshire, and Rector of Bemerton, Wilts.

At Brighton, aged 12, Helena, second surviving dau. of the late Peter Martin, esq., of Reigate.

At Residentiary-house, St. Paul's, aged 10, Mary Ellen, dau. of the Rev. J. A. L. Airey, of Merchant Taylors' School.

March 28. At the Palace, Cassel, aged 75, H.R.H. the Landgravine of Hesse, aunt of the late King of Denmark, and grandmother of the Princess of Wales. Her Royal Highness, the Princess Louisa Charlotte of Denmark, was dau. of Frederick, Prince Hereditary of Denmark, and sister of the late King Christian VIII. She was born in 1789, and married, in 1810, Wm. Landgrave of Hesse, by whom she had issue the Princess Marie, married to Prince Frederick of Anhalt Dessau; Princess Louisa, the present Queen of Denmark; Prince Frederick William George, married to a dau. of Prince Charles of Prussia; and Princess Augusta, married to Baron Blixen-Fincke, Hereditary Seigneur of Dalland.

In Sackville-st., Piccadilly, aged 63, William

Lonsdale, esq., formerly Capt. in the 4th (the King's Own) Regt., and for many years Colonial Treasurer in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

At Vevey, Switzerland, aged 76, Edw. Lawford, esq., formerly solicitor to the H.E.I.C.

At Torquay, Georgiana, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Ferrier Hamilton, of Cairnhill, and granddaughter of Charles, second Viscount Gort.

Aged 16, Mary Ellen, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Kent-Murray, late German Legion.

March 29. At his residence, Buckingham-gate, James Hay Erskine Wemyss, esq., of Wemyss and Torrie, Fife, M.P. for Fifeshire. He was the son of the late Adm. Wemyss of Wemyss and Torry, and of Lady Emma Hay, sixth dau. of William, sixteenth Earl of Erroll, and was born August 27, 1829. On the 17th of April, 1855, he married Millicent Anne Mary, second dau. of the late Hon. John Kennedy Erskine, of Dun. By this union Mr. Wemyss leaves two sons and two daus. The eldest son, Randolph Gordon, born in 1858, is now in his sixth year. Mr. Wemyss was elected M.P. for Fifeshire at the general election in 1859, and very shortly before his death he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Fifeshire. He took a special interest in all Scottish questions, and as a member of the Scottish Fisheries Board, and representing a constituency no inconsiderable portion of which is deeply interested in fishing, he spared neither labour nor money in the investigation of the condition of the fishing population, and making himself master of their claims to legislative consideration.

At Marseilles, aged 61, Wm. Baker Taylor, esq., late Surgeon-Gen., Army Medical Board, Bombay.

At Little Barford, Beds., Henry, second surviving son of the late Rev. John Alington, of Letchworth, Herts.

At Edinburgh, Charlotte, wife of Robert Kaye Greville, LL.D.

At Malta, aged 24, Alice Jane, wife of J. W. Robertson, esq., H.M.'s Bombay Civil Service, second dau. of the late Thomas Poley, esq., barrister-at-law.

At Stone-house, Forrest-row, Sussex, aged 58, Samuel Statham, esq.

At Brighton, aged 23, Emma Anne Elizabeth, widow of Lieut.-Col. Maedonald, 93rd Highlanders, and dau. of Colin Lindsay, esq., late of the Bengal C.S.

At Bray, aged 66, Frances, widow of Wm. Mayne, esq., of Freamemount, Chairman of the county of Mayo.

At the Vicarage, Moulton, Jane, wife of the Rev. Thos. Sanders, Vicar.

March 30. In George-st., Portman-sq., Her Highness the Princess Victoria Gouramma, wife of Col. John Campbell. See *OBITUARY*.

At Frankfort-on-Main, Agnes Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of Sir Chas. Douglas, M.P.

At Askerswell, near Bridport, aged 22, Clara Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Alfred Cox, M.A., Rector of Askerswell.

In Baker-st., Portman-sq., aged 71, M. A. Goldsmid, esq., late of the Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, youngest and last surviving brother of the late Sir Isaac L. Goldsmid, bart.

At Leamington, aged 76, Wm. Hulton, esq., of Hulton-park, Lancashire.

March 31. At Upton, Slough, aged 76, Adm. Clowes. He entered the navy June 17, 1801, as first-class volunteer, on board the "Overysse," 64, Capt. John Bazely, flag-ship in the Downs of Vice-Adm. Skeffington Lutwidge: served against the Boulogne flotilla, also at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, and in the Walcheren expedition. He became lieutenant in 1809; commander in 1812; and was invalided from the effects of hard service in 1814. He was afterwards, from May 22, 1821, until posted May 16, 1823, actively employed in the "Rose," 18, in the Levant, at a time when hostility raged between the Turks and Greeks. Since the date last mentioned he remained unemployed. He was promoted to retired rear-admiral March 5, 1853, to vice-admiral January 28, 1858, and to admiral Sept. 24, 1863.

At Lee, Kent, Jas. Henderson, R.N., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, and late Surgeon of H.M.'s Dockyard, Portsmouth.

At Langham-house, Ham-common, aged 77, Chas. Sneyd Edgeworth, esq., of Edgeworthstown, Deputy-Lieut. co. Longford.

At Brighton, aged 19, Alfred, only son of Col. Sampson.

Lately. At Mentone, M. Calame, the well-known painter of Swiss landscapes.

At Rome, aged 55, from brain fever, which followed an attack of smallpox, Hippolyte Flandrin, the eminent painter, well known for the fine frescoes (all of which are not yet finished) with which he has decorated the church of St. Germain-des-Près. He was a pupil of Ingres.

At Lahore, Gen. James Ahmuty, the oldest officer in the Indian army. He entered the Bengal Artillery in 1790, and was at the siege of Delhi in 1803, in the same month in which Sir Arthur Wellesley fought the battle of Assaye.

April 1. At Woodlands, near Exeter, aged 79, Wm. Ley, esq.

Very suddenly, at Grove-hill Glebe, Camberwell, Eliza, widow of the Rev. J. Davies, of Colombo, Ceylon.

At Hastings, aged 23, Augustus George, fifth son of the Rev. William Quartermann, of Woolwich.

In George-st., Hanover-sq., aged 27, Wm. Ranken Fergusson, esq., late of the Bombay C.S., second son of Prof. Fergusson, F.R.S.

In Talbot-sq., Jane, relict of the late Rev. H. T. Parker, Rector of Blandford Forum.

April 2. In Grosvenor-sq., the Right Hon. Margaret Lauretta, widow of Richard Butler, second Earl of Glengall. Her ladyship was the youngest dau. and co-heir of the late Mr. William Mellish, of Woodford, who, by his successful Government contracts during the wars against France, amassed a colossal for-

tune. She married, in 1834, the second Earl of Glengall, who died in 1858, when the family titles, in default of male issue, became extinct.

At Lymington, aged 85, Lieut.-Col. Gabriel Burer. He entered the service in 1797, and had been employed in Germany, Egypt, Denmark, Portugal, Walcheren, and the whole of the Peninsular war. He became lieut.-col. in 1817, and was placed on half-pay in 1827. He was the senior lieut.-col. borne on the Army List, and he had received the war-medal with three clasps.

At Bath, Lieut.-Col. Geo. Brooke Acheson, late H.E.I.C.'s Bombay Retired List.

At Henham-hall, Suffolk, Frederick, youngest son of the late Col. Bonham, of the 10th Hussars, and of the Countess of Stradbroke.

Aged 77, Mary, the wife of Samuel Tuffley Harding, esq., of Styal, Cheshire.

April 3. At Fort Gomer, near Gosport, aged 37, Major Richard Wollaston Clerke, 26th Cameronians, third son of the late Sir William Henry Clerke, bart. He was in command of a detachment of the regiment stationed temporarily in Fort Gomer, and after mess on the day of his death he lighted a cigar and went out alone for a stroll upon the ramparts. He did not return, and on the following morning his body was found in the moat which surrounds the work, in which the water is three feet deep. From appearances which could be traced on the ramparts and in the moat it would seem that he stumbled over a part of the stonework on the ramparts, and fell into the moat. His footprints could be traced round the work, in his endeavours to extricate himself, to the spot where the body was found. One hand was bound up with a handkerchief, it having evidently been cut in falling over the parapet. The features were quite calm, and this fact, coupled with the delicate health of the deceased and the shallow depth of water, leads to the belief that he must have been drowned while fainting from exhaustion.

In Edinburgh, aged 96, Margaret, last survivor of the family of D. Henderson, esq., of Stemster, Caithness, and youngest sister of the late Alex. Henderson, esq., of Stemster.

At his residence, Boltons, West Brompton, aged 67, Alfred Turner, esq., of Red Lion-sq., eldest son of the late Sharon Turner the historian.

At the Rectory, Barford St. Martin, Wilts., Emmeline, wife of the Rev. Charles Hinxman, and eldest dau. of the Rev. Canon Fisher.

At Blackrock, Dublin, aged 21, Harriet Lucy, wife of Edward J. Mills, esq., and eldest dau. of the Rev. George Grahame, late H.B.M.'s Chaplain at Rio de Janeiro.

At Merivale-lodge, Tunbridge Wells, aged 74, Clarissa, second dau. of the late Rev. John Hubbard, Rector of Little Horsted, Sussex.

At Maida-hill West, aged 72, Wm. Eardley Amiel, esq., Commander R.N. He entered the navy as first-class volunteer in 1803, became lieutenant in 1812, and served up to 1816. With the exception of the command, from March 5, 1832,

to March 5, 1837, of the Semaphore Station at Kingston, in Surrey, he had not since been employed. He was promoted to commander on the Retired List Oct. 1, 1860.

At Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, aged 47, Struan Robertson, Chief of Clan Donnachie. The deceased chieftain was a man well known in the Highlands of Perthshire, where he and his forefathers have for centuries been large landed proprietors. At one time the possessions of the family were very extensive indeed, and comprehended a part of what now belongs to the noble house of Athole. Even yet the property of the Struan covers a very large area of country, in one of the most wild and picturesque parts of the county of Perth. A few years ago he commenced to build a magnificent mansion on his property, at the head of Loch Rannoch—a building he lived to see completed, but which he did not survive long enough to enjoy. A much smaller house occupied the site of the present residence; and here, for some years back, the Struan lived quietly, concerning himself mostly with the affairs of his property, and keenly enjoying the sports of the field. His noble and commanding figure was familiar in Rannoch; and his open and hearty manner made him a very great favourite in his own country, and among his own people. About a couple of years ago he unfortunately met with a severe accident, from the effects of which he never fully recovered, and lately his health, which used to be of the most robust kind, began to give way. He was able to attend the funeral of the late Duke of Athole; but he was by no means well, and spoke as if he knew he would soon follow him to the unknown land. It was fondly expected by his friends that a change of climate might set him up, and he accordingly repaired sometime ago to Bonchurch, in the Isle of Wight. He never, however, altogether rallied, and was last week cut down in the prime of life. The news of his death was received with deep regret in Rannoch, and wherever he was known. He expressed a wish to sleep with his fathers in the family vault at Dun-Allister, and accordingly his body was removed to Scotland. The body arrived at Pitlochrie on Saturday the 9th of April, and remained there till Monday, when the funeral took place. The first part of the burial service of the Scotch Episcopal Church was read over the coffin shortly before eleven o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. Robertson, of Tummel Bridge, and immediately afterwards the funeral *cortège* left the hotel for Rannoch. The hearse was drawn by four horses, and a number of mourning coaches followed with the relatives of the deceased chieftain. After proceeding to Tummel bridge—a distance of about fourteen miles—the hearse stopped, and here the procession was joined by a party of the Athole Highlanders, of which corps the deceased was an officer. The men were not present, owing to the great distance; but the corps was represented by two pipers, four sergeants, and the following officers:—Lord

James Murray (in command), the Earl of Dunmore, Captain Oswald of Dunnikeir, Captain Keir of Kindrogan and Inverchroskie, Captain Jack Murray of Croftinloan, Dr. Irvine of Pitlochrie, and Lieut. James Small of Dirnanear. Here also the procession was joined by Sir Robert Menzies, bart., of that ilk, and his brother, Fletcher N. Menzies, esq., of Tirinie, and also by twelve retainers of the deceased Struan—half of them representing his curlers, and the other half his Highlanders. The hearse then moved off to the family burying-place, which is very picturesquely situated on a knoll near the mansion of Dun-Allister, and amid scenery of the grandest description. Ere the coffin was lowered into its place, the wife of the chieftain moved forward, and placed on it with her own hands a very beautiful wreath of native ferns, bound with black ribbon, and gathered from the hills by the loving hands of the Dowager-Duchess of Athole, who sent them to Mrs. Robertson. The coffin was then slowly lowered; and amid the solemn sounds of "Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust," the remains of the Struan were gently laid to rest with those of his fathers. Laurels were then spread on the coffin, and ere long complete silence resumed its reign round the old burial-place of the chiefs of Clan Donnachie.—*Perthshire Journal*.

At Comragh-house, Grace Everina, dau. of the late John Palliser, esq., of Derryluskan, co. Tipperary, and Comragh, co. Waterford.

April 4. Suddenly, at the Town-hall, Manchester, aged 75, Wm. Neild, esq., High Lawn, Bowdon, senior Alderman of Manchester. He had been a leading man in the Free Trade agitation of former years, and was also a very prominent member of the corporation.

At the house of his son-in-law, Hugh Cumming, esq., Thurloe-sq., aged 77, T. P. Cooke, esq., late of Woburn-sq., and St. Vincent-villa, Ryde. Mr. Cooke was born in Marylebone in 1786; he was educated at the school of the Marine Society, and served under Nelson at the bombardment of Copenhagen, for which he received a medal. His first appearance on the stage took place at the Royalty Theatre in 1804, and for many years he was recognised as the best theatrical type of the British seaman; several years since he retired upon a competent fortune. Only a few months ago his wife died, and it may be said that he never recovered the blow.

At Hackney, aged 50, Frederick Beverley Dixon, esq., M.D.

April 5. At Portsdown-lodge, Notting-hill, aged 38, Lieut. Robert Sackville Molesworth, R.M.

At Kensington, aged 67, Alaric Alexander Watts, esq., formerly well known in connection with periodical literature. He was born in London March 19, 1797, and received his education at the collegiate school of Wye, Kent, where an elder brother held the post of under master. He afterwards became a private tutor, but soon after adopted literature as his pro-

fession. In 1822 he published his first work, a small volume entitled "Poetical Sketches," which was well received. He next became editor of the "Leeds Intelligencer," and afterwards of the "Manchester Courier," but in 1824 he came to London, and for the next fourteen years was mainly employed in producing "The Literary Souvenir" (eleven vols., 1824—1834), and its successor "The Cabinet of Modern Art" (three vols., 1836—1838). These speculations, and dealings in the pictures employed to illustrate them, were eventually unprofitable, and he next became the editor of the "United Service Gazette," founded by the late Mr. Spottiswoode, which he carried on for several years; he was also engaged on the "Standard," and on many other papers of Conservative views, and it is said that he was the originator of the system, once so prevalent, of printing part of a paper in the metropolis, and sending it into the country to be filled up with advertisements and local news. In 1850 he published a selection of his poetical works, under the title of "Lyrics of the Heart," and other poems, which also contained some pieces by his wife, who was a sister of J. H. Wiffen, the translator of Tasso. In 1853 a pension of £100 a-year was bestowed on him, "in consequence of services rendered by him to literature and the fine arts through thirty years;" he also received an appointment in the Income-tax department at Somerset-house, which made his latter years easy as to pecuniary matters. Mr. Watts was a ready writer, and being very outspoken in his dislikes, he had a full share of the literary and political controversies that preceded and accompanied the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, the Reform and Municipal Corporation Bills, &c.; and his connection with the "United Service Gazette" involved him in Chancery proceedings of a ruinous character.

At Harbledown, Canterbury, aged 87, Major Edw. Hopper, late 38th Regt. He had served through the Peninsular war, and retired from the service in 1833.

April 6. At Brighton, aged 48, Col. Chas. Bingham, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-Gen. R.A. He obtained his commission as second lieutenant, June 28, 1832; first lieutenant, July 20, 1834; captain, Aug. 17, 1843; major, June 29, 1854; lieutenant-col. Dec. 16, 1854; and col. Dec. 16, 1857. For six years the deceased held the post of brigade-major at Woolwich; he was afterwards appointed Assistant Adjutant-Gen. of the Royal Artillery; and in April, 1858, he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-Gen. Col. Bingham more particularly applied himself to Staff duties, and his industry and knowledge of the details of his arm of the service rendered him a valuable public servant.

Aged 44, Annie Frances, wife of Capt. R. Strode Hewlett, R.N., C.B., and dau. of the late William Braddon, esq., Bengal C.S.

At Plympton, Devon, Mary Anne, wife of Lieut.-Col. Geo. Smith, of the Bombay Army.

At Sungrove, East Woodhay, aged 25,

Eleanor Mary, wife of the Rev. Gibbes Jordan, and younger dau. of the Rev. T. Douglas Hodgson.

At Newbald-hall, Brough, Yorkshire, aged 21, Georgiana Maria, wife of W. Clough, esq.

April 7. At Edinburgh, aged 79, Major Charles Maximilian St. Paul, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, of Ewart-pk., Northumberland.

At his residence, Woodside, Winkfield, aged 58, George Dennistoun Scott, Major 1st Royal Surrey Militia, and late Captain 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.

At his residence, Houghton-hall, Bedfordshire, aged 56, Humphrey Brandreth, esq., J.P.

At Woolley-pk., near Wakefield, aged 32, George Edward, second son of Godfrey Wentworth, esq.

April 8. At Sandgate, aged 75, Lieut.-Gen. Robert Christopher Mansel, K.H., Col. of H.M.'s 68th Regt., youngest son of the late Sir William Mansel, bart., of Iscoed, Carmarthenshire. He entered the army in 1807, and served with the 10th and 53rd Regts. throughout the Peninsular war; he was very severely wounded at Toulouse. He subsequently was placed on the Staff in Ireland, where he rendered important services to the Government, which were acknowledged by the highest civil and military authorities, especially during the rebellion of 1848, being especially employed amongst other duties in transferring State prisoners from the jails to the ships for conveyance to the penal settlements, in the presence of a large insurgent mob, when he acted in a double capacity as commanding the large military force employed and as a civil magistrate. Gen. Mansel was the originator of the military prison system, to which for five years he devoted his gratuitous personal superintendence. He received the colonelcy of the 68th Regt. in June, 1857. In 1832 he was made a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and had received the war medal and one clasp for Toulouse. His commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign, January 29, 1807; lieutenant, January 27, 1808; captain, February 4, 1813; brevet-major, July 5, 1821; major, June 9, 1825; lieutenant-col., June 10, 1826; col., Nov. 23, 1841; major-gen., November 11, 1851; and lieutenant-gen., October 26, 1858.

In Stockwell-cres., Clapham-rd., aged 79, Vice-Adm. William Richardson. He entered the Royal Navy in 1794, and had served under Lords Howe, St. Vincent, and Nelson. He was long employed in the blockading squadron before Toulon. His last service was in command of the "Chio," employed in co-operating with the Constitutional party on the coast of Spain, for which he was raised to post rank, and received the Order of Isabella the Catholic. He became retired rear-adm. Sept. 10, 1857, and retired vice-adm. Feb. 9, 1864.

Aged 32, Capt. Arthur Percy Kerr, late of the 91st Regt.

At Coatham, Redcar, Yorkshire, aged 67,

Edmund Howard Pace, Commander R.N., second son of the late Rev. Wm. Pace, Rector of Rampisham-cum-Wraxhall, Dorset.

At his residence, Priory-crescent, Southover, Lewes, Sussex, aged 59, John Blaker, esq.

At her residence, Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 59, Sarah, widow of Rear-Admiral W. Skipsey.

At Edge-grove, Aldenham, Herts., aged 25, Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the late Henry Iltid Nicholl, esq., D.C.L.

At Mayfield-house, near Chester, aged 67, Sarah Jane, wife of the Rev. Isaac Temple, Rector of Plemstall.

At Uxbridge, aged 32, Eliza, younger dau. of the late Edward Winckworth, esq., of Cowley-hall, Hillingdon.

At Bedford, aged 82, Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Robert Springett, esq., of Finchcox, Goudhurst, Kent.

At Leamington, aged 75, Robert Gordon, esq., late Capt. in the 45th Regt.

At Aldroughy, near Elgin, aged 72, William Turnbull, esq., late of the H.E.I.C.S.

Suddenly, at his residence, Wood-end-house, near Birmingham, aged 54, Thomas Aurelius Attwood, esq., son of the well-known Thomas Attwood, the organizer of the Birmingham Political Union.

April 9. At Reading, Lady Conroy, widow of Sir John Conroy, bart., who died in 1854. She was Elizabeth, dau. of Major-Gen. Fisher, and niece of Dr. Fisher, Bp. of Salisbury, and was for many years a member of the household of her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

At the Vicarage, Lamberhurst, Kent, Frances Julia, wife of the Rev. Robert Hawkins, and dau. of the late Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B.

Aged 67, Samuel St. Barbe, esq., of Belmore, Lymington, Hants.

April 10. At Linden-lodge, Bayswater, Hester, widow of Sir James Cosmo Melvill, K.C.B.

At his residence, Heathfield-lodge, Cheltenham, aged 76, Elliott Seward, Capt. R.A.

In Whitehall-pl., aged 35, Hume Greenfield, esq., Assistant-Secretary Royal Geographical Society.

At Hammersmith, William John Mountain, esq., late of the Admiralty, Whitehall.

April 11. At Stonehouse, Devon, aged 77, Emily Anne, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Owen, K.C.B., K.H.

Aged 81, Henry Haynes, esq., of Grove-house, Whittlesey. He was for fifty-one years Deputy-Lieut. for the Isle of Ely.

In Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., aged 73, Harriet, relict of Andrew Trevor, esq., formerly of H.M.'s 33rd Regt.

In Mornington-pl., Regent's-pk., aged 81, Hester, widow of Edw. Orme, esq., of Fitzroy-sq., for many years one of H.M.'s Justices of the Peace and Deputy-Lieuts. for Middlesex.

April 12. At Barnstaple, North Devon, aged 33, Lieut.-Col. W. G. Le Mesurier, C.B., R.A.,

eldest and only surviving son of Major-Gen. Le Mesurier, Exeter.

At his residence, Great Cumberland-place, Portman-sq., Lieut.-Col. William Watson.

Aged 80, Hugh Wyatt, esq., of Cissbury, and Court Wick, Sussex, a Deputy-Lieut. of that county.

April 13. At the Vicarage, Sawbridge-worth, Lady Pierson, widow of Adm. Sir W. H. Pierson, of Langston, Hants., who died in 1858.

At Edinburgh, Katherine Jane Gordon, the wife of Edward Ellice, esq., M.P., and dau. of Gen. Balfour.

At Brighton, aged 63, Mary, widow of Major T. B. P. Festing, of the Bengal Army.

At Makerstoun-house, Roxburghshire, Miss Makdougall, of Makerstoun.

April 14. At Pembroke, aged 27, Henry Shawe Jones, esq., Lieut. 84th Regt., youngest son of Henry Shawe Jones, esq., of Hollands-town, co. Meath, late 33rd Regt., and Capt. Royal Westmoreland Militia.

April 15. At Cambridge-town, near the Royal Staff College, Sandhurst, Martha, wife of Capt. E. A. Anderson, 18th Royal Irish.

At Leamington, aged 54, Jane Ryon, wife of Major William Martin.

At Aldershot, aged 38, Henry Macdonald Burns, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 24th Regt.

Aged 17, Mary Rosalind, dau. of the Rev. John Foster, Rector of Foxearth, Essex.

April 16. At Holway, near Taunton, aged 89, Downing Blake, esq.

April 17. At Twickenham, aged 33, Augustus Tapps, third and youngest son of the late Sir George William Tapps Gervis, bart., of Hinton Admiral, Hants.

At Pendleton, Manchester, aged 37, Mary Anne, wife of Capt. Webster, and dau. of Capt. Mitchell, late 60th Royal Rifles.

At Queen's College, Oxford, aged 24, George Herbert Durham, B.A., Scholar of Queen's College, Senior University Mathematical Scholar, third son of Edw. Durham, esq., of Northampton.

April 18. In Wimpole-st., aged 80, Lady Scudamore. She was Georgiana, second dau. of the late Robert Johnson, esq., and married in 1812 Sir Chas. Scudamore, M.D. (knighted in 1829), who died in 1849.

In Upper Wimpole-st., aged 73, Lieut.-Gen. William Monteith, of the Madras Engineers, K.L.S., F.R.S., F.R.G.S.

At Hodsock Priory, Notts., aged 51, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Leigh Mellish.

At Hastings, Chas. Ducat, esq., M.D., late of the E.I.C.'s Medical Service.

At his residence, the Abbey, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, aged 78, John T. Maughan, esq.

April 20. At Weston-super-Mare, Mary, relict of Col. Jenkin, 84th Regt.

At her residence, Exeter, aged 70, Ann, relict of J. C. Sercombe, esq., J.P.

At Surbiton, aged 65, Lieut. Edw. Rogier, R.N.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)
DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,			
			March 26, 1864.	April 2, 1864.	April 9, 1864.	April 16, 1864.
Mean Temperature			40.4	41.0	44.5	48.9
London	78029	2803989	1397	1679	1501	1523
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463388	221	293	247	256
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618210	338	319	316	324
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	173	243	229	212
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571158	291	360	290	309
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773175	374	464	419	422

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
March 26 .	654	199	210	273	61	1397	974	923	1897
April 2 .	813	239	268	303	56	1679	1071	1081	2153
" 9 .	739	189	251	255	52	1501	1018	995	2013
" 16 .	765	210	237	232	63	1523	1039	933	1972

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, April 19, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	3,812	42	1	Oats ...	180	22	1	Beans ...	277	32	3
Barley ...	1,642	35	3	Rye ...	15	30	0	Peas ...	123	33	1

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat.....	40	0	Oats.....	19	2	Beans	32	9
Barley.....	31	0	Rye	29	1	Peas.....	32	9

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, APRIL 21.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 15*s.* — Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef	4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, APRIL 21.	
Mutton.....	5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	940
Veal	4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Sheep	611
Pork	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Calves	218
Lamb	7 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 7 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Pigs.....	160

COAL-MARKET, APRIL 22.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 19*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* 6*d.* Other sorts, 15*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From March 24 to April 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	34	48	40	29. 98	fog, fair	9	49	57	43	30. 29	gloomy
25	35	47	43	29. 56	foggy	10	48	58	52	30. 14	do.
26	40	44	48	29. 49	do. rain	11	53	64	47	30. 02	do.
27	34	45	37	29. 50	fair, hail, rn.	12	44	48	43	30. 00	fair
28	45	47	39	29. 29	cldy. shws. hl.	13	43	53	42	30. 02	do.
29	39	42	38	29. 24	hvy. shws. hl.	14	45	58	42	29. 87	do.
30	36	45	45	29. 44	do.	15	55	65	55	29. 67	do. cloudy
31	42	50	41	29. 67	fr. cldy. rn. hl.	16	47	50	43	29. 64	heavy rain
A.1	40	50	40	29. 59	do. hvy. shws.	17	52	52	48	29. 87	fair
2	42	51	42	29. 87	do.	18	55	63	48	30. 03	do.
3	52	51	41	29. 86	rain, cloudy	19	60	64	50	29. 85	do.
4	55	51	47	29. 84	cloudy, rain	20	60	71	52	29. 90	do.
5	38	42	39	30. 16	rain, hail, sn.	21	56	65	50	30. 00	do.
6	40	47	42	30. 10	cloudy	22	52	61	48	30. 09	do.
7	42	51	42	30. 18	do.	23	53	63	49	30. 17	do.
8	43	53	44	30. 30	fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Mar. and Apr.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
24	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shut.	7 dis.			104 $\frac{1}{8}$
26	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$					104 $\frac{1}{8}$
29	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$		8. 3 dis.	218 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8. 3 dis.	104 $\frac{1}{8}$
30	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$		7. 3 dis.	218		104 $\frac{1}{8}$
31	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$		8. 3 dis.		9. 3 dis.	104 $\frac{1}{8}$
A.1	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$		3 dis.			104 $\frac{1}{8}$
2	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$				8. 3 dis.	104 $\frac{1}{8}$
4	91 $\frac{5}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$				8 dis.	104 $\frac{5}{8}$
5	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$			218 20	8 dis.	104 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5
6	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	236 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40	2 dis.	218		104 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5
7	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	238 $\frac{1}{2}$	7. 3 dis.	218 20	8. 3 dis.	105
8	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	238 40	7 dis.	219 20	3 dis.	105 $\frac{1}{8}$
9	91 $\frac{5}{8}$	89 $\frac{5}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	238 40				
11	91 $\frac{5}{8}$	89 $\frac{5}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	238 40	7 dis.	218 20	8 dis.	104 $\frac{7}{8}$ 5 $\frac{1}{8}$
12	91 $\frac{5}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	238	6 dis.	220	9 dis.	104 $\frac{7}{8}$ 5 $\frac{1}{8}$
13	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	238 9	7. 2 dis.	218		104 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{1}{8}$
14	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	238	7. 2 dis.			105 $\frac{1}{8}$ 5 $\frac{1}{8}$
15	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	238	10. 3 dis.		4 dis.	105 $\frac{1}{8}$ 5 $\frac{1}{8}$
16	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$		10. 5 dis.			105 $\frac{1}{8}$
18	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$		10. 5 dis.			104 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{1}{8}$
19	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	238 40	10. 5 dis.		12. 5 dis.	104 $\frac{7}{8}$ 5 $\frac{1}{8}$
20	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$		4 dis.	218		104 $\frac{7}{8}$ 5 $\frac{1}{8}$
21	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	238 40	5. 4 dis.			104 $\frac{7}{8}$ 5 $\frac{1}{8}$
22	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	238 40	9. 4 dis.	218 20		105 $\frac{1}{8}$
23	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$		9. 4 dis.	218 20	12. 7 dis.	104 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{1}{8}$

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

THE Gentleman's Magazine

AND HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JUNE, 1864.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN *requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.*

DRYDEN.

SIR,—In an old MS. volume preserved among the Sessions Records of Westminster, I find the following entries relative to Dryden, which may be worth noting. In a list of the Roman Catholics in Westminster, Sept., 1689, his household is thus enumerated:—

John Dryden, Gerrard-st., housekeeper.

The Lady Eliz. Dry, ux.

Charles Dryden.

John Dryden.

Maria Massam, sert.

Jane Massam, sert.

And again in a list of "The Names of such Persons which are certified by the Justices of the Quarter Sessions, who have refused, and of those who have taken the oaths of fidelity and obedience," the following entry occurs:—

"John Dryden, of the Parish of St. Anne, West., Gent., refused the oaths 1st year Will. and Mary, for which he paid 40s. to St. Anne's poor."

I am, &c.

F. SOMNER MERRYWEATHER.

Ventnor, I. W.

THE THACKWELL PEDIGREE.

SIR,—I have carefully perused the article entitled "The Pedigree of the Thackwell Family," in the last number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. I find it strictly accurate in its details except in one instance; the Rev. William H. Thackwell, M.A., eldest son of the late

Rev. Stephen Thackwell, Rector of Birtsmorton, Worcestershire, who was an elder brother of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., and died at an advanced age, is described as Vicar of Avonbury, Herefordshire. This is an error,—the Rev. W. H. Thackwell, M.A., has not any church benefice.

I am, &c.

EDWARD JOSEPH THACKWELL,

Barrister-at-Law.

*Norman's Land, Dymock,
Gloucestershire, May 7, 1864.*

JOHN LESLIE FOSTER, M.P.

THIS gentleman, mentioned in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE (March, 1864, p. 403, col. 2), was not Speaker of the Irish House of Commons; that post was filled by his uncle, the Right Hon. John Foster, afterwards Lord Oriel. After serving as a Baron of the Exchequer, he became a Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, which rank he held at the time of his death. See GENT. MAG., vol. xviii. p. 424.—We are, &c.

C. H. and THOMPSON COOPER.

Cambridge.

"NOTES ON THE ARCHITECTURE OF IRELAND."

The indisposition of Mr. J. H. Parker, F.S.A., has occasioned an interruption in the publication of these papers, but it is trusted that the series will speedily be resumed.

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

ART APPLIED TO INDUSTRY.—IV.

BRASS AND IRON.

It is so very seldom that we hear of antiquaries being of accord on any subject, that their agreements may generally be described as agreements to differ. There is, however, one point on which they are nearly unanimous, and that is the fact that bronze implements were in use long before those of iron. Now copper being a metal far too soft for the general uses of life, is alloyed in various manners to obtain the requisite degree of hardness, and to lessen the expense: this is done in various ways; but two are in greater use than the others. Thus, if tin be added to copper, the result is called bronze; if zinc, we obtain brass. The ancients employed for the most part the former alloy for the common objects of every-day life; we, on the contrary, make a much greater use of the latter, although to a much less extent than the Romans did of bronze, our iron serving us instead.

It is almost impossible for us moderns to have any conception of the vast number of statues which decorated an antique town. Did a man fill with credit any city office, or had he obtained any privilege for his fellow citizens, immediately a statue was erected to him. In the present day we should present him with a piece of plate, say a tea-service, which would only be seen by his private friends. The ancients went on a better principle, what they gave their money for was seen by every one; and as statuaries were then quite as good as our modern sculptors, and as the costume was very much better, the result turned out very different from what we see done at present. In fact, almost the last insult you can offer a man in the nineteenth century is to erect his statue, and as one generally does not want to insult one's fellow-citizens, the statue is seldom

executed before the death of the original. Statues, as before remarked, were erected exactly as we present pieces of plate, viz. on the smallest pretence^a: hence the immense number. Many of these were in bronze, but comparatively few have reached our times, owing to the value of the metal. A marble statue was only good to burn into lime, but many things could be made from a bronze one. Some, however, have been preserved; such is the statue of Marcus Aurelius in the Capitol at Rome; and the celebrated bronze wolf in the museum of the same place, and which if not a modern antique of Rienzi's time, has very great claims to be the identical statue mentioned by Cicero as struck by lightning. The figure of Victory, in the museum at Brescia, is another very beautiful specimen of antique art; while Herculaneum and Pompeii, more especially the former, have contributed numerous examples to the Museo Borbonico at Naples. Herculaneum appears to have been a much richer town than Pompeii, and, moreover, was covered with lava instead of cinders and scorïæ; hence the ancients were not enabled to remove the more valuable objects as they did at the latter town. If we read Pliny we find very numerous passages relating to bronze statues and their artists; but as few or none of these works are in actual existence, the enumeration would be of little use.

Perhaps the two most celebrated bronze statues mentioned by him are the Colossus of Rhodes, seventy cubits high, and which after standing fifty-six years was cast down by an earthquake, — our author observing that “few men can clasp the thumb in their arms, and its fingers are larger than most statues; where the limbs are broken asunder, vast caverns are seen yawning in the interior”^b; — and the colossal statue of Minerva Promachus at Athens, made by Phidias from a tenth of the spoils of Marathon. It must have formed a most prominent feature of the Acropolis, as seen by the spectator when facing the Propylæa.

In our cloudy climate, and with our parsimonious ideas of architectural decoration, we can have no idea of what this view must have been. Architecture in marble, painting, sculp-

^a See Apuleius, *Metamorphoses*, book iii., where the magistrates having made Lucius the victim of a practical joke, as amends vote him a bronze statue.

^b Pliny, *Hist. Nat.*, xxxiv. 18.

ture in marble and sculpture in bronze, were all united on a high rock rising from a plain; and when seen in the bright sunlight, and backed by a blue sky, it must have more than rivalled any assemblage of buildings in mediæval Europe.

To return to our bronze. This metal was not employed solely for statues, as is our custom, but formed the material of numberless objects of common use, as excavations in most Roman settlements generally prove. Again, it was also frequently used as an architectural decoration, or as an adjunct to sculpture; witness the holes in many parts of the Elgin marbles. Bronze doors to temples were also very common, several ancient ones doing duty in the churches of modern Rome. Whole walls were covered with plates of brass, like the treasury of Atreus at Argos, in which some of the nails still remain. Again, the roof of the Pantheon was tiled with bronze, until it pleased one of the popes to convert the metal into the hideous baldachino which covers the high altar at St. Peter's. But the practice of melting down works in bronze was by no means a modern one, for if anciently every opportunity was seized upon to erect a statue, on the other hand, nothing is more common than to read of the said statues being broken up on the assassination of an unpopular prince, or on the disgrace of some too eminent a citizen. Thus the satirist moralizes on the conversion of the bronze statues of Sejanus into frying-pans and other ignoble vessels.

It must not be imagined that these statues were all of the brown tint we give our modern bronzes by means of acids and pickles; on the contrary, the ancients appear to have had a great liking for decorating both their statues in marble and their statues in bronze; and from what we read in various authors, and from what we see in various museums, we can form a very fair idea of the decoration of metal statues. In the first place, there is great reason to believe that the bronze was often left in its natural colour, and simply protected from oxydation by a varnish of some kind, perhaps encaustic. Again, most antique bronze statues I have seen are cast in several pieces, and fixed together by rivets or other means; and by using different alloys, and allowing the metal to oxydize in different manners, it is easy to see how a very great variety of effects could have been obtained. It is in this way that we may possibly explain a passage in Pliny, where he describes the bronze statue

of a dying lady, which was so arranged that the life appeared to be gradually receding from the extremities of the limbs. Some writers have declared this to be impossible, but, as I said before, it might easily be accounted for by the employment of different alloys cast in small pieces, the junctions of the feet with the legs being hidden by anklets, of the hands with the arms by bracelets, of the head and neck by a necklace. Another curious instance mentioned by the same author is that of a statue where the sculptor wished to represent the cheeks as suffused with blushes; to effect this, we are told that he mixed iron with the bronze, and the weather, oxydizing the former, produced a red tint. Perhaps by this we are to understand that a number of small needle points were driven into the bronze surface after the casting had been made.

The ancients were also fond of gilding their bronzes. The equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius has been so decorated; and there is a Hercules in the Vatican similarly treated. This gilding was, however, not always considered an improvement, for Pliny states how a very celebrated statue was gilded by order of Nero, but the effect was so bad that the gold had to be scraped off again; and, adds the author, "Although the statue is covered with scratches from this operation, it is not the less admired." We also learn a good deal of the various ways of decorating bronzes from the examples in the Museo Borbonico: there we find the curls and other accessories cast or wrought separately, and then fastened on; the eye-balls are made of silver, ivory, or composition; the pupils are supplied by darker compositions, and I have even seen eyelashes cut out of a thin strip of metal, and affixed in their places. I am not quite so certain about the lips, but the edges of them were so indented in several examples, that it was perfectly possible that a thin plate of copper might have been superposed.

As to the garments, they received delicate ornaments on their borders by means of incrustations of silver or copper. Niello also occurs occasionally, as in the celebrated bronze which forms part of the Townley collection in the British Museum. If we add to all these means of ornament partial gilding and the application of gold and silver ornaments, and perhaps even of the opaque jewels, we can easily conceive that a bronze statue

is capable of being made a very different affair from what we are accustomed to behold.

Let us now see how bronzes were treated in the Middle Ages. In this case there is no lack either of documents or of the examples themselves; but first of all as to the way in which they were executed. This was by the process commonly known as the *cire perdue*, because those parts to be cast in bronze were modelled in wax, which was afterwards melted out of the mould and replaced by the molten metal. In the present day a somewhat different way is adopted, a thin layer of clay replacing the wax, and as it of course cannot be melted out, the outer mould is made in separate pieces in order to effect its removal. The small bronzes, again, are, I believe, cast in sand much in the same manner as brass-work: those of M. Barbedienne are so carefully done that it is said they require but little touching up afterwards by the chaser. The Middle Ages have left us very many noble works in bronze, or latten, as most alloys of copper were then called. The word indeed appears to have been used in just as loose a manner as the Romans employed the term *æs*. As regards effigies in metal, perhaps no church can shew a more complete and beautiful series than our own Westminster Abbey; the earliest being those representing Henry III. and Queen Eleanor, and both remarkable as being ideal portraits. Unfortunately most of the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the Middle Ages were executed in stone or soft alabaster, and have suffered accordingly; and we have therefore to congratulate ourselves on the fact that the effigies under consideration were cast in bronze, and not chiselled in stone. The artist was one William Torel, whom there is every reason to believe was an Englishman, and not an Italian as some authors have supposed. From the original accounts, edited by the late Hudson Turner, we learn that he was a goldsmith; that he worked in the King's palace; that a large quantity of wax was employed, evidently for the *cire perdue* process; and, finally, that the casting took place in the adjoining churchyard. Nothing can be more beautiful than these two statues, which by the way are very large castings, only a few accessories being added afterwards, and we shall have to go back to the best period of Greek art before we find anything to put into comparison with them. The next in the series is the

effigy of Edward III. : here the work, although the face is apparently a cast from life, is much coarser, the hair being very badly done indeed ; but we know nothing of the artist. Then follow the figures of Richard II. and his Queen : these are more carefully treated and altogether better done, although being cast in several detached pieces, they have become grievously mutilated. The artists in this instance are described as copper-smiths, and mention is made of a pattern, so that it is somewhat doubtful whether they modelled the figures or only cast them. The last of the Westminster series are the effigies of Margaret Countess of Richmond, of Henry VII. and of his Queen, but they belong more properly to the Italian renaissance than to mediæval art. They are, however, surpassingly well done, although the draperies are not so elegantly disposed as in Torel's work. The little figures of saints at the sides of the royal tombs deserve particular attention, both for the care displayed in their execution and the spirit of the design. At Amiens are two excellent bronze effigies of bishops of the thirteenth century, and no one who has once seen them can forget either the tomb of Mary of Burgundy at Bruges, glittering with gilding and enamel, or that of Maximilian at Innspruck, placed in the midst of the statues of his ancestors.

The bronze doors of cathedrals were also favourite subjects for the skill of the artists of the Middle Ages. Some were covered with figures in damascening, as at Salerno, and others with subjects from sacred history, as at Pisa, Monreale, and Verona ; but the most celebrated are those at Florence known as the Gates of Paradise, for so they were called by Michael Angelo. At the beginning of the fifteenth century the good citizens of Florence determined on erecting a new bronze door to the Baptistery of St. John, as a thank-offering for the cessation of the plague. There was a competition, and, for a wonder, the successful man was actually the most competent. This man was Lorenzo Ghiberti, who eventually executed two doors. The first, to my mind, is far the best, especially in an architectural point of view ; the latter one having subjects with landscape backgrounds, whereas the first is treated in a much simpler manner, so as to match with another door executed some time before by Andrea Pisano. I should not forget to mention that Lorenzo obtained his success partly by his careful

chasing, which his profession of a goldsmith had enabled him to acquire^d.

Among the other legacies of the Middle Ages we must not forget the Albergo at Milan, an immense paschal candlestick, with the signs of the zodiac and the battle of the Virtues and the Vices represented on the foot. Antiquaries have hotly disputed whether this is to be considered a work of the thirteenth century or a restoration by a renaissance artist. As far as I have been enabled to judge, I should certainly assign it to the thirteenth century, as the work and design are both first-rate. The shrine of St. Sebald at Nuremburg is another wonderful example of chasing and casting, although the details are all renaissance. The story goes that Peter Vischer and his sons, who were the artists, spent so much time about it that the sum stipulated in their contract could not near pay them. When the work was completed they went from door to door, and thus got paid by the voluntary contributions of their fellow-citizens. The curious thing about the matter is that the design in the first instance was a pure Gothic one, which has been published by Heideloff; it was afterwards changed, either from motives of economy or to accord more with the fashionable architecture from Italy, but even then the chief lines appear to have been copied from the tomb of one of the popes at Avignon.

The good towns of Nuremburg and Augsburg were indeed famous for all sorts of works in bronze. Witness the fountains which decorate the latter, and the beautiful medallions which lie so thickly on the tombstones of the cemetery, of the former city.

Were I to attempt to enumerate the various uses to which the different alloys of copper, whether bronze or brass, were applied in the Middle Ages, I am afraid I should never finish; for it is almost impossible to enter any church in Belgium or Germany without meeting with something new. In our own country we have the marvellous screens at Westminster, to say nothing of our magnificent series of monumental brasses. In France, unfortunately, it is different. At the end of the last century the country was declared to be in danger, and indeed really was in danger. Accordingly the lead was stripped from

^d The trial-piece of Ghiberti is preserved in the Uffizi at Florence.

off the roofs to make bullets, and the bells, screens, tombs, and shrines all went into the melting-pot, to re-appear in the shapes of sous and cannon. One example out of many will give an idea of what we have lost. In the city of Troyes there stood a cross of brass, twenty feet high, the work of the fifteenth century, and most wonderfully decorated with architecture and figures. A rude drawing is all that we have to tell us what has disappeared.

The mediæval artists, as a general rule, gilded their more costly bronzes, and, further, engraved patterns on the dresses; those on the effigies of Richard II. being done with dotted work. Enamelling was occasionally used, as at Warwick and at Bruges, and in several of the monumental brasses. Various holes in Torel's statues would also point to the employment of jewels, either real or false.

The Eastern nations have always been famed for their works in bronze, and the objects shewn in the Japanese department of the Great Exhibition proved that the art is by no means a dead one at the present day. Some of the castings were very curious, especially the baskets, which must have been burnt out of the moulds before the metal could be poured in. Many also appear to have been executed by the *cire perdue* process. But the most curious thing is the partial gilding with which so many are decorated: thus we generally colour the whole surface of a bronze, and then rub off the colour on the more exposed surface, to shew the metal; the Japanese, on the contrary, slightly gild these same exposed surfaces, thus giving the idea that the metal is gold which has been partially oxydized to prevent its being too glaring to the eyes.

In the present day the numberless small bronzes which decorate our houses are produced in Paris, which city, somehow or other, has obtained a speciality for this branch of the arts. The manufacturer most in repute is M. Barbedienne, whose productions may be divided into two classes, viz. reductions from the antique, and designs by modern artists. Of these, the latter are infinitely more interesting than the former, for the ancients, it is well known, treated the drapery and details of a bronze statue in a very different manner to that of a marble one; thus everything is made sharper and finer in bronze than in marble, because one is a dark substance and the other a light. These differences do not, of course, shew so much in

a reduction, but still one has always an uncomfortable feeling that the original is in a different material, and that the object would look better in marble, just as we have the converse feeling in the case of the Apollo, which most antiquaries believe to be a marble copy of a bronze original.

M. Barbedienne's works are remarkable for their very careful casting, but those accustomed to the more beautiful Greek bronzes, such as the shoulder-plates in the Museum, would certainly like to see more of that peculiar finish which can only be got by the use of the chasing tool. Among the French artists Barye is distinguished for his animals. Some of these are not touched by the chasing tool, but then they are modelled in a far rougher and more effective manner than the reductions from the antique we have just been considering, the roughness and asperities giving great life to the surface, and the whole bears to the finished Greek bronze the same relation that a rough sketch does to a finished painting. Mene is famed for birds and animals, especially dogs; and Clessenger has produced some most successful heads, e. g. that of Charlotte Corday, although as much can hardly be said for his restoration of the group of the Fates from the Elgin marbles. Pzadler, who, like our own Flaxman, thought like a Greek, might perhaps have attempted the task under better auspices, but alas! he too is gone.

It will probably be asked why we do not make small bronzes in England. I also have asked the same question. The reply was, that there exists no sufficient reason beyond the very sufficient one that it does not pay. Messrs. Elkington have attempted it, but I believe with the above result, and accordingly turn their attention more to electrotypes. As to our public statues, the less said about them the better. Because they are ugly and black, people cry out against the use of bronze; but the fault is in the artists and those who are called, or rather miscalled, the competent judges, and not in the material. If our climate is bad let the statues be covered with a coating of encaustic, which can be removed and renewed every year, thus giving an opportunity for the surface to be cleaned. Those who have seen the great fountains in bronze at Augsburg, and at Paris, can have an idea of what can be done in bronze, and what an artist can make of a fountain, while the specimens in Trafalgar-square are most efficient examples of how not to do it.

Is it too much to hope that some day the Government, or a *really* London Corporation, may pluck up heart to erect some really large bronze work in the shape of a fountain on the finest site in Europe, and that the present affairs may be applied to their legitimate use, viz. to mend the roads?

Before leaving the subject of copper and its alloys a short notice should be taken of what is called *Dinanderie*, from Dinan, which was formerly a great centre for the fabrication of this sort of work. *Dinanderie* may be said to be the art of making metal pots, and pans, and candlesticks, but, unfortunately, the mediæval development of it by no means came up to the contemporary arts. Its best phase was in the East in the thirteenth century, when Mossul became so famous for vessels of bronze inlaid with gold and silver. The vase of Vincennes, now preserved in the Louvre, is said to have been brought over to France by St. Louis, and is a most excellent example of the work; other specimens in our own country will be found in the collections of Messrs. Octavius Morgan and Rhode Hawkins, and in the British Museum. The ornaments for the most part consist of Arabic texts, with foliage interspersed, although we do occasionally find figures. As to the vessels themselves, they appear to have been made for domestic use, a Mahometan writer telling us that they were manufactured for the tables of princes.

I am not aware that this beautiful sort of work has ever been revived in modern days, and if it ever is I hope we shall confine ourselves to the manipulation, and not go copying Arabic inscriptions and ornaments because we see them on the originals. As to the mediæval *Dinanderie*, it has been revived principally by the care of the late Mr. Pugin, and Messrs. Hardman and Hart, to say nothing of many others, now turn out any quantity of it. The consequence is that candlesticks and gas-burners can now be obtained at very moderate prices, although the eye is still shocked by the very bright hues of the coloured composition with which so many specimens are decorated. What we really want is some good cheap original designs for candlesticks, &c., in cast bronze, which is far more lasting, and affords far more scope for art, than *Dinanderie*; and even in the latter we might reasonably ask for fewer leaves in the engraving and more figures, the latter for the most part being very conspicuous by their absence.

I am afraid that the subject of bronze has occupied so much

time that little remains to be said about iron, and yet that metal plays by far the most important part in the present century. We are indeed the real age of iron.

We know very little of the employment of iron by the ancients, and even if we did, it would not be of much use for our purpose, inasmuch as most of the examples must have perished by oxydation. Luckily for us, they preferred to use bronze, and thus we have a number of things which, had they been made in iron, would inevitably have disappeared.

In the Middle Ages the case was different. Iron was cheaper than brass, and the smiths of the time have left us noble works in the screen at Westminster and the doors at Merton College, Oxford, and St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and, above all, Notre Dame at Paris. These are all executed in short lengths of wrought iron, stamped while hot by iron dies, and then joined together, the said joint being hidden by a leaf: a very different way of going to work from some screens I have seen, where pieces of thin iron plate are not riveted, but screwed on to the main stem, and worked up with a pair of pliers. Indeed, this employment of screws is one of the worst features of the modern revival: for how can a brass screen be expected to last for centuries when it is at the mercy of the first dishonest person who has got his opportunity and a screw-driver? In old work the case is different; for there the thief has to deal with rivets, and detaching any portion entailed a long time, and consequently a chance of detection.

In the latter centuries of the Middle Ages the smiths began to get their effects by putting thin perforated plates of iron one behind another, and this was the beginning of the decline. There was less art and more finger-work in the shape of tracery, &c. Messrs. Hardman had an excellent example of this sort of execution in the Great Exhibition of last year.

The old smith frequently tinned his iron when in small articles for domestic use, or, if it were large, it was painted and gilt: thus the railings of Queen Philippa's tomb were coloured red. In finer works, such as armour, engraving and gilding were employed to heighten the effect, and in later times damascening. Now in the present day we have, it is true, given up armour, but we have new, and, to our ancestors, undreamt-of developments of iron.

In the first place, we have learned to cast iron. The earliest

specimens of this industry are, I believe, the stove backs which were manufactured in Sussex at the end of the seventeenth century^e. They generally exhibit figures in relief, ornaments, &c., and, in fact, are treated as if they were to be executed in bronze; they were castings, and if indeed iron would not rust, there would be no reason why the very highest works should not be made in that metal. How far the question of rust will affect the various iron structures, both wrought and cast, which have been erected during the present century, is a very open question. Hitherto they have been kept well painted, and oxydation thus prevented. But suppose for one moment that, owing to some national calamity, this precaution should be discontinued for some considerable time, and that the oxydation had well set in; how long would a structure last, say a bridge for instance, where so much depends on the rivets if of wrought iron, or on the screws if of cast. Again, in the cast-iron bridges, why should not the void spaces be filled in with raised work, representing men, animals, or foliage, instead of the inevitable circle or St. Andrew's cross. Such subjects, if the grounds were perforated and the figures painted and gilt, could hardly fail to be improvements. A beginning has been made in Hungerford Bridge, where the heads of the principal rivets have been gilt, and the iron-work coloured purple-brown instead of the inevitable black. This, it is true, is not a very great advance, and the bridge is not a very pleasing piece of architecture, but still engineering works are generally so ugly, that one is apt to be thankful even for small mercies.

Formerly the two professions of engineer and architect were not divided, and if we look into the old books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries we shall find that even machinery was to a certain degree made ornamental. Examples of this will be found in the old editions of Vitruvius. Hitherto we have done the reverse. The machines have been very strong and have done their work very well, but they have been dreadfully ugly, bearing about the same relation to what they ought to be as a skeleton does to the human body. One is very much tempted to imagine and try and think out how our

^e At Burwash, in Sussex, is a cast-iron monumental slab, with a cross and inscription in relief. Mr. Boutell, in his *Christian Monuments*, p. 105, gives a woodcut of it, and considers the date as being the latter part of the fourteenth century. One would much like to know something more about it.

ancestors of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries would have treated a royal locomotive with its tender and carriage—say one for William Rufus, or King John, or Henry III., all of whom were fond of magnificence: perhaps they would have converted the locomotive into the form of a dragon vomiting the smoke through his upraised head; his body and wings being rich with gold, colour, tin, and brass, and perhaps even great crystal balls would do duty for eyes.

Again, how would they have treated a steam-boat? Would the funnel have been made into a sort of tower? would the sails have been painted with coat armour? would shields have been hung all round, and would the paddle-boxes have been historiated with subjects on a gold ground? These are questions that unfortunately can never be answered, even by the antiquary, who can only see things that have existed, not those which might possibly have been made; but of one thing we may be very sure, and that is this, viz., that had locomotives and steamboats been discovered in the twelfth or thirteenth century they would not have been the ugly things we see at the present day. The same truth also applies to our iron bridges and our iron buildings; whether there ever will be an improvement is very hard to say, but it is not so very difficult to predict that the said improvement is never likely to take place until we have an architecture, and coloured costume. Even our boasted science is occasionally at fault, and in our anxiety to make everything of our favourite metal we place it in the very situations where it is most unfitted. Thus tin does not suffer any appreciable oxydation, and it was thought by covering plates of iron with a thin coating of this metal that it might be used for covering roofs, and accordingly the whole of the Houses of Parliament were covered with it, but somehow or other it was forgotten that any accidental abrasion, say a chisel dropped on it, would expose the iron, that the said iron would rust, and that the rust would gradually increase and flake off the tin. But so it happened, and the consequence is that the roofs are now covered by a composition invented by M. Zerelmy.

Again, it has somehow been discovered that cast-iron girders are not quite the capital things they were supposed to be; firemen declaring that they rather preferred wooden ones, which took some time in burning, whereas the hot cast-iron was apt to snap on the application of water, and transform

itself from a girder into two heavy levers acting on the walls, and occasionally bringing them down; also, that if the girders were proved to a certain pressure, it by no means followed that they would take even half of that pressure on a second application: we have therefore heard much less of these articles of late years.

At the same time it appears to me that cast-iron might be advantageously employed in the arts. If placed indoors, and kept in a dry place and varnished, oxydation would be little to be feared, and statues of it might be gilt or engraved with acid, or even damascened, while the ground might be blackened, or, better still, kept its natural colour. Statues and other objects thus treated would make a pleasing variety to bronze.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN FRANCE.—At the February meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, MM. Milne Edwards and Lartet jointly communicated a paper on the bones recently found in the cavern of Bruniquel. The writers, having visited the place, are of opinion that the cavern was inhabited by men who had no knowledge either of bronze or iron, but who were very clever in working bone with flint implements. But although this cavern contains an immense number of bones of the reindeer, mixed up with various specimens of human handiwork, this circumstance alone would be insufficient to prove that the human race was contemporaneous with that animal in our low latitudes, were it not that our authors have themselves found there a bone on which not only the head of a horse but that of a reindeer is seen engraved. This they considered to be an unanswerable proof, because it cannot be supposed that at so early a period, when civilization had not yet dawned, men could have made figures of animals with whom they were not familiar. At what period before the invasion of Gaul by Cæsar the reindeer disappeared from France it would be difficult to ascertain; but it must have been very remote.

A highly interesting archæological discovery has recently been made at a place called Les Grandes Maisons, at about three hundred yards west of the town of Jarnac, in the department of the Charente, where the labourers engaged in effecting a cutting for a new road suddenly came upon an enormous stone, 5 metres by $2\frac{3}{4}$, and 70 centimetres in thickness. M. Castaigne, Vice-President of the Archæological Society of the Charente, has declared it to be one of those Celtic monuments known under the name of *dolmen*, or *cromlech*, although deprived of its two supports, which must have been taken away from it at a very early period. This colossal monolith is to be erected in one of the public squares of Jarnac. The suburb of Les Grandes Maisons is also remarkable for a considerable number of Gallo-Roman ruins, where interesting relics of the Roman period are frequently found.

SOME REMARKS ON COLLECTING MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS AND AUTOGRAPHS.

SINCE the preservation of our national records has become an object of solicitude with the Government, an increasing general interest has been shewn for all original sources of history. The pursuits of the literary antiquary have become popular, and his appreciation of minute facts, of dates and records, has been fully honoured. The publication since 1857 of the valuable Calendars of State Papers has greatly strengthened this feeling. The letters, despatches, minutes, examinations, petitions, inventories, &c., which form the great bulk of these papers, have already proved in the hands of students so useful, have verified so much that was before doubtful, have dispelled so much of the mist that marred our view of many great historical events, and so happily promise to do for us yet much more, that in future no historical writer pretending to original research can rest satisfied without consulting these invaluable treasures.

But our State Papers form a most miscellaneous collection. Many of them, in fact, are not State Papers at all, in the sense which many would attach to such a term, and are simply so called from having by some means or other found their way into the repositories of the more legitimate archives of the State. Under an old jealous system of post-office *surveillance* the letter-bags were rummaged, plundered, and tampered with, without the slightest scruple. The Privy Council had no respect for the sanctity of the post. It was sufficient that for a State purpose it desired information, or desired that information should be withheld from others, to lay an embargo on the mail. Thus, among the State Papers are intercepted letters containing nothing but family tattle, and papers of such a strictly private character that they could not possibly have interested the most prying member of the Privy Council; there are news-letters of paid gossips, and scraps relating to all kinds of events and to all kinds of men. Yet, to many, these less stately papers have proved the most attractive and the most useful; and they have so opened the eyes of the curious to the value of such miscellaneous documents, that private collectors are now on the search for similar treasures. Antiquaries are looking as sharply about for old letters and papers as for coins and fibulæ. Family chests are examined, cabinets ransacked, and the contents of dusty pigeon-holes gladden the eyes of autograph collectors.

The mass of papers and records thus brought to light in recent years by the Record Commission, and by the enthusiasm of private effort, is enormous. The large buildings in Chancery Lane are incompetent to

hold the collections of the State, and public sales attest the activity of individual collectors. Yet all feel, who are interested in such matters, that there are vast stores yet unsearched, and none despair but that from some of these neglected repositories important facts connected with our history and our literature are yet to be discovered.

In a literary sense this is a fair subject for congratulation, and is leading to a better appreciation of miscellaneous papers as materials of history. There are many classes of papers, both printed and manuscript, of great value, which disappear with the event that called them into existence. Such, for instance, among historical papers, are Proclamations, Orders of Council, Letters of State ; and in general literature, pamphlets, ballads, advertisements, handbills, pasquinades, and broadsides. Many of these ephemeral productions of a past age are now worth their weight in gold. A penny ballad may be cheap at a guinea, and a broadside scraped from a wall may be more precious than a bank note. But it requires a mind capable of looking into the futurity of literature to sufficiently value such waifs and strays, to gather them as they come from the press, to garner what others would destroy, and to detect a latent value in that which others regard as worthless, because presenting no immediate features of interest. Pepys and Narcissus Luttrell were such men, and in spite of their oddities and whimsicalities were right worthy labourers in the broad fields of literature. Their collections as illustrations of the past, or as guides into the pleasant by-paths of history, are incomparable. We all know how Macaulay used them, and how the flash of life gleamed upon his graphic page from these resuscitated relics.

There is a peculiar pride experienced by the collector of historical papers and memoranda. When his collections have assumed proportions sufficient to form a few goodly volumes, and he receives them from his binder neatly bound and duly lettered, he may feel as he places them on the shelf that he has raised a memorial to his own usefulness in having thus gathered and thus provided for the preservation of stray records. This feeling is not unreasonable, for the collector has done good service to literature. Even if he should never use the honey which he has patiently collected for any purpose of his own, succeeding antiquaries and busy students will feed upon the fruits of his labour with gratitude ; and the volumes, the formation of which had exercised his taste and been the delight of his leisure, may in future ages be referred to as the "Rushworth Papers," the "Palgrave Papers," or by whatever name the collector of such papers may have borne.

This posthumous fame of a collector may not be so glorious as that of an author, but it is often more enduring. We remember Sir Thomas Bodley and Sir Robert Cotton more by the libraries which they formed than by the books which they wrote. We are constantly using and

quoting the Bodleian and Cottonian manuscripts, whilst the erudite works of these learned antiquaries are almost forgotten.

It would be difficult, indeed, to define the principles which should guide the collector of miscellaneous papers; much will necessarily depend upon his own peculiar tastes; but a large-minded collector will embrace much that one of narrower views or of limited information will neglect. To be a good collector it is necessary to be a great reader. The man of one subject is apt to undervalue the literary pursuits of others, and to forget that in the commonwealth of learning there are a diversity of callings, and that the glory of prosperity is due to the exercise of a multitude of talents. Let not the nobility of genius despise the humble plodder; let not the architect disdain the quarryman. The unobtrusive recorder of facts, even the mere gatherer of literary trifles, may do goodly service; his gatherings may give life to biography and lend embellishment to history. A few tailors' bills in the hands of the biographer reveal the vanity of Goldsmith, and from an old Directory we learn the paternity of Pope. It is dangerous therefore to destroy, for we see in almost every branch of learning the value of unheeded scraps and of ephemeral papers. Take, for instance, the history of dramatic literature and representation. How many questions there are yet unsettled in the history of the stage is well known to all who feel an interest in the subject; and it is also well known that these questions are likely to remain in doubt, because we can only look for the record of them in such perishable papers as stage-notices and playbills. Even the simple question as to when the names of actors were first inserted in the bills is one that cannot be answered with certainty. It is true that *one* early playbill, bearing the date 1663, has been printed by Mr. Collier^a, to shew that it was then the custom so to do; but this is a document thought by some to be spurious, and the discovery of a genuine duplicate of what to many would appear a most insignificant and useless paper, would set this question at rest, and prove of considerable interest to many.

If we regard the collecting of papers as merely an amusement, the pursuit is rich in those chances and surprises which give a zest to sport. The collector will now and then be gratified by the discovery of an unsuspected treasure. Like a botanist, he will often find his rarest specimens in unlikely habitats. We have indeed experienced, on more than one occasion, a joyful surprise by the discovery of some curious illustrative paper, just when our patience was becoming exhausted by a tedious examination of bundles of the driest documents. In poring over an old parish register, and following in plodding order the record of a multitude of unknown dead, what a thrill of delight

^a Hist. Dram. Poetry, iii. 384.

would pervade the mind if we suddenly came across a name renowned for worth and genius, the place and time of whose birth was yet a blank in his biography. It would be a white day with Mr. Payne Collier in which he could find the register of Spenser's birth, or to Mr. Peter Cunningham in which he could discover the old house in East Smithfield in which that great poet was born. Just at the present time the world is regretting that in this, the tricentenary of Shakespeare's birth, so little is known of his life and death; so little of how that marvellous genius fought his own battle on that stage which he has painted in all the lights and shades of truth. But, as the lover of the great Dramatist arrays in order the few meagre facts which by dint of industry have been gleaned together, he is loth to believe that the broken chain is always to be disunited, but clings lovingly to the hope that some dusty bundle of letters or some old record may yet be found to join the dis severed links in a golden chain of evidence.

Nor is this a hope without reason, for choice papers, rare autographs, and letters of the good and noble are turning up almost every day, and turning up, too, when least expected and from most unlikely repositories. From the rubbish of the marine store, from forgotten garrets, from the covers of old books, from the linings of trunks, such fugitive pieces have often been reclaimed. The historical manuscripts, the letters and collection of Sir Julius Cæsar were rescued by Paterson the auctioneer from the waste-paper stock of a cheesemonger. It was only the other day that a shop-keeper of Boulogne was detected wrapping up butter in the letters of Boswell.

Of miscellaneous papers the letters of great and good men are most desired, as forming important materials for biography. Much has recently been said upon the indiscriminate publication of private letters, and severe has been the blame attached to the heedless printing of epistles never designed for the public eye. It is difficult to define the exact limit of time, or the measure of forbearance that ought to be observed in such matters. There are men who, by their written or acted works, have become, as it were, public property, who have claimed our deference, who have guided our policy, and who have assumed a power over our very thoughts and deeds. It is only, perhaps, right and just that we should know something of the private life of such men, that we may judge whether their walk in life evinced a faith in their own precepts, and in purely literary characters it is but natural that we should desire sometimes to visit in their homes those whom we love to converse with at our own firesides, and to mingle our sympathies with the trials and humanities of men, whose sayings we have made our household words. It is this yearning to become intimate with those we love that gives such absorbing interest to original letters, and has created such a wide-spread passion for collecting them.

From a kindred spirit of reverence and love for the good and great has sprung a desire for the acquisition of autographs. Collections of such memorials were from necessity rare previous to the sixteenth century. A book of crosses and marks, although the marks and crosses of kings and nobles, would have afforded but a dreary prospect of amusement. It was not every great man that could use his pen. The nobles of France affected to think it vulgar to write. It is related of a Duke of Montmorency, that on being required to affix his signature to a marriage contract, he drew his sword and cut his mark of the cross on the parchment, exclaiming, "That being a great noble he was unable to write his name." The Knights of the Garter at Windsor kept an album, which those whom they entertained were sometimes requested to enrich with their autographs. It was not always that this request could be complied with. Shassek, Secretary to the Mission of Leo, Ambassador from Bohemia to the Court of Edward IV., mentions that, after dining with the Knights in 1466, Leo, Baron of Rosmihal and Blatna, was asked to write his name and titles in the book, a feat which he accomplished with such dubious success, that when he had departed an application was sent after him to return and read it. This is an early, if not the earliest, instance of autograph collecting; but in the sixteenth century it became the fashion on the Continent, and especially in Germany, to gather into a white paper book the autographs of friends and persons of eminence. The book was called an Album, or *Thesaurus Amicorum*. Mr. Nichols, in his valuable work on the "Autographs of Royal, Noble, Learned, and Remarkable Personages," refers to the existence of many such albums in the British Museum. The most ancient bears the date 1578. Charles I., whose refined taste led him to appreciate these memorials, was a collector; and his album, rich in mottoes and autographs, is also preserved in our national library. In modern times collectors have manifested the greatest enthusiasm. Sir Robert Philips is said to have declared that he would as soon part with a tooth as with a letter of Colley Cibber's, and that for a manuscript of Washington's he should expect a grant of land in America. William Upcott, who was called

"The beau ideal of autographmaniacs, with his
Round, roguish, good-humoured, rubicund phiz,"

collected upwards of 30,000 specimens, many of them being letters and documents full of interest, and rich in biographical anecdote. A collector has recently shewn us how autographs may be made eminently attractive and instructive. We allude to that rare and costly assemblage of portraits and autographs exhibited in the rooms of the Incorporated Law Society in July of 1862. The popular interest in such memorials is evident by the numbers who crowd round the cases in which some of the autographic rarities of the British Museum are displayed.

In France autographs are collected with great avidity. The pursuit has become fashionable by the example of Eugénie, Empress of the French, who is an enthusiastic collector. Her album is rich in rarities presented as propitiatory offerings by her royal friends. It contains several interesting autographs of the unfortunate Catherine of Aragon, the gift, it is presumed, of Isabel II. But the most noteworthy specimen in the Imperial cabinet is a letter from Henry VII. of England to Fernando and Isabel. This is of priceless value, is in the highest degree of historical importance, and yet, but for this love of autograph collecting, would probably have been lost for ever. It sets at rest a question upon which at one time the destiny of our country depended. It proves that the marriage of Prince Arthur with Catherine of Aragon was consummated according to the canon. Thus a fact which had been disputed for three hundred years, and disputed, too, with all the rancour of party, is revealed by a stray letter preserved from a love of autograph collecting.

The prices which autographs now produce at literary sales are as marvellous as the prices which old books produced in the memorable days of Heber and Roxburgh. They evince the increasing desire for such memorials. In June, 1859, one day's sale of part of Mr. Dawson Turner's collection, in which the autographs were not many but choice, realized £3,189. It is curious to watch the eagerness of collectors on the dispersion of a fine cabinet of autographs. At the sale of Mr. Singer's collection, a letter of Mary Queen of Scots was knocked down for £11 15s.; at a subsequent sale another specimen brought £22. Royal letters and autographs are valuable. A few volumes of such relics may be worth a fortune. Signatures of Richard II. have produced twelve to eighteen guineas. A letter signed by Edward VI. sold for £13 15s. A note of Catherine of Aragon's produced £26, and one of Catherine Parr was thought cheap at £27. These letters and documents possessed an historical interest independently of the signatures attached to them; but it was perhaps from a pure love of a great man that caused the biddings for a note of Handel's, whose autograph is scarce, to run up to thirteen guineas. Letters of Charles I. are much desired by collectors, and good specimens have in recent sales brought from twelve to fifteen pounds. A single letter of Cromwell's produced £36 under the hammer of Mr. Puttick in March, 1854. It is true it was one of great interest, especially to an American. It was written soon after the battle of Worcester to Pastor Cotton in New England, and alluded to the difficulties which Cromwell had experienced in treating with the Scotch party. It was purchased by Mr. Stevens for America. Another characteristic specimen, also sold by Mr. Puttick in June, 1859, brought £47 5s. Letters of Charles II. and of subsequent monarchs are of much less value, both because they are of more frequent occur-

rence, and because the interest attached to their names is not so engrossing. Whilst a letter of Charles II. may be secured for a couple of guineas, we have seen a note signed by his mistress, Nell Gwynn, sell for thirteen pounds.

Perhaps of all such curiosities the most interesting are those relating to literary men. The gem, the koh-i-noor of all autographs, is the autograph of Shakespeare. What such a treasure as the Venice "Decameron" of Boccaccio is among books, is the signature of Shakespeare among autographs. It is indeed of excessive rarity. We can hardly imagine any circumstance so brimful of joy as would be the discovery of a genuine Shakespearian document. Let the autograph collector or the grubber among old papers fancy for a moment the turning up of an original letter of Shakespeare's, addressed, say, to his loving friend Ben Jonson! The mere indulgence in the thought almost takes one's breath away! Such a treasure would be worth a fat farm in Devonshire, and gain for the finder a reputation as great as if he had discovered a new country. But there is little chance of this; even the autograph of Shakespeare is so rare that only four or five specimens are known. One of these, attached to a mortgage deed of a house in Blackfriars, is now in the British Museum. It was bought at a public auction at Sotheby's in June, 1858, for £315. But even these known examples have not entirely escaped the breath of slander, owing to the suspicion which the forgeries of Ireland have thrown upon all Shakespearian documents. Thus his signature holds among autographs a position analogous to that which the great poet holds in literature. No other, however rare, can approach it in value. Even the autograph of Milton, with a good impression of his seal, was sold for nineteen guineas at the sale of Mr. Singer's collection. Letters of Dryden's were sold after smart biddings at seven to ten pounds. A letter from "dear Goldy" to Sir Joshua Reynolds was carried off for £8 5s., and one from Dr. Johnson himself was knocked down for £5 15s. With some collectors the interest seems to be absorbed in the mere signature. They profess to study autographs as Lavater would have studied eyes and noses, and find, or try to find, a key to the inner chamber of the mind in the feeble or vigorous strokes of the pen. They cite in confirmation of their fancy that exclamation of Shenstone's, "I want to see Mrs. Jago's handwriting, that I may judge of her temper." Some have not even this purpose in collecting, but seem to be actuated simply from curiosity, just as some who profess to study natural history collect a cabinet of shells, but care to know nothing about the curious habits of mollusca. To look at their collections is often a positive torture. Such autographmaniacs are generally goths, disreputable destroyers of documents and mutilators of the choicest records, bringing their pursuit into contempt by the ridiculous excesses of which they are guilty.

These are they who, if they found a State Paper of Milton's, would cut out the signature to paste into their villanous albums; who would, had they the chance, even desecrate a letter of Shakespeare's with the shears. In spite of many redeeming qualities, Sir William Musgrave was a collector of this stamp. Among the additional MSS. in the British Museum are two thick quarto volumes filled with autographs, ranging from the time of Edward VI. to the beginning of the nineteenth century, all of which have been cut from letters and documents^b. One could shed tears of regret over these precious fragments; our interest in the autographs is lost in our indignation at this display of vandalism. But even a collection of mere signatures *may* claim some pretensions to usefulness: they may, among other small advantages, help to fix the correct orthography of a name, and so assist the genealogist. To ascertain the legitimate spelling of an ancient name is seldom an easy task. The name of Shakespeare has a dozen readings. Familiar names are often strange to us when met with in old records. Nor will autographs always decide this point. We have now before us several undoubted signatures of Chief Justice Catlin. His name is spelled Catyn, Catelyn, Catlin, Cateline, Catlyn, and Catalyn. When a Chief Justice of England did not know how to spell his own name, how can we wonder at the perplexing confusion that has crept into history?

But the autograph collector of higher pretensions will desire that his specimens may possess a value in addition to the mere interest attached to an illustrious signature. There is indeed a charm in tracing over the autograph of a great man, in possessing such a positive memorial of his own handiwork; but the charm and the interest is much increased when, in addition to the mere signature, we have the day and year in which it was written; but as a memorial, how vastly is that value enhanced if the autograph is an affix to a poem, a paper, or a letter. To gather such was the aim of collectors like William Upcott, Ray, Dawson Turner, Dr. Bliss, Mr. Singer, and M. Donnadieu. Their portfolios were rich in State Papers, in letters of illustrious men, which threw light upon many obscure questions in history and biography, settled many dubious dates, and afforded most pleasing illustrations of the sayings and habits, the homes and haunts, of England's greatest men.

^b MS. Additional, 2,726.

EXAMINATION OF A LARGE HOUE ON THE SKELTON MOORS IN CLEVELAND.

ABOUT the middle of September last the writer commenced operations with his party of workmen on a tumulus locally known as "Turn-gate Hill," but marked "Herd Houe" in the Ordnance Map, as well as so named in records of ancient perambulations. It was difficult to make out any satisfactory estimate of size—accurate measurements were out of the question—in the case of this grave-hill: for it was at first sight apparent that its present form was very different from that in which it had been left by its Celtic builders. It would appear originally to have had a low earthen ring encircling it; that it measured about 55 to 58 ft. in diameter, and not less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 ft. in height at the centre. But there was the ill-omened cup in the middle above, instead of the conical nicely-rounded summit; and the south-east and north-west flanks both shewed unmistakable traces of wholesale disturbance. The position of the hill is bold and commanding in the extreme. Situate at the very edge of a bluff which looks out far away over the comparatively level ground that lies to the north between it and the sea, and then over the sea itself, it also commands a widely extensive prospect east and west, and is itself a remarkably prominent and striking object to every one approaching from the west or north-west. Indeed, it has often appeared to the writer, in years long past, to, as it were, obtrude itself in a singularly marked manner on the passenger's notice.

Operations were commenced at a point about 25 ft. due south from the centre, and a 4 ft. trench extending 9 or 10 ft. both to the westward and eastward was the first part excavated. At about 2 ft. deep a large pile of loose stones, following the shape of the hill, was cut upon; and indications of burnt bone were met with at 22 ft. south of the centre. These led to the discovery of a plain interment, without even the amount of protection which could be given by an overlying flat stone. Shortly after it became apparent that a cavity had been wrought in the stone pile, to the extent of 2 to 3 ft. in diameter, and then filled up with earth, and made the receptacle of a small neatly formed and marked urn. This urn was $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter and 7 high; while over and about it were the fragments of a second, placed in studious disarray, but in such quantity that its original size and fashion were easily made out.

No further discoveries were made in the course of this, the first day's labour; only the work was so far prosecuted, and in such a way, as to make a continuance of it on a subsequent occasion as practicable and convenient as possible. Indisposition and other causes deferred the 'subsequent occasion' until Monday, March 21, in the present year.

Less than an hour's labour on that day disclosed two urns, both of them small; one covered with a flat stone, the other quite unprotected from above; and standing at a distance of about 20 to 24 in. from each other. The careful removal of the surrounding soil from these, preparatory to their extrication, shewed that they rested scarcely on, but quite close to, the ends of a flat stone of 16 or 18 in. wide. When this was removed, a third and much larger urn was disclosed beneath, but unhappily a good deal broken. This was taken carefully out, and, after a very little more work had been employed about the place, a fourth urn was found at about the same medium level with the two first, but some 12 or 15 in. nearer to the centre of the houe, inverted and empty.

On examination, the contents of the two smaller urns proved to be the calcined bones of children, apparently of very tender years. One or two of the plates of the skull appeared scarcely thicker than an old sixpence, and part of what was probably the thigh bone did not exceed the dimensions of a man's little finger as to diameter. On removing the intrusive soil from the larger urn, there was seen lying on the very surface of the mass of calcined bones the eye-part of a well-made bone needle. Careful search was made for the other parts, and was successful; and the needle, 5 in. in length, and with something more curvature than an ordinary sacking-needle, has been happily restored. From the character of the bones accompanying this needle, it seemed more than probable that the remains were those of a female, and of small stature.

The presumption surely is that she, whose frame in life had in part consisted of these bones, was the mother of the two children whose urns stood above; and that, possibly at least, the empty inverted urn must be a kind of cenotaph to the father, slain in battle, but whose body it had not been possible to recover.

This group of urns was found at a medium distance of 12 ft. south from the centre of the tumulus, and within the barrier of loose stones mentioned above, (which did not reach a lower level than about 2 ft. above the natural soil,) and at a depth of 3 ft. from the surface.

Shortly afterwards, at a point about 5 ft. more towards the east, another small urn, with a piece or two of a broken one in contact with it, was discovered. This was found to be marked with linear rows of dots, both on the rim and below, and to contain a child's bones. More to the east still, a large urn protected above by a flat stone was met with, which, however, had burst all round from the pressure of the superincumbent earth, and was seen to be very full indeed of calcined bones. It was removed with much care, and, at the cost of no little trouble, without further breakage. Upon subsequent examination there were found, among the human bones it contained, two perfect bone pins; one straight and thick, the other curved and beautifully rounded and tapering; a portion of a third much finer; and a number of pieces of

flint burnt quite white, and which had certainly formed a weapon or implement of considerable size. The discovery of another urn, quite plain and a good deal broken, soon after ensued ; this was of about 8 in. high by $5\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter at the mouth, and contained only a very small quantity of calcined bone, mixed with earth and a little charcoal. Another, smaller still, perfectly plain, without any approach to the typical overhanging rim, almost more like a horn tumbler-shaped drinking-cup, with a slightly curved outline at mouth and foot, than any other vessel, was next obtained. This, too, contained very few bones.

The last find of the day was of a large, well-moulded urn about 14 in. high, all the parts of which, notwithstanding numerous cracks, were still in their place. This occurred at a point about 9 ft. south-west of the centre, and 4 ft. deep ; and its mouth was covered by a remarkably thick stone—to be employed in that manner. A good deal of the moor soil had infiltrated into this vase ; but, on its removal, a large quantity of bones, filling two-thirds of the whole cavity of the vessel, were found in it. Among these, and just covered by them, lay a very carefully wrought and moulded war-hammer or battle-axe, seemingly of greenstone, rubbed quite smooth, or, to a considerable extent, polished. Besides these nine urns, the broken pieces of two others, disturbed and destroyed by the authors of the extensive dilapidations in the hill above noticed, were met with ; one of which had been large and massive, but quite plain. A calcined flint arrow-head, of the leaf-shaped type, was also found among the disturbed soil and near some of the broken pottery ; and besides this a good knife, three thumb-flints (one very carefully and finely wrought), and a very large quantity of roughly broken flint, or calcined pieces of the same substance, were picked up at different parts of the barrow, particularly from among the interstices of the stone-work.

The latter portion of this day's work brought the workmen into contact with a conical stone cairn, evidently not occupying the middle of the tumulus, and which therefore had not been materially interfered with by the former excavators of the centre. They had disturbed a part of its southernmost flank, but nothing more. The 31st of March was therefore given to the investigation of this cairn. It was soon found to be not less than 16 ft. diameter at its base, and about 5 ft. high, and to have been piled together with great care, and in a very symmetrical manner. Its centre covered a spot about 8 ft. E.N.E. of the centre of the hill, and in the clay on its flank, nearly due east from the centre of the tumulus, there was an unprotected and unaccompanied interment of burnt bones ; those of the skull being—for bones appertaining to a burnt body—singularly entire. They had given way at the sutures, but besides that, the upper parts of the skull were but little damaged. On removing the loose stone-work of the

cairn it presently became evident that, approaching to and about its centre, the open-work was continued much below the level of the soil. Eventually an oval pit, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $4\frac{1}{4}$, was disclosed, and it was found to be continued downwards to a depth of nearly 4 ft. But water stood many inches deep in it, and the work of investigation was thereby rendered both difficult and unsatisfactory. In one place, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep, two small pieces of pottery occurred, and no small quantity of calcined bone and charcoal. In fact, these seemed to be scattered loosely over the floor and among the stones just above the floor, throughout a great part of the area of the pit. Altogether the appearance of this pit and its contents was very perplexing, and not a little anomalous. Certainly no disturbance had taken place in modern times. Equally certainly, if disturbance had taken place in ancient times,—and there were tokens which seemed to do more than hint at it, such as the apparent displacement of side or lining stones, and the like,—still the pile had been carefully put together over the disturbed ashes, and that most certainly anterior to the heaping together of the earthy constituents of the houe as remaining to modern times. The writer's own impressions are that here there is another instance of the wanton or purposed violation of a grave-pile in extremely remote times, and, as such, due to some intrusive or conquering tribe. Another very striking case in point was met with in a houe some seven miles more to the south, and described in a former paper inserted in this journal ^a.

In this last day's work there were also met with many pieces of flint, both burnt and unburnt (three of the former occurring among the loose stones and bone in the pit), as also the fragments of three more urns broken up in the modern disturbance of the barrow. One of these is, equally in its consistency, thinness, shape, and colour, unlike the sherds of a Celtic urn; having been very hard baked and not above one half the standard thickness. Another was a portion of a vase which had been much more elaborately and beautifully ornamented than any urn the writer has yet met with, or heard of as found in Cleveland. And what is unusual, the ornamentation was continued on the inner side of the vase, and not simply on the edge of its rim. It must have been a remarkably beautiful specimen indeed of the Celtic cinerary vase.

There was, perhaps, more in the numerous and varied contents of this grave-hill to suggest the idea of a family burial-place than in any other which has come under the writer's notice. The group of four urns, specially noticed, is alike interesting and significant; and no less so the frequent occurrence of what were without question the

^a GENT. MAG., Nov. 1863, p. 551; compare also GENT. MAG., Sept. 1863, p. 270.

remains of children. The very large quantity of bones, also, in two several instances, deserves special notice. In each case there was nearly enough to fill a half-bushel measure. Bateman gives it as his opinion that in the later period during which cremation prevailed the bodies were more completely burnt, and the residuary matters would consequently occupy far less space, and so be contained in an urn of much smaller dimensions^b. Admitting the validity of his conclusion, even the secondary interments in these Cleveland grave-hills must be of very great antiquity: an inference which is abundantly enforced by the most various considerations, and weakened by none.

Again, Professor Worsaae starts the idea that commonly, if not generally, secondary interments may be regarded as those of persons whose means or distinction were scarcely such as to enable or warrant their surviving friends to rear a special tumulus for their interment. This is an idea which, in our Cleveland grave-hills, seems to meet not only with no confirmation, but in many cases with marked contradiction. The inserted urns and their contents are continually found to be larger, finer, and more indicative of the distinction in which the buried man was held while living, than the urns at the base of the hill. Besides which, whether these large collections of interments betoken the family or simply the tribal burying-place, on either supposition the Danish antiquary's suggestion is excluded.

LARGE FIND OF GOLD COINS.

A TREASURE consisting of about three hundred gold coins was turned up a short time ago in ploughing a field at Saint-Symphorein-des-Bois (Saône-et-Loire). The pieces appear to belong to three different reigns. One effigy represents a warrior with the insignia of royalty, a crown surmounted with a cross on the head, a sword in the right hand, and a balance in the left; the costume resembles that of Joan of Arc. A second gives the figure of a mounted warrior holding a lance in his hand; and the third, simply the French escutcheon with fleur-de-lis. The reverses of the three are the same, consisting of a cross with two lilies and two diadems. These coins belong apparently to the reigns of Charles V., VI., and VII.

^b "It would appear that a considerable interval elapsed, in which burial by inhumation was in vogue, before a return to combustion rendered cinerary urns requisite, and in the meantime some improvement in the ceramic art had taken place. We find the urns much smaller, from 5½ to 9 in. high.... It will be evident that the bones must have been more perfectly burnt than before, to enable them to be enclosed in such small vessels."—*Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 281.

ON NORTON CHURCH, DURHAM, AND ITS EIGHT PREBENDARIES.

BY JOHN HOGG, M.A., F.R.S., &c.

THE date of this ancient church, in the County Palatine of Durham, is not known, but the earliest reference to a church at Norton which I can find is that recorded by Mr. Hutchinson in his *History of Durham*, vol. i. p. 62, where he mentions the "Abbot of Norton" in the time of Bishop Cutheard, somewhere between A.D. 900 and 915. Next, Bishop William de Carilepho, a Norman abbot, and so called from the abbey of St. Carilefe, about A.D. 1080, is stated to have founded, by Pope Gregory the Seventh's order, some prebends in the church at Norton. Leland (*Coll.*, vol. i. p. 385) thus mentions them,—"*Prebendæ de Northton institutæ à Gulielmo Episcopo, jussu Gregorii VII. Pontificis Romani, ne deesset honestus Clericis et Dunelmen. Eccl. expulsis victus.*" Again, in 1227 it is recorded that Norton Church was a collegiate one, for the support of eight prebendaries who had been removed or expelled from the cathedral at Durham.

There is no mention of a vicar of Norton before the year 1234, when one Bartholomew is named.

The college, with its eight prebendaries, remained up to the time of the dissolution of monasteries.

According to the Norton Award of 1673, some lands at the north-east side of the churchyard were called the "Prebend Garths." Mr. Brewster (*Hist. of Stockton*, 2nd edit., p. 289) recites a deed dated Dec. 11, 16 James I., A.D. 1618, which mentions "Norton Hermitage;" and he adds that he is "not able to point out the site of that hermitage." I will, however, observe, as affording some clue to its position, that the part of the garden formerly leasehold, but now enfranchised, belonging to Norton Grammar School, and adjoining to the Durham road, is called the "Hermitage Garth."

What the original structure of Norton Church may have been is also unknown. But the plan of the existing one is that of a cathedral^a, namely, a square central tower, with a nave, two side aisles, and a transept under the tower. The north side of the transept, known as the "Blakiston Porch," is filled with many monuments. The south

^a I may observe that the ground-plan of this church, before 1823, was much the same as that of St. Asaph's Cathedral, but on a smaller scale. The exterior of that cathedral, with its square central tower, also bears a resemblance to Norton Church.

side was shorter, as is well exhibited in the engraving of the church, given in vol. iii. p. 110 of Hutchinson, which was drawn eighty years ago. This is termed in the parish register of the date of Jan. 3, 1635, the "Pettie Porch," most probably from *petit*, or *petty*.

The inside presents no beauty of architecture; there are, however, two good Norman or round arches with many mouldings, which with two others, plain and very inferior, support the old tower in the centre. The six pointed arches which divide the nave and aisles are fair, and in good preservation; they have also mouldings, and are supported by four strong and round pillars; the broad capitals of the two on the south retain some little ornament. Of the latter, the eastern one bears a simple lozenge pattern, whilst that on the west is sculptured with parts of two shank-bones, and so exhibits a sort of *memento mori*.

The east window, with an elliptic or flat top, is very good, and has three lights; and on each side of it a long thin round pilaster, jointed in the middle, shews that some Gothic decoration had there once existed.

The piscina, or place for holy water in the age of popery, is ornamented, and for some time it was used instead of a font, which had been removed. The present Vicar, however, a few years since kindly supplied the want of a font, by giving a handsome carved one made of Caen stone. The chancel, contrary to what might be expected in so cathedral-like a church, presents no particular architectural remains.

On the outside of the church the square tower is much spoilt by being dashed with lime and gravel, although it still exhibits the marks of the earlier high-pitched roof. The church is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin.

Forty years ago it was greatly enlarged, but without regard to beauty or symmetry. The north and south walls of the aisles were brought out to meet the ends of the transept (the southern one being lengthened), and two heavy galleries were erected. Two large Gothic windows formed in each new wall of the aisles give one-half of their light to the galleries, and the other half to the aisles and nave, whilst a still larger and heavier Gothic window was placed at the west end.

The choir, or chancel, in the fifteenth century was not only repaired, but it would likewise seem to have been rebuilt. The Cardinal Bishop of Durham, Langley, ordered its repairs in 1410, and in 1496, when William Apleby was the vicar, Bishop Fox sequestered the prebends, or incomes, of the *canonici prebendarii*, in order that they should go to defray the expences of reconstructing the chancel, its roof, and windows. (See Hutchinson, vol. iii. p. 111.) As these incomes were small, it is probable that no architectural decoration or carving in the stalls or sides of the chancel was effected, at least no vestiges of such now exist.

Each of the prebends has been valued at different periods at £6, £4,

and £5 a-year; it was derived from a portion of the corn-tithes in Norton parish.

Hutchinson, Surtees, and Brewster, in their respective Histories, have only preserved the names of seven of the Norton prebendaries, which are these,—Lancelot Thwaites, Anthony Salvin, Nicholas Thornhill, John Tunstall, Nicholas Lentall, Rowland Swinburn, Jerome Bernard. Hutchinson says in his last note, vol. iii. p. 109, “Willis notes but seven.” See Hist. of Abbeys, vol. ii. p. 74.

These occurred in the year 1553, after the monastic establishments had been dissolved; they received pensions of £5 a-piece.

Having occasion some years ago to search many ancient documents for evidence respecting the tithes of the parish, I was able to obtain the names of seventeen more of the prebendaries of Norton, and as they have not, as far as I am aware, been published, I here subjoin them.

The name of the eighth prebendary in 1553 was “—— Phelipps,” but his Christian name is not stated. This I found in a grant from the Crown of the rectory and corn-tithes to Morrice and Phelips in the tenth year of James I., A.D. 1612. The original grant is preserved in the Rolls Chapel in London.

The prebendaries named in the “New Taxation,” A.D. 1317, are,—Thomas de Asplinden, Robert de Lanesham, Roger Savage, Manfred Barges, Roger de Rothewell, Gerard Odenard, Edmund de London, Robert de Nevile; each being valued at £4 per annum.

The names of the prebendaries contained in the “Ancient Taxation” (Pope Nicholas’s), A.D. 1291, are,—Richard Ruel, Geoffrey de Schyreburn, Andrew de Staneley, Roger Savage, Roger de Rouwell, D^s John de Brabant, Lewis de Belmont, Henry de L’isle. Each was valued at £6 a-year.

Norton, March 14, 1864.

SARCOPHAGUS WITH BILINGUAL INSCRIPTION.—The Abbé Bargès, Professor of Hebrew at the Sorbonne, has addressed a note to the *Patrie* relative to a Hebrew sarcophagus brought from Jerusalem by M. de Saulcy, and recently deposited in the Assyrian Museum at the Louvre. This monument bears a bilingual inscription of two lines only. The first line, in the *estranghelo* or old Syriac character, is SIDO MALKETHO; the second, in Chaldaic characters, is SIDOH MALKETHAH, and both equally signify ‘Queen,’ or ‘Princess Sidon.’ The Abbé states that Jewish history mentions no princess of that name, and the inscription therefore gives no clue to the date of the sarcophagus, but from the form of the characters and the style of the sculpture it is evident that it can hardly belong to a period earlier than the Christian era, and was most probably executed in the reign of Claudius or of Nero.

AN ATTEMPT TO DISCOVER THE LOCALITY OF THE ANCIENT ANGLO-SAXON SEE OF SIDNACESTER.

BY GEO. DODDS, D.D., VICAR OF CORRINGHAM, &c.

“To be unacquainted with the events which have taken place before we were born, is to continue to live in childish ignorance,” says the Roman orator Cicero; “for where is the value of human life, unless memory enables us to compare the events of our own times with those of ages long gone by?”

HISTORY informs us that after the death of Oswy, King of Northumbria, Egfrid his son wrested the province of Lindsey from Wulphere, King of Mercia; and that A.D. 678 he placed Eadhed over the Church of Lindsey, and designated him *Bishop of Sidnacester*.

Florence of Worcester, whose Chronicle ends A.D. 1118, says that “Eadhed was appointed bishop of the province of the Lindisfarri [or people of Lindsey], and that now for the first time that province has a ruler.”

The Saxon Chronicle remarks, under the year A.D. 678, “That Eadhed was consecrated bishop over the men of Lindsey; he was the first of the bishops of Lindsey.” Leland adds, “whose cathedra was in the city which is called Sidnacester.”

In A.D. 679 the province of Lindsey was reconquered by the Mercians, who expelled Eadhed, and put in his place the following bishops:—

	A.D.		A.D.
2. Æthelwin	679	6. Eadulf I. . . .	ob. 765
3. Eadgar	701	7. Ceolulf	ob. 787
4. Cynebert	731	8. Eadulf II. . . .	803
5. Alwigh	750	9. Burthrede	850

The cathedral probably destroyed by the Danes A.D. 870^a.

The succession of the bishops of Sidnacester was now interrupted by the Danish occupants of the province of Lindsey, until their expulsion by Edward the Elder A.D. 941. Soon after this period Sidnacester was conferred on Leofwine, Bishop of Dorchester, and thence allotted to that see^b.

As there is no such place at the present time, the question naturally arises, where was the cathedral of Sidnacester situated? It was undoubtedly the head of one of the five *parochiæ* into which the kingdom of Mercia was distributed, the other four being Leicester, Worcester, Lichfield, and Dorchester.

^a Vide Chron. Angl. Petroburg., sub anno A.D. 870.

^b Vide Monast. Anglicanum.

Matthew of Westminster, who wrote A.D. 1377, when speaking of the two bishops of Sidnacester, Ceolfus and Eadulphus, remarks, "We do not know where these bishops had their cathedral seat."

Wharton also, in his *Anglia Sacra*, asserts that "hitherto its situation has not been known." And Gibson, in the *Britannia*, confirms this statement by saying, "This [Sidnacester] is now so entirely gone that neither ruins nor name are now in being." Hence, says the historian of the county of Lincoln, "most antiquarians have adopted a general mode of description." One says it was near Gainsborough; another, in Lincolnshire, near the Humber; a third, in this part of the county; and others are entirely silent on the subject. Mr. Johnson thought it was Hatfield in the county of York; Dr. Stukely, at Newark-upon-Trent. Mr. Dickinson, in his history of that town, has adopted it, and endeavoured to establish it by additional but unsatisfactory arguments, as will be hereafter demonstrated. Horsley, in his *Britannia Romana*, after having fixed the Roman station Causennæ of Antoninus's Itinerary at Ancaster, supposes that place to have been Sidnacester. Mr. Stark, in his history of the bishopric of Lincoln, endeavours to prove that "Stow," or, as Huntingdon calls it, "S. Mariæ Locus sub promontorio Lincolnæ," was the site of Sidnacester.

It will hereafter be shewn that none of these places are entitled to the honour of having been the locality of this ancient city.

Writers of by-gone days describe with sufficient accuracy the boundaries of Lindsey, to discover that they enclose the tract of country which still retains the name of Lindsey. Bede says, "The province of Lindsey is the first on the south side of the river Humber, stretching out as far as the sea." Matthew of Westminster says that "Lindsey lies between Lincoln and the river Humber;" and further, "The Province of Lindsey, which is to the south of the river Humber." Higden, whose *Poly-chronicon* comes down to A.D. 1363, states that "the province of Lindisfarr is the same as Lindsey, and that it lies towards the east of Lincoln, which is the head of it." Here is given the northern boundary, the Humber; and its southern or south-western boundary, the city of Lincoln. This will invalidate the claims of Hatfield, Newark, and Ancaster, because not one of these places is in the province of Lindsey.

The observations of Dr. Stukely, quoted by Mr. Dickinson, that "the divisions of counties were not made till the time of Alfred; that the wapentake of Newark was forcibly taken out of Lincolnshire; and that the river Trent was the ancient, because it was the natural, boundary between that county and Nottinghamshire,"—are assertions which, if granted, would prove nothing in favour of his opinion; because the position on which his argument rests, that that *provincia Lindisse* was taken out by our ancestors in so large a sense that "it meant all Lin-

colnshire, of which Lindum was the capital city," is unfounded, as appears by the definition of its boundary before quoted from Bede and other authors.

Bishop Gibson in the *Britannia*, when speaking of the neighbourhood of Gainsborough, says, "In this part of the county stood formerly the city of Sidnacester, once the seat of the bishops of those parts, who were called Bishops of Lindisfarri;" and then he adds, "There is another place that may probably enough be thought of, namely, the hills above Lea and Gainsborough, where have been taken up many pieces of Roman urns, and many coins of those emperors. The Castle-hills," continues the Bishop, "eastward from Gainsborough Church, are surrounded with entrenchments, containing (as is said) more than one hundred acres."

In the reign of King Stephen the hills above Gainsborough were called "Wetheberg," from the circumstance, I presume, of their forming a part of the ridge of high ground upon which the Danish camps are situated^c. In Bishop Gibson's time they appear to have been called the Castle-hills, though no castle was ever erected upon them. It is more than probable that Wertha^d, the grandfather of Hengist and Horsa, in some of his marauding excursions occupied some of these encampments. They are of various sizes and forms, oblong like the Romans, who had many encampments in the neighbourhood of Gainsborough, and orbicular like the Scandinavian. This will account for the finding of Roman urns, coins, &c., upon this tract of territory. Historians relate that Swene the Danish tyrant was slain in one of these encampments by an unknown hand, on the night of the Purification of St. Mary, A.D. 1013^e.

There are no vestiges of any foundations of any kind of building on these hills, which the Bishop calls Castle-hills; they probably took the name from their contiguity to the castle which King Stephen gave to William de Romara, Lord of Bolingbroke, A.D. 1141^f. The castle was situated at the foot of these hills, on the right bank of the Trent. The place is now called the Old Hall.

There is no place in the vicinity of Gainsborough that can with any show of probability be called the site of Sidnacester.

The writer who says that "Sidnacester was in Lincolnshire, near the Humber," means Barrow-on-the-Humber. This place was anciently called *ad Barve*, or 'at the wood,' where Wulphere, King of Mercia, gave Chad, Bishop of Mercia, "land of fifty families to build a monastery." "In this place," says Bede, "are marks of the regular life instituted

^c Mon. Angl. vi. p. 824.

^d Vide T. Sprotti Chronica, p. 99.

^e Chron. Angl. Petroburg., sub anno; also Lansd. MSS., 207, E. 534; also Ex Chron. Ely, p. 248.

^f Mon. Ang., vol. i. p. 824.

by him, which continue to this day^g." At the present time there is an ancient Saxon church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, therefore it cannot be Sidnacester.

As to the opinion of the historian of the bishopric of Lincoln, Mr. Stark, and others who suppose that Stow St. Mary was the ancient Sidnacester, it is sufficient to say that the former place had scarcely any existence when the latter was the seat of the bishop. Stow St. Mary took its rise from the following circumstance. About A.D. 672 Etheldreda, the Queen of Edwin King of Northumbria, rested on a flowery umbrageous spot of ground on her way to the Isle of Ely; and on account of a miracle which was wrought there, she caused a church to be erected to commemorate the event in honour of the Virgin Mary. From that time the place was called Ethelredestow, which in Latin is *repausatio Ethelredæ*, or 'Ethelreda's resting-place.' Before the Queen's arrival there were no houses at Stow, it was only a flowery mead interspersed with ash-trees; after the building of the church a village sprang up around it^h. Thus it is manifest Stow could not be Sidnacester.

There are three villages in Domesday in the province of Lindsey called *Chirchebi*, which are at this day called—*Kirkby (East)*, dedicated to St. Nicholas, 6 miles W.S.W. of Spilsby; *Kirkby-cum-Osgodby*, dedicated to St. Denis, 4 miles N.W. by N. of Market Rasen; *Kirkby-upon-Bain*, dedicated to St. Mary, 4½ miles W. of Horncastle.

Chirchebi is the Norman mode of writing the Anglo-Saxon *Circeby*. The Normans usually put the letter *h* after the Anglo-Saxon *C*, as *Circe*, *Chirche*. The Danes make the *Ch* into *K*, thus *Chirche* becomes *Kirke*. The terminal *by* signifies 'a dwelling;' hence *Chirchebi* signifies 'the site or place of a church.' These three churches are too insignificant ever to have been more than the churches of the vills whose names they bear. They were evidently of Anglo-Saxon foundation, as the term *bi* shews, from the Sax. *by*, Isl. *by*, 'a dwelling.'

There is a fourth place in the province of Lindsey written in Domesday *Chirchetone*, which Dr. Pegge conjectures (for he allows it no higher character) to be the site of Sidnacesterⁱ. At this day it is called Kirton-in-Lindsey, to distinguish it from Kirton-in-Holland. It is situated about 1½ miles to the west of the Ermine Street, and about midway between Lincoln and the Humber, just opposite the place where Richard of Cirencester places the *mansio in medio* in the seventeenth Iter.

^g Bede, Eccles. Hist., lib. iv. cap. 3.

^h Brit. Mus. Cotton. MSS., Domitian, A. xv. fo. 17; also Mon. Angl., vol. i. p. 90; also Ex Lib. de Genealog. et Vita S. Ethelredæ, p. 854.

ⁱ Vide Dr. Pegge's Dissertation on Sidnacester in Nichols's Leicestershire, Appendix, p. 3.

It appears from Domesday^k that Kirton in the time of King Edward was a place of great importance, and that when the Survey was made it was worth eighty pounds. Earl Edwin held a court at Kirton of twenty manors, when two hundred and twenty-three sokemen attended^l.

When we consider the manner in which the ancient and valuable document called *Dom-boc* was compiled, we may rest satisfied that nothing would be entered in it without due consideration, and that each subject would be thoroughly sifted before it was chronicled.

The commissioners for the parts of Lindsey were Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln; Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham; Henry de Ferers; and Adam the brother of Eudo Dapifer, who probably associated with them some principal person in the neighbourhood.

The inquisitors, it appears upon the oath of the sheriff, the lord of the manor, the presbyter of the church, the reve of the hundred, the bailiff and six villans of the place, were, among other questions, to enquire into *the name of the place*^m.

The name of the place, according to the spelling of the Norman scribes in Domesday, is *Chirchetone*, which evidently signifies 'Church-town,' κατ' ἐξοχήν, the place where the principal church or cathedral of the diocese was situated. Although there is no mention made in Domesday Book of a church, it does not necessarily follow there was not one, or at least the ruins of one. No notice whatever is taken of the church of Dorchester, although the seat of the bishopric had only been removed from it a short time before the taking of the Survey.

It is a matter of history that at the Conquest every vill had its church. When the Survey was made there was no injunction to the jurors to make a return of churches, consequently the mention of them at all was irregular. At the time of the Survey there were no less than 45,011 parish churches within the kingdom, whereas the whole number actually noticed in the Survey amounts to a few more than 1,700ⁿ.

It is probable that the church at Kirton was in ruins, having been

^k Orig. 339.

^l *Soca* was the power and privilege of hearing and determining causes and disputes, levying forfeitures and fines, executing laws, and administering justice within a certain precinct. Socmen, says Nichols, were those inferior landowners in the soc or franchise of a great baron, privileged villans, who though their tenures were absolutely copyhold, yet had an interest equal to a freehold. Socmen owed suit and service to the lord's court. The Bishop and the Earl sat together in the county court; the Bishop as Chancellor, to deliver *Dei rectum* and *populum docere*; the Earl as secular judge, to deliver *rectum seculi* and *populum coercere*; as is manifest by the laws of King Edgar and others. The county court was assembled twice, and the hundreds and wapentakes twelve times, in a year. The custom of Borough English still remains in the manor of Kirton.

^m Reports of Public Records, p. 383.

ⁿ Vide Spelman's Gloss., p. 349; Sprott's Hearne, p. 114.

destroyed by the marauding Danes, who in A.D. 870 massacred the inhabitants of Lindsey, destroyed by fire the Christian churches and monasteries, and plundered the towns and villages°. Henry I. rebuilt it, and gave it to St. Mary's, Lincoln^p.

A.D. 949, according to Le Neve^q, Leofwyn had the diocese of Sidnacester committed to him. It had continued void almost eighty years, and the see for both was established at Dorchester. A.D. 1092 the see was removed to Lincoln^r.

A.D. 1085 the Survey of Lindsey was completed, therefore the time elapsed between 949, when the see of Sidnacester was united to Dorchester, and the time when the commissioners made the enquiry about the name of the place, &c., was 136 years, so that the father or the grandfather of most of the persons would be living at the time of the removal of the see of Sidnacester to Dorchester, and thus they would be able to transmit to their children or grandchildren a correct account of the place and its name; and they, again, would be able on oath to declare to the commissioners the state and name of the place. The name given in Domesday, as was before observed, is *Chirchetone*. In Anglo Saxon *tún*, or Normanicè *tone*, in the end of names of places signifies a town, or, properly, an enclosure or place defended against unwelcome intrusion either by the simplest fence or the strongest fortification. The difference between *Chirchebi* and *Chirchetone* is this, the former means simply the place of a church, while the latter signifies a church that is protected by an enclosure. As Kirton is the only place in the province of Lindsey mentioned in Domesday as an enclosed church, it is fair to infer that this enclosure was added by way not only of protection, but to designate it by some outward mark as a church of eminence, in short, as the *sedes episcopalis* of the diocese.

Sidnacester appears to be compounded of *Sidna* and *cester*. *Sidna*^s is the Anglo-Saxon genitive plural of *Side*^t; *cester* is the Anglo-Saxon for any trench or bank of an old camp, called by the Britons *caer*, and all places which had been walled by the Romans the Saxons called *cester*^u. The British name for Sidnacester would be *Caer Sidin*, i.e. the 'sanctuary of Side.'

Side was one of the names of Ceres, the genius of the ark and the mother of mankind^x. As the ark was looked upon as the mother of

° Turner's Hist. of the Anglo-Sax., vol. i. p. 513.

^p Vide in Mon. Angl., tom. iii. pt. i. p. 257; Add. MSS., 3,126.

^q Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglic.

^r Matt. Par., sub anno.

^s Florence writes it "*Siddena*;" Higden, "*ad urbem Sidenciam*;" Langhorne, "*Sidnacestrensis*;" Gervas, "*Sidnica*." Vide Flor. Wigor., p. 622; Langhorne's Chron., p. 233; Gervas, Act. Pont. Cant. Polych., lib. i. p. 52.

^t *Side*, gen. s. *Siden*, gen. p. *Sidena* or *Sidna*.

^u Vide T. Richards' British Dict., *Caer*.

^x Bryant's Analysis, vol. ii. p. 268.

mankind, and styled Da-mater, so it was figured under the resemblance of the Sidè (Σιδῆ), or pomegranate, since, abounding with seeds, it was thought no improper emblem of the ark, which contained the rudiments of the future world; hence the Deity was named Side by the Greeks^y. There is a city in Pamphylia, and another in Bœotia, which are said to have been built by Sidè, the daughter of Danaus, which may be in a great measure true; for by a daughter of Da-naus is meant a priestess of Da-naus the ark, the same as Da-mater^z.

The Britons, like many other heathens, had blended their commemorations of the patriarch and his family with the worship of the host of heaven; as the sun, moon, and planets were now viewed as emblems of their consecrated progenitors, and of their sacred ship, and probably had engrossed the greatest part of their popular veneration; so we find that the name of Caer Sidi, or Sidin, was transferred from the sacred ship to that great circle in which those luminous emblems of their gods presided and expatiated. In British astronomy it was become the name of the zodiac. Agreeably to the idiom of the Welsh language, the words Caer Side, or Sidin, imply the circle or inclosed place of the revolution. "We may admire," says Mr. Davies, "the dexterity with which the genius of mythology appropriated the title, first, to the vessel in which all the surviving inhabitants of the world performed the greatest revolution recorded in history; secondly, to that celestial circle in which the luminaries of the world perpetually revolve; and lastly, to the Druidical temples, which appear from the works of the Bards to have had a marked reference both to the sacred ship and the zodiac."

That the Britons paid adoration to Ceres, the genius of the ark, is manifest in all the Bardic writings, particularly in the poem of Taliesin concerning the sons of Llyr. He says,

"Ys cyweir fy nghadeir ynghaer Sidi,"
'Complete is my chair in Caer Sidi^a.'

The two great objects of regard with the ancient Britons were the patriarch Noah and the ark, which they represented by the two great luminaries which revolve in the celestial zone. And this conceit was analogous to the mythology of other nations. For Liber Pater was the same as Dionusus, who, according to Bryant, was the patriarch Noah^b; and Ceres was the genius of the ark; yet we find that Virgil, the most

^y Vide Bryant's Analysis, vol. ii. p. 380.

^z *Da* is a Chaldaic particle, equivalent to *de, die, the* of the Saxon, Teutonic, and other languages. Of the same import is *da* in *Damater* (Δαμητηρ of the Ionians). This related to the ark, and was a compound of *Da mater*, the same as *mather, methuer, mithyr* of Egypt and other countries. This name was given to it because it was esteemed the common parent, the mother of all mankind.

^a Vide Davies' British Druids, p. 294.

^b Bryant's Analysis, vol. ii. p. 274.

learned of the poets, unites their characters with those of the sun and moon :—

“Vos, O clarissima mundi
Lumina, labentem cœlo qui ducitis annum
Liber, et alma Ceres!”

Were a representation of this idea of the poet to be made in sculpture, we should see the two great mythological characters moving in their proper *orbits*, amongst the signs of the zodiac, which mark the different seasons of the revolving year, and which the Egyptians style the grand assembly or senate of twelve gods^c.

Sidnacester appears to have been built upon a temple of Sidè. It is a well-known fact that Christian missionaries turned to account the *religio loci*, and whenever a substantial building was found in existence, it was taken possession of for the benefit of the new religion^d.

Under these circumstances nothing was more natural than the establishment of a baptismal church in a place that adopted Christianity, and that the substitution of one creed for the other not only did not require the abolition of the old machinery, but would be much facilitated by retaining it. Therefore there would be nothing uncommon in establishing a Christian Church on an ancient temple of Sidè, the British Ceres.

This appears to have been the case at Kirton, for when that church was rebuilt after the Conquest, care was taken to place over the south door an old stone, on which was an assemblage of Runic knots taken from a former building, which doubtless was the ruins of Sidnacester, and that this stone formed part of the temple of Sidè^e. The learned Hickes tells us that these Runic gyrations signify an indissoluble knot of piety and affection, by the Scandinavians the Runic knot was called a true-love knot or emblem of plighted fidelity^f. On sacred edifices it is a symbol or badge of dependence on the supreme dominion which the Almighty has over all His works. It is the *Euordorchogion* of the ancient Druids^g. The stone with the Runic knots is still over the priest's door of Kirton Church.

There is a coin of Barbia orbiana at Sidè in Pamphylia, given in

^c Bryant's Anal., vol. ii. p. 483.

^d The custom of erecting churches on the site of heathen temples continued in Scotland to the tenth century, for Patric, Bishop of Hebrides, desires Orlygus to found a church where he should find three upright stones. Vide Johnstone's Antiq. Celto, Scand., p. 15.

^e Incised stones and Runic knots upon them are found in the walls of almost every church in the Isle of Man, indicating that these churches were built upon the sites of heathen temples. Such stones were preserved by the first builders of churches in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Vide Archæologia, v. 5; Pennant's Tour in Scotland, &c. Bartholini gives a curious instance, sup., p. 613.

^f Vide Islandic Gospel of St. Mark, chap. i., where *trulofad* is 'promised,' or 'engaged.'

^g Vide W. Archæolog., p. 212; Cynddelw poem.

Bryant^h, with this inscription, CΙΔHTΩN, over a goddess, with a tower upon her head, sitting upon a rock in a state of security. In her right hand she holds some ears of corn, to denote the promise of plenty and return of the seasons. Her left hand rests on a rock, to shew on what good basis her faith is founded. Below her feet are water and waves,



and a person who seems to be in danger and ready to sink. The symbols upon this medal were undoubtedly taken from the religion of the Syrians and Mesopotamians, all of which related to one great event, the arkite superstition, which in the course of ages pervaded the whole habitable globe.

The patriarch and his family firmly believed the promises of God, who among other things assured them that upon an altar being raised, and a sacrifice offered, the earth should no more be accursed; that seed-time and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, and day and night, should not cease; and as a testimony of it, he placed His bow in the cloud. This divine hope so graciously afforded them was afterwards many ways recorded; and as in the first ages they probably had not the use of letters, they commemorated these blessings in their sacred rites, and described them by various symbols, which were too reverently regarded. Symbols are everywhere to be found relating to the arkite mysteries.

In Camden's collection of coinsⁱ is to be seen a gold coin, attributed to Cunobeline, a British king, who lived in the reign of Augustus and Tiberius. On the one side is the word CUNO, which has been considered as an abbreviation of Cunobeline; and on the other CAMU, implying Camulodunum, his principal city, says Camden. But here it must be remarked that *Cuno* is found upon coins that bear a variety of heads, sometimes those of females; and upon others which have no head at all.

^h Bryant's Analysis, vol. ii. p. 386.

ⁱ Britannia, Table No. 3.

Hence it may be presumed that the inscription has a close affinity to the British word *cûn*, a 'chief' or 'sovereign personage,' which may be trans-



lated *dominus* or *domina* as the case requires. Instead of the head of Cunobeline, the coin alluded to displays an ear of corn, which is an attribute of Ceres. On the reverse of this coin is the hippa or mare, whose form this divinity had assumed. This coin, therefore, has nothing to do with the British Prince Cunobeline, it only relates to the British Ceres, and to those characters which superstition had placed in her retinue.

Again, in Table No. 5 is a silver coin, which has the name of CUNOBELINE at full length; but whether the head of the Prince who bore the title, or that of the British Apollo, must remain a question, as it has no



peculiar attribute. As was before remarked, *cûn* implies a lord or lady, and Belin is the name of the British Apollo; so that Cunobelinus is nothing more than *Dominus Belinus* or *Dominus Sol*. Montfaucon writes the name thus:—

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{B H L E N O } \Sigma. \\ 2 . 8 . 30 . 5 . 50 . 70 . 200 = 365^k. \end{array}$$

Belenos is thus a symbol of the year of 365 days.

^k Montf. Antiq., vol. ii. p. 267.

That the Britons understood this as a title of their Apollo, is evident from the coin upon which Apollo appears playing upon the harp, with the inscription CUNOBELI. On the reverse of this coin is the mare and half-moon, or symbol of the ark or Sidè, which Geo. Cedreno calls the *Beli uxor*, the 'wife of Belus¹.'

In the same collection of medals is one with TASC VANIT around the female head and bust of this coin. *Tasc van it* signifies 'sacred pledge of the lady of corn.' The arkite goddess presided over corn^m. The word *tasc*, 'sacred pledge,' enters into the composition of legends which allude to her worship under each of her symbols, which are usually a mare, a bitch, or a sow, and sometimes a bird. On the reverse of



this coin is Apollo playing upon the lyre, with the word CUNOBELI. The translation of the whole will be, 'The sacred pledge of the lady of corn, the lady of Belus.'

Thus we have seen that in the Bardic writers and in the medallic history Ceres, the mother of mankind, was worshipped in Britain as Sidè or Cunobeli—the female Apollo; or the ark—the emblem of abundance.

From the arguments adduced, may it not be said that it is highly probable that Sidnacester was built upon a heathen temple of Sidè, at the place now called Kirton-in-Lindsey? We have attempted to shew that no other place in the province of Lindsey was so likely as the *Chirchetone* of Domesday, being the most important town in the division; and that at the time of the Survey Count Edwin had upwards of 220 sokemen to attend his court, which had the jurisdiction over twenty manors. To say nothing of the etymology of the word *Chirchetone*, certainly this place appears to be the site of the ancient episcopal see. Where in the whole of Lindsey could a more suitable locality be

¹ Vide Selden, *De Dis Syris*, p. 220.

^m She is styled by the British bards *Ogywen Omhad*, 'the goddess of various seeds.' In the mysteries she assumes the form of a grain of wheat. Vide *Mythol. and Rites of the Druids*, by Davies, p. 235.

found than at Kirton, situated between Lindum, or Lincoln, and Ad Abum, or the Humber, near a most beautiful Roman road which goes in a direct line through a great part of the diocese? From it there would be free access to every part of the province, a circumstance which is of great importance to a missionary community. When the see of Sidnacester was founded the bishop and his clergy lived together. From the episcopal residence they went to instruct the heathen in the diocese, and to administer the rites of the Church. In course of time churches sprang up as circumstances permitted, and some time before the Conquest every village had its church and "preost;" although only 222 churches were returned in the Survey for Lincolnshire, yet unexceptionable evidence can be adduced of the existence of a larger numberⁿ. It is manifest that in the reign of Edward the Confessor there must have been a very great number of what were strictly called parish churches, it being asserted in one of the laws ascribed to that king, that in many places there were three or four churches, where in former times there was but one^o.

SIXTH CENTENARY OF THE BATTLE OF LEWES.—The 600th anniversary of the Battle of Lewes was on Whit-Monday last celebrated by the residents in that town and the neighbourhood. The battle was fought on the 14th of May, 1264, on that portion of the South Downs in the vicinity of Lewes now known as the Race-hill, as we have had occasion to shew in a recent number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE^p. The anniversary thus fell on Saturday, but for the convenience of the tradespeople, and in order that the day might be observed as a general holiday, the celebration was postponed until Whit-Monday, when, the weather being delightfully fine, a large number of pleasure-seekers were attracted to the town from different parts of the surrounding district. The various public places of interest in Lewes, including the ancient Castle, with the museum of the Sussex Archæological Society, the De Warren Chapel in Southover Church, and the Mechanics' Museum, were thrown open to all comers, and inspected by large numbers of visitors in the course of the day. The annual custom of treading the boundaries of the borough was observed about noon, with the usual formalities, and at one o'clock the large town bell, familiarly known as "Old Gabriel," which is only tolled on very particular occasions, was rung as a signal for closing the various shops and working establishments in the town. In the afternoon the local rifle corps were inspected and engaged in a sham-fight on the battle-field, after which a public dinner took place in the County Hall, to which the volunteers were invited, and which was attended by most of the leading residents. In the evening there was a torch-light procession through the town, followed by a grand display of fireworks from the Castle-keep, and the proceedings were wound up by a popular ball in the Corn Exchange.

ⁿ Wilkins, *Concil. Mag. Brit.*, tom. i. p. 300.

^o *Ibid.*, p. 311.

^p GENT. MAG., May 1864, p. 592.

THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF IRELAND^a.

IN the number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for April, 1863 (pp. 433, *et seq.*), we called attention to the neglected state and unsatisfactory treatment of the Public Records of Ireland, as developed in some remarkable circumstances connected with two volumes entitled "Calendars of the Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery in Ireland of the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth," published in 1861-2, "by authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury under the direction of the Master of the Rolls of Ireland." Our remarks on these productions were based upon the contents of a pamphlet styled "Record Revelations by an Irish Archivist," corroborated, however, by an independent and scrupulous investigation of the question before we expressed our conviction in the accuracy of the following conclusions, startling enough to the public who had been deluged with printed official certificates of the high value of the Calendars,—that the publication of these Calendars had been commenced by Government without having consulted a single literary or scientific person conversant with the subject; that the "Prefaces to these two Calendars, although purporting to be the result of lengthened original documentary researches, are, in the main, abstracted verbatim, without acknowledgment, from previously published works: that the portions of the Prefaces not so abstracted are replete with errors; that the annotations are of the same character with the Prefaces; that the Prefaces evince ignorance even of the nature of Patent and Close Rolls; that the Calendar, or body of the work, as thus edited, is, in general, unsatisfactory, and defective for either historical or legal purposes; that the title-pages are incorrect, as the volumes do not include a single *Close Roll*; that, although given to the world as an *original* work, portions of these Calendars were *before printed*, and the *entire* prepared for the press by the Irish Record Commission, more than thirty years ago."

This matter was brought before the House of Commons in June, 1863, by the Right Hon. W. Monsell, whose representations were replied to, on behalf of Government, in vague terms, containing but the two specific statements—that the editor "had not borrowed from any author whose name was not mentioned in some part of the Preface," and that an official of the Dublin Rolls Court, whose testimony was de-

^a "On the History, Position, and Treatment of the Public Records of Ireland. By An Irish Archivist. Second Edition." (London: J. R. Smith; Dublin: W. B. Kelly.)

clared to be unimpeachable, had certified that "the text of the Calendars was quite complete and without omissions."

Under the same official system, ignoring competent archivists, a large calendar had been printed in 1862-3 of the Patent Rolls of James I. as an original production, those who authorized it on behalf of the Treasury being apparently unaware that the work had been executed thirty years ago at the public expense, and that numbers of copies are lying unused in Government stores. The attention of the House of Commons was called to this circumstance by Colonel French in July, 1863, and it would appear that this supposed *original* Calendar of the Rolls of James I. has been quietly suppressed, as too glaring a mistake to be allowed to come before the public, who, however, have been given a Calendar of the Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery in Ireland of the first eight years of Charles I. from the same source, and executed in the same style with the two first volumes, but with neither reference to the language of the original documents, preliminary dissertation, nor other elucidations required by the Treasury from editors of analogous works in England. These affairs are fully discussed in the volume before us, consisting of a revised edition of "Record Revelations," with a second part devoted to the consideration of the statements put forward in Parliament to screen from the Treasury and the public the extraordinary reality of these unprecedented transactions. The attempt to defend the vast plagiarisms by the allegation that no author had been borrowed from whose name does not appear, is proved to be inaccurate, as throughout the whole of the Calendars the names of Hardiman, Hatchell, Tresham, Lemon, O'Donovan, and Harris, have been studiously omitted—not even once referred to; although the specimens adduced, in parallel columns, demonstrate that numerous pages of their works have been reprinted in these volumes as new and original composition.

The "unimpeachable authority" adduced to the House of Commons and the Treasury in favour of the completeness of the text of these Calendars of Patent and Close Rolls is shewn by the "Irish Archivist" to be in reality the testimony of an official, who, according to the evidence of the editor of the Calendars, printed in the Report on the Irish Court of Chancery, could neither *read* ancient documents, nor comprehend their value, use, or application.

Having disposed of the arguments put forward in Parliament, the writer proceeds to analyze the text of the Calendars in the following sections:—

"Plagiarisms, patents entirely omitted, documents calendered so imperfectly as to be misleading and valueless; incorrect abstracts, false decipherments, and inaccurate translations of entries on the Rolls."

The vast extent of plagiarisms in the "text" of the Calendars is dis-

played by an elaborate table of references followed by a series of extracts in parallel columns. Under the head of "Patents omitted," the author, in addition to other interesting matters, supplies some new information respecting grants to Edmund Spenser, omitted from the Calendars :—

"These so styled 'Calendars of Rolls of *Chancery* in Ireland,' contain, however, no entry either of Spenser's appointment to an office in the Irish *Chancery* Court, of the records of which they are *certified* to be faithful repertories—'quite complete and without any omissions!' Neither do they mention the grants made to Spenser, including that of Kilcolman, where he composed part of the 'Fäerie Queen,' and from his house at which, on 27th December, 1592, he addressed his 'Colin Clout's come home again,' to the 'Shepherd of the Ocean,' Sir Walter Raleigh."

Having supplied these omissions by a chronological detail of the Irish grants to Spenser, the author writes as follows :—

"The serious disservice done to *English* literary history by the imperfect mode in which the Calendars have been put forth is strongly illustrated by the foregoing omissions in connection with so eminent a writer, who 'threw the soul of harmony into English verse, and made it more warmly, tenderly, and magnificently descriptive than it ever was before, or, with a few exceptions, than it has ever been since.' From the discreditable and chaotic state of the Irish Public Records, previous writers, including the latest and most laborious investigators of Spenser's history, appear to have had no acquaintance with the grant made to him, as above noticed, of Kilcullen Abbey, in 1581; while, no doubt from the same cause, the editors of *Athenæ Cantabrigienses* fell into the error of setting down the rent which he paid for Enniscorthy at £300 6s. 4d., instead of £13 6s. 4d.

"Among various other omissions of this class in these Calendars, one may be noticed of high interest, as supplying a long missing link in connection with Spenser and the English authors of Shakespeare's time. Great obscurity has hitherto involved the history of an English writer named Lodovico, Lodwick, or Lewis Bryskett, an intimate friend of Spenser, who, in reply to his entreaties for the completion of the 'Fäerie Queen,' addressed him a sonnet :—

'But Lodwick, this of grace to me aread;
Do ye not think the accomplishment of it
Sufficient worke for one man's simple head,
All were it, as the rest, but rudely writ.
How then should I, without another wit
Think ever to endure so tedious toyte?'

"Bryskett is now recognised as author of the poem of Sir Philip Sydney's death, entitled the 'Mourning Muse of Thestylis,' long supposed to have been written by Spenser; and much regret has naturally been felt that we should know so little of a poet of such high merit.

"Bryskett's early connection with Spenser is, however, explained by some official documents which shew that he acted as Clerk of the Privy Council of Ireland so early as 1571, and that he was appointed to the newly created office of Register of the Chancery in Ireland, for the faculties, by patent dated 11th of April, 1577, likewise omitted from these so-called Calendars of the *Chancery* records!

"Lord Grey of Wilton, Deputy of Ireland, with whom Spenser came over as Secretary, also patronized Bryskett, who was appointed Clerk of the Council in Munster, after his situation in the Chancery Court had been transferred to the author of the 'Fäerie Queen,' as above noticed, in 1580. Malone, the Shakespeare

commentator, considered that Bryskett's 'Discourse of Civil Life' was written between 1584 and 1586, during his tenure of the Munster clerkship, his appointment to which does not appear in these Calendars, although they record that he surrendered it to Richard Boyle in 1600.

"In concluding this second section I have to observe that no justification can be offered for the omission of the vast number of important grants unnoticed in these volumes, which purport to be not only 'Calendars of the Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery of Ireland,' but also to supply such chasms as may exist in these documents by the introduction of *extraneous* matter, to the enormous extent exhibited under the head of 'Plagiarisms in the text.'

In the third section of the analysis of the text of the Calendars respecting "Documents calendared so imperfectly as to be misleading and valueless," the author writes as follows with reference to the entries of grants of lands, a subject of serious import to those connected with Ireland by birth or property :—

"Having already demonstrated, page 64—66, that the grants of offices and of pardons have been calendared in these volumes in a mode which renders them unserviceable in either historical or legal inquiries, we have now to consider the grants of lands.

"Documents connected with property, pedigree, and title will naturally be regarded by many as of higher importance than such literary and historical curiosities as ancient State Papers and Correspondence, and I shall now proceed to shew, that the grants of lands have been calendared in these volumes in a style which would not be tolerated in the Calendars of State Papers and Letters published under the Treasury in England.

"The 'Calendars' under consideration will, however, be found to embody not only all the defects against which editors are above warned, but also a variety of errors which could scarcely have been anticipated in the work of any compiler presumed to be even proximately competent for his task.

"In some cases the 'Calendars' name the lands of which grants are entered on the Patent Rolls, but omit to mention the counties in which they were situated; to vary the blundering, we find in other instances the names of the lands not given, but those set down of the counties in which they lay.

"In other cases neither lands nor counties are named, as in the following instance :—

"'Patent Rolls, 17^o Elizabeth, 1574.

"Grant to the Earl of Ormond of several lands lying in several counties. Feb. 25, 17^o."—*Calendar*, vol. i. p. 555.

"Even the entries which purport to be full abstracts of enrolments will, when tested, be, for the most part, found to omit important lands and other hereditaments enumerated on the original roll."

Having given copious specimens of the defective entries of grants of lands, distinguishing by italics the portions totally omitted in the Calendars, the writer continues as follows on this important topic :—

"The preceding examples are from a single year of one reign—and similar specimens might be adduced to the extent of several hundred pages, exhibiting the imperfect and valueless form in which the grants of lands have been calendared in these volumes,—which, nevertheless, have been *officially* certified to be 'quite complete, and without any omissions!'

"Such omissions may entail serious pecuniary losses to individuals, since legal

investigators, accepting these volumes as faithful official indices to the Rolls, will be misled into concluding lands to have clear titles, although, in reality, subject to heavy reversionary claims, the entries of which on the Rolls are at present inaccessible to the public, in consequence of the defective mode in which the so-called 'Calendars' have been compiled.

"These omissions and inaccuracies in connection with grants of lands are also gravely prejudicial to the chorographer, the local historian, and the local proprietor.

"The Calendars totally ignore the admirably scientific system, initiated by Sir Thomas A. Larcom in the Ordnance Survey, of tabulating chronologically the various documentary and colloquial forms of the name of each townland in Ireland, the valuable results of which appear on the Ordnance Maps, and in the recently published elaborate Index of nearly one thousand pages, enumerating separately and precisely the names, areas, counties, baronies, parishes, and other details of upwards of 62,000 Irish townlands and towns.

"In competent hands one section of the calendars of Anglo-Irish records might have been made the complement of this important national work—but, instead of accuracy and precision in connection with the land entries, the volumes before us present a chaotic combination of errors, defects, and omissions, which, but for the present exposition, might have led the world to conclude that the science and intelligence of Ireland had suddenly retrograded with giant strides."

Among the "incorrect abstracts, inaccurate decipherments, and false translations of documents on the Rolls," we find numerous specimens of such errors as the following:—A Kildare rectory deciphered into a Dublin church; the Charter of Clonmel assigned to 1483 instead of 1364; Aylsham in Norfolk deciphered into Isinglass; Avoir-du-pois deciphered into haberdashery; kitchen ware into batter; a bishop of Ossory changed into "the Lord Ollor bishop;" defalcations of imprests set down as defalcations of priests; "Thewe," the old English word for a ducking-stool, declared to signify Saxon bondmen! The result of the analysis of the text of the Calendars is summed up as follows:—

"I. That a large portion of the 'Text,' purporting to be the result of original research, is composed of plagiarisms from printed books; and that no conclusive evidence has been adduced to shew that the remainder of the so-called 'Text' has not been abstracted from the Calendar of the same Patent Rolls, formerly prepared at the public expense under the Irish Record Commission.

"II. That the grants of *titles* and *offices* given in these volumes are defective and valueless, as they omit the important clauses of the patents.

"III. That the grants of *pardons* as here published are defective and useless, because the Calendars, for the most part, do not specify the causes or offences for which the pardons were granted.

"IV. That the grants of *lands* as here given, are defective, misleading, and may be prejudicial to the public, because, in the majority of cases, the Calendars do not mention all the lands granted, and seldom specify the counties or localities of those enumerated.

"V. That the *charters*, *royal letters*, *ecclesiastical* and *municipal documents* on the Patent Rolls, as presented in these volumes, are defective and unreliable, because the Calendar-versions omit various important portions of them, give incorrect decipherments of some, and inaccurate translations of others.

"VI. That the Calendars are seriously defective, because they *omit* to notice

a large number of important patents and grants, and the places in the text which should have been occupied by them have been filled with *unacknowledged reprints* of common books already accessible to the public and irrelevant in Calendars of Patent Rolls.

“Thus, these Calendars have not only failed to fulfil any *one* of the objects for which works of this class are executed; but also, as defective and inaccurate abstracts of original records, they may, in the words of a late English palæographer, prove ‘equally dangerous to truth, property, and to liberty itself.’”

With these conclusions every reader who carefully examines the so-called “Calendars” must necessarily coincide; but it would appear from the following observations that further misdirected movements were contemplated under the same erring official guidance:—

“The extraordinary circumstances connected with the production of the so-called ‘Calendars’ of a small portion of the Rolls, signally demonstrate how difficult it would be to predict the full extent to which the public might be prejudiced by the continuance of a system of ignoring those conversant with these subjects. That such a course was contemplated must be inferred from statements made in the House of Commons, that a Public Record Office is actually in course of construction at Dublin. This building appears to have been designed in the same spirit, and by the same authorities, with the notorious Calendars—since neither the Royal Irish Academy, the Irish Archæological and Celtic Society, nor any one of the recognised archivists of Ireland, was consulted either upon its construction, or with reference to the documents proposed to be deposited within its walls! Such a proceeding has excited serious apprehension in the public mind, as presaging a perverse attempt to persevere in a system which has already produced first-fruits so mischievous as the chaotic Calendars of Patent Rolls, and which, but for a timely public protest in these pages, might have been as severely prejudicial to property, as to the character of the historic literature of the Empire.

“The Council of the Irish Archæological and Celtic Society, by its action at this juncture, has added another to its many recognised merits. These eminent noblemen and scholars have presented to the Treasury a memorial, advocating the concentrating and calendaring of all the scattered Public Records of Ireland, and dwelling with emphasis on the necessity of providing that the execution of such arrangement should be entrusted to scholars of tried ability and known skill in this department of learning, so as to insure the fullest possible advantages to the public.”

This Memorial, already published in our pages^b, has been followed by one of similar purport from the Kilkenny and South-east of Ireland Archæological Society. The Archivists of Ireland will, we trust, not now relax their efforts until they have exacted proper measures from the guardians of the national purse. On this subject the author of the work before us observes as follows:—

“The entire affair resolves itself practically into the narrow question—whether the Public Records of Ireland shall be still subjected to be garbled and capriciously manipulated by law clerks and pedigree agents, with results prejudicial to the community, costly to the revenue, and discreditable to the country, or whether they shall—as in all other *civilized* nations—be committed to the management of

^b GENT. MAG., Sept. 1863, p. 440.

archivists of recognised capacity, whose labours would be advantageous at home, and redound abroad to the honour of the empire.

"It is unnecessary here to repeat that which has been already detailed, with reference to the steps most proper to be taken for effectively carrying out so important an object. Regarding the question from a public financial point of view, it will be seen from the official figures in the Appendix, that although since 1839 the Imperial Parliament has granted the aggregate sum of £631,644 for record and archivist purposes in London and Edinburgh, there has been *no special allocation in this department* for similar arrangements connected with the *Anglo-Irish Records in Ireland*, with the exception of the cost of the so-called 'Calendars of Patent Rolls,' and £15,000 voted for a Public Record Office to be erected at Dublin under the extraordinary circumstances noticed.

"Discarding narrow ideas and local prejudices, we should essay to take a wide and extensive view of this question—affecting not only the titles, properties, pedigrees, and lands of large numbers, but also absolutely involving the perfection of the history of Great Britain, which cannot be properly written until all the materials for the annals of *both* islands have been placed within the grasp of the imperial historian. 'And if any man,' wrote Bacon, 'perhaps should think it may refresh the memory of former discords, he may satisfy himself with the verse—*"olim hæc meminisse juvabit."*' for, the case being now altered, it is matter of comfort and gratulation to remember former troubles.

"To which I may add, that a solid and permanent public good would result from the publication, in their integrity, of the original documents, in the presence of which should rapidly fade away those romances, styled '*Irish Histories*,' by which Ireland has been, and must continue to be, historically mistaught and deluded, until confronted with the facts still slumbering in her obscure record repositories.

"Public opinion, now directed to the present extraordinary position of the Irish Records, will, it is to be hoped, effect the abolition of a system which, but for the disclosures in these pages, could scarcely have been imagined to exist at the present day in connection with any portion of the Archives of the United Kingdom: 'He,' says John Selden, 'that pulls down the first brick, does the main work, afterwards 'tis easy to pull down the wall.' Let us therefore trust that we may soon witness the attainment of the main object of this publication, namely, the establishment of arrangements to secure from accident, and render accessible to all classes of inquirers, the invaluable, though now obscure and ill-treated, Public Records of Ireland."

The treatise on the Records of Ireland has effected an important service in calling attention to the neglected condition of those Archives, and in demonstrating that scholars can with effect appeal to the bar of public opinion in vindication of the literary rights of themselves and their predecessors, when sought to be infringed upon, even under the auspices of influential but erring Governmental departments.

While regretting that the public funds should have been expended on such Calendars, and that some well-intentioned officials were for a time misled into patronising these productions, we cannot but feel that this affair, in its entirety, has inculcated a salutary monition to those who would embark in, or presume to pronounce publicly on, archivist or historical subjects without having previously qualified themselves by the devotion of the time and study requisite for their proper comprehension.

The valuable historic and documentary information, not elsewhere accessible, embodied in this volume of the "Irish Archivist," render it a standard repertory for inquirers into subjects connected with the "history, position, and treatment of the Public Records of Ireland," while the wit and humour with which its pages abound will make it acceptable to readers not specially interested in archivistic literature.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE REV. T. JAMES.

WE have much pleasure in complying with a request for the insertion of the following resolutions in reference to a Memorial of the late Rev. Canon James; and we beg to commend the matter to the attention of our readers. Some idea of Mr. James' claims to regard from all archæologists may be gathered from his memoir, lately given in our pages^a.

A general meeting of the subscribers was held at the Architectural Society's Rooms, Gold-street, Northampton, on Saturday, May the 7th; the Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton in the chair.

The temporary Secretary reported that a circular had been addressed to each subscriber, requesting that, should he be unable to attend the meeting, he would signify his assent or otherwise to the recommendation of the committee, that the Memorial to the late Rev. T. James do consist of a handsome font and cover in the Round portion of St. Sepulchre's Church, Northampton. Many letters were received from subscribers unable to attend the meeting, the great majority of whom entirely concurred in the recommendation of the committee.

It was resolved, on the motion of W. Smyth, Esq., seconded by W. Mackworth Dolben, Esq., "That the funds subscribed for a Memorial to the late Rev. T. James be expended in a font and cover for St. Sepulchre's Church."

It was resolved, on the motion of the Rev. C. Smyth, seconded by Ashby Ashby, Esq., "That application be made to G. G. Scott, Esq., R.A., to furnish a design for the proposed memorial, and that the committee do communicate with Mr. Scott on the subject without delay."

It was also resolved, on the motion of A. Pell, Esq., seconded by H. O. Nethercote, Esq., "That the subscription list be closed on the 29th day of September next, until which time the Northampton Union Bank and the Northampton Banking Company be requested to receive subscriptions."

It was moved by the Hon. and Rev. A. Douglas, seconded by the Rev. C. Smyth, and carried unanimously, "That the committee which has hitherto acted in the preliminary arrangements for this meeting, be requested to act in carrying out its resolutions, and that they have power to add to their number;" and it was further resolved, that such resolutions be advertised in three Northampton and two Leicester papers.

On the motion of W. Mackworth Dolben, Esq., seconded by Ashby Ashby, Esq., the best thanks of the meeting were given to the Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, for his able conduct in the chair.

(Signed)

ALWYNE COMPTON, Chairman.

^a GENT. MAG., Jan. 1864, p. 119.

HISTORY OF CHARLES THE BOLD, DUKE OF BURGUNDY^a.

How the popular history of any country first grew up would be hard to trace. Sometimes it really represents a national sentiment, a deep-rooted feeling in the minds of the people as to the character of their leading men and the most eventful times in their annals. The colours of such a painting will be very bright or very dark, for a national feeling, whether of love or hate, is always strong: but such a painting is worth careful study; at the very least it expresses, as nothing else can, the temper of the nation, and enables us to make some guess at its future course. In early times such a national history will naturally take the form of poetry (as in Barbour's poem on the Bruce), which soon becomes a prose chronicle, with some attempt at toning down improbable incidents, but with the sentiment thoroughly preserved. Often, perhaps, the original shape of the story is due to one man's conception of the course of events, which spreads and becomes popular. How much in Froissart, for instance, is due to gossip from chance persons whom he met, and all of which he jotted down in good faith for us. Yet our ordinary history embodies almost all that Froissart gives us concerning the men of his age. So, again, every one can tell the stories as to the youth of Henry V., about Judge Gascoigne and Falstaff, and probably believes the former if not the latter, though now we are told on the best authority that the Tudor chroniclers never miss a good story, and that almost all the good stories are—only good stories. Has not Mr. Carlyle just shewn us that even the politeness of the English and French guards to each other at Fontenoy, as to "which should fire first," is only "a good story," worked up perhaps in a French guard-room. Still, be the sources what they may, a popular history grows up in time, and becomes as it were identified with the nation, which will fiercely resent any attempt at impugning its truth. It was long before the Highlanders would hear anything against Ossian; the Lowlanders even yet cannot bear to have the story of Wallace examined; and what did not Abelard suffer for proving that St. Denis the patron saint of France was not Dionysius the Areopagite. It was only because we had become Protestants that the deposition of St. George from his place of honour was taken quietly. Even Milton did not quite dare to dismiss Brutus and his Trojans entirely from the earliest history of England. A time, however, comes sooner or later when the process

^a "History of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. By John Foster Kirk." (2 vols. London: Murray.)

is reversed. The Alexandrine age of criticism arrives, and the popular history is unmade, not without much murmuring and complaints of scepticism. The facts may be stranger than the fiction, the truth more interesting than the fable, but still men love the old familiar tale. First, it may be, the local historians, jealous for the honour of their great men, make corrections in the common story, "historic doubts" arise in inquisitive minds, a Thierry is startled by reading "Ivanhoe" and finding Saxons and Normans side by side as distinct peoples under Cœur de Lion, public records come to light, authentic details of time and place sadly interfere with the legend, and the legend at last becomes an outcast to whom no one will give a home. Then historians make independent investigations, and no longer begin by assuming some chronicler's narrative to be true except where a very glaring impossibility has been pointed out. Nowhere is this more the case than in the Wars of the Roses, to which Mr. Kirk has devoted considerable attention. Hear his audacious estimate of the popular history, as our Lancastrian and Tudor writers have handed it down:—

"Nothing is more singular than the dearth of authentic information and documentary evidence in regard to the Wars of the Roses, contrasted with the vivid glimpses we obtain at the domestic manners and social condition of the country at the same period, through the medium of the 'Paston Letters.' The faces of the stern and practical old Agnes, of the good housewifely Margaret, of politic Sir John and slashing John the younger, are scarcely less familiar to us than those of any group in the literary eighteenth century. Strange, too, is the impression produced by an introduction to some famous historical character, amid scenes and associations seldom connected with history or fame. What a change from the half-fabulous Fastolfe of Shakespeare and the chroniclers, contending with the 'Witch' of France, and looming through a purple mist of carnage and glory, to the old curmudgeon of the 'Paston Letters,' getting deeds and inventories drawn, and grabbing every rood of land to which he can bolster up a claim! But is it possible to believe that these are the only relics of any value that exist of English life and character in the fifteenth century? Were the Pastons the only writers or preservers of letters in that age? Did Warwick write none? Could his correspondence be brought to light, English historians, reluctant to consult the best sources of information in regard to him which we now possess—the writings of his French and Burgundian contemporaries—would perhaps be able to get some clearer notion of the man, and cease to enunciate such extraordinary judgments as that delivered by Mackintosh, who talks of 'his preference of the pleasure of displaying power to that of attaining specific objects of ambition; and his almost equal readiness to make or unmake any king, according to the capricious inclination or repugnancy of the moment.' *The first step towards a real knowledge of the history of this period should perhaps be to throw the so-called English chroniclers out of window.*"—(vol. ii. p. 12.)

Mr. Kirk, in that interesting portion of history which forms the subject of his book, tries to shew that the popular idea of the leading characters should be much modified. Who has not read "Quentin Durward," and has not, as he thinks, a clear notion as to Louis XI. and Charles the Bold? We are often tempted in reading history to

say, 'This character is so consistent with itself, all the traits recorded agree in such a harmonious whole, that it proves itself.' But since this is true of many a personage in fiction, all it proves is that such a character is possible, not that the man was historically such. Hear our author:—

"The career of Charles the Bold has been commonly regarded as merely a romantic episode in European history. That the subject is in truth one of a very different nature, has, however, been apparent to the continental scholars who within the last twenty years have made a special study of its different portions, and whose researches have done much for the elucidation of its obscurer features. . . . It may be as well, at the outset, to warn such readers as have gathered their impressions of the events and personages of this period from the pages of Scott, that in none of his creations has the great master handled his brush with so careless a hand, and laid on his colours with so little discrimination, as in 'Quentin Durward.' Leaving out of view the anachronisms and other deviations from historical truth (which yet are seldom defensible, inasmuch as not merely the facts of history, but the features of the age, are thereby distorted and discoloured), the portraiture of character are commonplace conceptions coarsely executed. He attributes to Charles the Bold precisely those vices from which he was altogether free, representing him as a drunkard and a gross feeder, as dull in his perceptions and vulgar in his tastes, as seasoning his phrases with oaths, and laughing boisterously at any coarse jest or piece of low buffoonery. The faults of Charles were sufficiently glaring, and scarcely admitted of exaggeration; but his breeding had been that of a prince and not of a boor, his education had been better than that of other princes of his time, his tastes and habits were more, not less, refined than theirs, and the restraint he imposed upon his sensual appetites was as conspicuous a trait as his sternness and violence."—(vol. i. p. 114.)

Our space being limited, we must content ourselves with referring to Mr. Kirk's carefully drawn portraits of 'the Duke' and 'the King' in his third and fourth chapters. He seems to accept Dewez' comparison of the career of Charles the Bold with that of Napoleon. He points out this attempt to construct a "Kingdom of the Rhine,"—

"of a realm commanding the whole navigable course of that river, comprising the territory between its left bank and the actual French frontier, and, while composed both of Celtic and Teutonic elements, constituting a longitudinal and massive barrier between Germany and Gaul. The grandeur of this idea might serve to recommend it to a mind which, whatever its defects, had a natural bias towards lofty conceptions and great attempts. Such a realm, too, would form the counterpart to that earlier Burgundian kingdom which, leaning on the Vosges, the Jura, and the Alps, had guarded the waters of the Rhone to their junction with the sea."—(vol. ii. p. 161; cf. also pp. 199 and 297.)

But the plan failed, and the "Rhineland" became the battle-field of Europe.

Our author begins from the beginning, and shews us how Burgundy grew to such a power, and how her Duke came to entertain such hopes. In four generations of the house of Valois, children and descendants of that King John who was taken prisoner by the Black Prince at Poitiers, there is a remarkable contrast between the mental characteristics of the eldest and those of the youngest branch. The princes

of the royal line shew a certain refinement of organization, exhibited in keenness of intellect or delicacy of feeling or of taste: such were Charles V., Charles VII., Louis XI., with their cousins of Orleans. In the four Dukes of Burgundy, on the other hand, the material of the character was coarser and more robust. Philip the Bold, for whom King John rashly broke up the unity of France by giving him Burgundy, married Margaret of Flanders, and there is much of the Flemish character in the three succeeding dukes. After an account of John the Fearless, whose murder (by the partisans of that Duke of Orleans whom John had himself murdered) opened to our Henry V. the gates of Paris, we come to "Philip the Good," with whom the tendency of Burgundian history already begins to appear. It was perhaps the dying appeal of Joan of Arc in her prison to Duke Philip (which the chronicler Monstrelet heard) that finally influenced him to make peace with his sovereign, and so close "the English ulcer." The Burgundian provinces then had thirty years of peace, as Comines tells us, and the prosperity of the country is shewn by the Duke's surname of "the Good," a name to which he was personally not very well entitled, but which in the early monarchic style of writing means that there was an interval of rest between two times of wide-spread misery. Towards the close of his reign his son Charles the Bold, then called Count of Charolais, began to influence the fortunes of Burgundy. The ducal house had gained province after province, either by marriage or by encroachments, and some being fiefs of France, others of the Empire, whilst in Belgium and Holland the Dukes held power "by an ill-gained and odious tenure," the states which they swayed were an ill-cemented mass, liable to fall asunder at the first calamity. On the other hand, the indestructible unity of France, which has so often saved her, visibly tended to exercise an irresistible attraction on these outlying states the moment such a calamity should occur. Hence the Dukes were urged ever onwards by their position to try and round off their realm by absorbing the small intervening states, and destroying the liberties of the free towns. John the Fearless interfered at Liege to help his kinsman, the bishop whose barbarity has made him known in history as "John the Pitiless." Philip and Charles interfered, still more ruinously for Liege, to help Louis of Bourbon, another wicked bishop whose rule was the curse of that part of the Netherlands, and whom it is a pity that Scott in his romance has as it were canonized. The end was the horrible destruction of the city and massacre of the people, an iniquity only paralleled by the equally unjust destruction of Dinant. "We cannot wonder that the destroyer of Dinant and of Liege should have been visited by presentiments of his brief career and violent end. *It was written of old, The man of blood shall not live out half his days.*" At Dinant, Comines tells us, eight hundred men were bound hand and

foot, tied together in pairs, and thrown into the Meuse. So at Nesle, in Charles's last French war, the population was entirely massacred, although some archers were suffered to go free, after each man's right hand had been lopped off at the wrist. But the towns avenged themselves. Beauvais and Neuss resisted to the death rather than yield to such a butcher ("I have fine butchers with me," he said at Nesle), and their resistance defeated his two schemes of conquest on the French and German frontiers. The towns had good reason to dread and hate these feudal chiefs, the feudal anarchy was now coming to an end, and the towns everywhere sided with the King. The free cities of the Rhineland would have nothing to do with him, when he interfered on behalf of another ecclesiastical tyrant at Cologne. Hence, too, the bitter enmity of the town-chroniclers to him. The age was a cruel one, but its most cruel deeds were the destruction of Dinant and Liege. The feudal nobles were not gentle in their treatment of the people, but Charles was the first to use mercenaries on a large scale, and to allow them to commit such remorseless ravages as Mr. Kirk describes ;—it was not an unfit retribution that he was destroyed by his own instrument. Perfidy was common among kings and dukes, but Charles not only broke the safe conduct which he had given to Louis before that famous visit to Peronne which is so graphically described in "*Quentin Durward*," but he was ready to sign a treaty with the firm intention of breaking it, and finally gave up the Constable of St. Pol, to be put to death by Louis, contrary to the safe-conduct which he had given him. "There was no necessity," says Comines, "for the Duke to have given him his protection in order to imprison him, and it was the highest act of injustice and severity imaginable to deliver him up to a person who, he was sure, would put him to death, especially upon the account of avarice. After this dishonourable action the Duke's good fortune was strangely altered." And again: "It is worthy of our observation that as in his first siege of Nanci he was guilty of that dishonourable action towards the Constable; and in his second, he ordered Cifron to be hanged (for he would not hear him, like a person whose understanding was infatuated, and his ears stopped to his own ruin); so, in the same place he was deceived and betrayed himself by the very person in whom he reposed most confidence (and not altogether unjustly, if we reflect upon what has been said before), both in regard to the Constable and to Nanci." Mr. Kirk's two volumes end with the siege of Neuss and the troubles in Alsace on the Swiss frontier, and we have yet to wait for Morat and Granson till the promised third volume shall make its appearance. And here we think it must be allowed that our author succeeds in shewing that the fatal Swiss war was not *directly* Charles's doings. It was a good deal owing to King Louis's dealings with the Diesbachs and other leading men of the already strong and formidable

Cantons, of whose temper Louis himself, when Dauphin, had already had a sufficient experience in the famous battle of St. Jacob's. Still our author's endeavours at whitewashing Hagenbach, the Duke's governor in Alsace (here we must once more refer to Scott, but this time to "Anne of Geierstein"), do not seem altogether successful; and the alarm created by Charles's efforts to extend his dominion on both the Upper and Lower Rhine had probably more or less effect on the Swiss. He would soon be a more dangerous neighbour than their old enemy Sigismund the Austrian had ever been. Never was the alarm and irritation of the free towns greater, most of them knew what Charles had done in revoking the charters of Ghent, and had no mind to have him as a ruler over themselves. Their feelings when they saw him falling into Louis' snare must have been much the same as when one sees a wasp struggling in a spider's web. It was this antagonism of the two strangely-matched combatants that so fascinated Comines, and through him later writers, so that "Louis the Crafty" and "Charles the Bold" have become almost types of an age, of the fall of feudalism and the growth of monarchy. There is a "school of history" which would place the two in contrast (just as they do our Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots), then make "destiny" bring them into collision, and naturally the weakest, that is the one who does not understand the tendencies of his age, goes down before "the man of his time." And there is a certain amount of truth in this. France at the time was strongly tending to unity, Charles strove against the current and was borne away by it. In truth, the long English wars had created a sense of national union in France, which perhaps nothing else could have done. The provinces were more or less alien from each other in the earlier ages, in race as well as in feeling. The wars of Charlemagne's successors cease to seem meaningless when we once see that they are wars of race, of east against west. The struggle for life or death against England fused these discordant elements into one. The Burgundians themselves were discontented with the Duke's English alliance, with his boasting of the Portuguese blood in his veins. "'We Portuguese!' why had he not said at once, 'We English?'" Why, since he had chosen to sink his paternal origin and remember only his mother's line, had he not gone still further back, tracing his descent from that Lancastrian race which had brought unnumbered woes to France, proclaiming himself not merely a foreigner on the French soil, but the enemy of the French name?" Such, says Chastellain the faithful Burgundian chronicler, was the feeling of the nobles. (vol. ii. p. 36.) Feudalism was dying in a dishonoured old age. The monarchy, as being both the symbol and the means of unity, was every day growing more powerful. There must have been some common cause at work to account for the simultaneous growth of kingly power under Louis in

France, the Tudor kings in England, and Ferdinand in Spain. The change from the middle age to the modern was not so sudden as it has been often represented. The theory of sudden and violent cataclysms is dying out of history as it has died out of geology. De Tocqueville shewed that even the French Revolution was not a sudden change, "the ancient régime" had already done much of its work beforehand, and prepared the way for the rest. It has been long acknowledged that the Reformation was the slow result of causes that had been acting from before the time of Wycliffe. So did the middle age contain all the germs of what the next age developed. Mr. Kirk has clearly pointed this out in the third chapter of his fourth book. His general observations are very well worked in, and we think he has fairly entitled himself to a place of honour by the side of the able American historians of our times, Prescott and Motley. Some special points strike us as admirably treated, such as the early history of Louis and of Charles; such, again, as the account of the Netherlands in chapter ii., where we would particularly notice the examination of M'Culloch's views "as to a necessary connection between the commercial and agricultural prosperity of a country, which takes for granted an increased productiveness in every region where the demand has increased."

We may insert one curious bit of description, which will also serve as a specimen of Mr. Kirk's style, from the end of the second volume:—

"Five days before Diesbach's departure, on the 24th of October, a message to the Duke of Burgundy was prepared in the Council. On the following day it was secured in the usual manner to the herald's staff, by insertion in a split at one extremity, and despatched to the commander of a Burgundian garrison at Blamont, by whom it was courteously received, for transmission to his sovereign. On the ground of their obligations to Sigismund, whose territory had been invaded, and of a command from the Emperor, whose subjects they acknowledged themselves, the magistrates and people of the communities constituting the Great Confederacy of Upper Germany, with the allied states of Freyburg and Solothurn, proclaimed themselves the enemies of the Burgundian prince, with purpose to execute this declaration, whether in attack or defence, in the day or in the night, by slaying, by burning, by plundering, and by all other customary methods, whereof he was required to take notice.

"Such was the message brought to Charles in the midst of his labours outside the walls of Neuss. As he listened to it a deep gloom overspread his features. It was not alone his perception of the blight that had suddenly fallen upon his prospects which gave its poignancy to the blow; it was the sense of injury, the consciousness of his own innocence, the recollection of his misplaced trust. As his eye fell upon the seal affixed to the document, a single exclamation shewed that the arrow, so winged, so pointed, had gone home: 'Berne! Berne!' he muttered through his clenched teeth."

We shall be glad to welcome the third volume, and feel sure that we shall read Mr. Kirk's account of Morat, and Granson, and Nanci with pleasure, even after refreshing our memories with Sir Walter Scott.

Original Documents.

CORRESPONDENCE OF ANTONY A WOOD.

A MEMOIR of Thomas Gore, Esq., of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Alderton, Wilts., the author of various works connected with heraldry, and the writer of the following letter, will be found in the *Athenæ Oxoniensis*^a. Various interesting particulars connected with his family and pedigree are also contained in Aubrey and Jackson's "Wiltshire Collections," and our readers may remember that it is to the library at Alderton we can last trace the long-lost *Liber B.* of Aubrey's manuscript History of Wiltshire.

"11^o Octob. 1672.

"Sr,— The largest Tome in the Bodleian Library would be too scant a room to contain the thanks I owe you for yo^r extraordinary civilities to me in Oxon; w^{ch} as I can not number, soe doe almost despare of being in a capacity to requite. All I can say (and that I'le assure you is noe compliment) is this that you have made a Perfect Conquest of mee, Heart and Hand shalbe alwayes ready to performe all possible service to you. Sr, I have presumed to request one ffavor more at yo^r hands, viz. that you wilbe pleased to desire some learned friend of yors, w^m you shall thinke meete, to unriddle mee as many of the Nomina Gentilitia w^{ch} accompanies this scribble unto you, as he can, towards the ffurtherance of the Booke I shewed you in Oxon, w^{ch} I intend to Publish of things of that nature. I would not have given you this trouble, but that I lately created the like trouble unto my worthy ffriend Dr Wallis^b, who most readily gratified my desire, and I am unwilling to renew it so soone. I beseech you, Sr, let the names be paged wth all convenient speed, in regard I want them to be inserted into my Book. I very much wonder that I never heard from Mr Browne^c since I left Oxon, I pray if he be in Towne, remember me very kindly unto him, and desire him by some safe hand (in case his occasions will not give me the happinesse to see himsele in the countrey this vacation) to send my Notes for the finishing of my Catalogue^d, w^{ch} I have some thoughts of publishing in Oxon, in case I goe not to London, and that some Oxon-Booke-

^a Wood's *Athenæ*, by Bliss, vol. iv. col. 132.

^b John Wallis, D.D., of Exeter College, Savilian Professor of Geometry, and Keeper of the Archives in the University of Oxford.

^c W. Browne, M.A., of Magdalen College. A notice of him, will be found in the Life of Wood, by Warton and Huddesford, p. 71, note.

^d "Catalogus incerta Capita seu Classes Alphabetici Ordine concinnatus qui de Re Heraldica scripserunt," 4to. This work was first printed and published at Oxford in 1668, and the second edition was likewise published there in 1674. Wood in his Diary (July, 1668) alludes to his receiving and interleaving a copy, which is still preserved among his Collections, now in the Bodleian Library. Vide Huddesford's Catalogue, No. 8,570.

seller would agree wth me for it, about w^{ch}, if you would be pleas'd at some convenient time to feele the pulse of some you are best acquainted wth, I should take it for a great ffavor. Since I saw you, I went to Bristoll (14 miles at the least from my owne house) on noe other errand but to waite on S^r E. B.^e, in his returne from his visit, but found not that civilitie as I expected, an account whereof you shall receive (God willing) at o^r next meeting. I see clearly y^t those who are best descended, and greatest Lovers of Antiquities, are most slighted in o^r dayes. Sed hæc tibi sub sigillo silentii præmitto, &c. All are not Dugdales nor Ashmoles. S^r, my occasions as it were doe pull my pen out of my hands before I have scarce saluted my noble friend and therefore must beg y^r pardon, and the continuance of yo^r ffavo^r towards

“Yo^r most assured ffriend and serv^t,

“T. GORE.”

“I pray burne this paper wⁿ you have read it.”

Much of Wood's correspondence contains injunctions like the above, but fortunately he disregarded them, and we can only hope that the writer did not suffer in consequence, though we know that Wood himself did, e.g. in the case of Judge Jenkins.

Though the following letter has been printed, in substance, by Wood, in his account of Robert Pilkington^f, it is here reproduced, not only for the sake of Wood's marginal note, but serving to shew that the date he gives for Pilkington's death (“about the middle of September”) is erroneous, unless we may suppose that the funeral was, from whatever cause, very unusually delayed:—

“Worthy S^r,—Yours of Oct. 10th came not to my hand till Oct^r 20th. I have enquired about y^e buriall of D^r Pilkinton, who was interred in our chancell Nov^r 19, '31. There is no epitaph upon his tomb-stone. My neighbours tell me, y^t at his Funerall there arose an unusuall storm of wind, thunder, and lightning, w^{ch} lifted up his grave-stone from y^e ground, and broke it into 3 pieces, it forced ye shovell out of y^e clerk's hand, who was digging y^e grave, and shattered it, and it made an impression on y^e chancell-wall; and occasioned so great a darknes, y^t they were forced to convey y^e corps to y^e grave by Torch-light at 4 of y^e clock in y^e Afternoon. This I am told by an old man, who was a servant in y^e Parsonage house, and present at y^e Funerall. I have no more, but y^t I am

“y^r ffriend to serve you,

“FR. GREGORY.”

“*Hambleton, Oct^r. 30, '87.*”

* Probably Sir Edw. Bysshe, Clarencieux King of Arms. Wood speaks of him as being “nice and supercilious.” A memoir of him will be found in the *Athenæ*, vol. iii. 1218.

^f Ath. Oxon., vol. ii. 513.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

April 23. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.-P., and subsequently EARL STANHOPE, President, in the chair.

George Chapman, Esq., and M. Wylie, Esq., were appointed scrutators of the ballot.

At 2.30 the PRESIDENT took the chair, and proceeded to deliver his annual address. The obituary was unusually large, amounting in all to twenty-three deaths. The President stated that a joint representation had been made within the last few days by this Society, and by the Camden Society, to the Judge of the Court of Probate, to obtain by his authority a freer access to wills at Doctors Commons. He had every hope that the address delivered from the chair in 1865 would convey to the Society congratulations on a new and important boon to both the archæological and the biographical enquirer. In connection with this subject, the President introduced an eloquent passage on the Shakspeare Tercentenary, which was that day in course of celebration at Stratford-on-Avon. The concluding portion of the address referred to the hour of the Ordinary meetings, and called attention to the failure of the experiment made at the last anniversary of altering the hour to 8 o'clock.

The thanks of the Meeting were voted for the address, and a request that it might be printed and circulated *forthwith* was granted by the President.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.-P., then gave notice that at the next Ordinary Meeting he should move "That the Ordinary Meetings of the Society be held at the hour of half-past eight P.M. on and from the fifth day of May next ensuing, instead of eight o'clock."

At a quarter past three the President declared that the ballot was closed, and the following gentlemen were found to be duly elected members of the council and officers for the ensuing year :—

Eleven Members from the Old Council.—The Earl Stanhope, President; Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., V.-P.; John Winter Jones, Esq., V.-P.; Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., V.-P. and Auditor; Frederick Ouvry, Esq., Treasurer; Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq., M.A., Director; Dr. William Smith, Auditor; William Henry Black, Esq.;

Richard Henry Major, Esq.; Charles Spencer Perceval, Esq., LL.D.; The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster.

Ten Members of the New Council.—Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq., Auditor; Thomas Lewin, Esq., M.A., Auditor; Samuel Birch, Esq., LL.D.; The Marquess of Bristol; John Evans, Esq.; The Lord Heniker, M.P.; Thomas William King, Esq., York Herald; The Lord Bishop of Oxford; James Claude Webster, Esq.; Bernard Bolingbroke Woodward, Esq.

Secretary.—C. Knight Watson, Esq., M.A.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to the Scrutators for their trouble.

April 28. EARL STANHOPE, President, in the chair.

The motion, of which OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.-P., gave notice at the anniversary meeting, was put by the proposer, seconded by C. S. PERCEVAL, Esq., LL.D., and carried unanimously.

The PRESIDENT'S nomination of the Marquess of Bristol as Vice-President in the room of W. Tite, Esq., who retired by rotation, was read.

G. STEINMAN STEINMAN, Esq., exhibited two stone celts found at Sundridge, near Sevenoaks.

C. W. GOODWIN, Esq., communicated in a letter to the Secretary a conjecture he had formed respecting the reading of the inscription on the portrait of Sir Michael Stanhope, exhibited by Earl Stanhope. Mr. Goodwin considers the letters to have been originally ΙΗΣΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ.

The EARL OF HOME exhibited through the Director the following interesting relics. 1. Three gold ornaments found in 1834 at Stonehill Wood, in the parish of Carmichael and estate of Douglas. (a) Massive penannular ring of a quadrangular section, and with quadrangular ends lapped round it. (b) A similar ring of slender dimensions. (c) A flat band with circular curve round it, and a bend with striated lines.

2. An exceedingly beautiful ring made of mother-of-pearl and precious stones, containing portraits of Queen Elizabeth, and of some other person unknown. The ring is supposed to have been either the property or the gift of Queen Elizabeth.

3. A very beautiful illuminated MS., which would appear to have belonged at one time to the famous antiquary Martin Ffolkes. The MS. was a book of prayers called the *Chappellet de Jesus et de la Vierge Marie*. It contained among other illuminations a portrait of Charles V., or of his brother Ferdinand, and is believed to have belonged to some royal personage, from the Tudor roses on the binding.

May 5. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.-P., in the chair.

W. D. HAGGARD, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented the following interesting MSS. to the Society's library:—

- (1.) An Account of the Haggard Collection of Medals now at the Bank of England.
- (2.) Two books of English Medals, translated from Van Loon.
- (3.) Mr. Haggard's Collection of Medals, each medal valued by the late Matthew Young.
- (4.) A List and Description of Medals chiefly relating to the Pretender.

The special thanks of the meeting were thereupon voted to Mr. Haggard for his interesting donation; also to W. C. Harnett, Esq., for the present of a charter of James III., King of Scotland, to Walter Lord Innermeth and Margaret his spouse.—Dated July 12, 1481.

CHARLES SPENCE, Esq., exhibited a licence of alienation for Thomas Sharpham for premises in Widwill and Stokenham in the county of Devon, and pardon of alienation of same premises formerly made without licence.—Dated 29th Oct., 8th year of reign of James I.

AUG. W. FRANKS, Esq., Dir. S.A., exhibited an oculist's stamp from Ireland—one of the very few Roman remains found in that country.

J. SHERWIN, Esq., exhibited a lock stated to have been found near Shoreditch.

CHAS. FAULKNER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a gun lock. It was a snap-home or flint lock invented about 1630, which succeeded the wheel lock. One of exactly similar construction is figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi. p. 492, No. 5.

E. P. SHIRLEY, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., exhibited two indulgences granted to the Downe family by Archbishop Juxon, permitting them to eat meat during Lent. These indulgences were as late as the years 1660 and 1661.

ARTHUR ASHPITEL, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a very ingenious attempt which he had made to decipher an inscription on a bell at Challacombe, of which a rubbing had been sent to him by the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, F.S.A. Mr. Black was of opinion that Mr. Ashpitel's conjecture was more ingenious than sound. He considered that the letters had been put on in no sort of order by the ignorance of the workmen who stamped the bell.

The SECRETARY informed the meeting that in compliance with orders received from the President he had on Monday, the 2nd inst., waited at Marlborough House with the Register of Fellows, for the purpose of obtaining the signature therein of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and that the said Register had been there and then signed accordingly by His Royal Highness.

May 12. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., Vice-President, in the chair.

CHAS. FAULKNER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a moneyer's weight, ap-

parently for a quarter-angel. It bore on one side the figure of St. Michael, with the inscription II.S. IX.D.

ARTHUR ASHPITEL, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a bronze celt found at Rotherhithe 24 ft. below the surface; also, a dagger bearing an inscription in four lines and in old German on the blade. This last was bent. Mr. Ashpitel believed that the curvature was intended to fit the dagger to the body.

W. H. BLACK, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some notes on the Challacombe bell, which he deciphered as follows, by transposition of the letters and by the change of some of them:—

VIRGO MARIA ORA PRO NOBIS:

or else ORATO, to make up the required number of letters. Mr. Ashpitel in turn was of opinion that Mr. Black's conjecture was more "ingenious than sound." Mr. Ellacombe has since promised to send to the Society a more accurate rubbing of the inscription.

AUGUSTUS GOLDSMID, Esq., read an extremely interesting paper, "On the Republic of Audorra," which gave rise to some discussion.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

April 27. LORD HOUGHTON, M.A., D.C.L., President, in the chair.

Robert Ferguson, Esq., of Morton, Carlisle, George Leslie, Esq., of Birchfield Lodge, Edge Lane, near Liverpool, and John Brighthouse, Esq., of George-street, Hanover-square, were elected Associates. Presents to the library were received from Mr. Ferguson, Q.C., Mr. R. M. Phipson, and Mr. S. Bagge of Montreal.

Mr. Gunston exhibited a fine example of the Misericorde found in the Steel-yard, which may be ascribed to the fourteenth century. This weapon is known as far back as the reign of Edward II. The earliest in the Meyrick collection was of the time of Henry VI. Mr. Gunston also exhibited a basket-hilted stiletto of the time of Henry VIII., found in the mud of the Fleet river in 1863.

Mr. Gunston also produced a small oblong square piece of copper, apparently impressed with a bookbinder's stamp, of about the year 1565. The device is a helmeted profile bust within a circle of foliage. It was found in Moorfields. Also a brass admission ticket to the Physic Gardens, Amsterdam, designed for the members of the Guild of Surgeons of that place, and granted to P. Van Suuran, whose name, together with a skull and cross-bones, are engraved on the reverse. These tickets were cast very thick and afterwards sawn in half, to leave a plain field for the engraver. Mr. Gunston exhibited also a brass Dutch tobacco-box of the time of William III., engraved with a hunting-scene and passages of Scripture in the ideographic manner.

Mr. Taylor exhibited a beautiful little badge of St. Michael cast in brass. It had probably been worn in the cap of a Knight of the Order, or of a pilgrim to the Archangel's Church in Normandy. It is of the end of the fifteenth century, and was found in Moulton Park, Notts.

Mr. Baskcomb exhibited a portion of a scarf or neckcloth, said to have been worn by Charles I. on the morning of his execution. It

is of fine cambric, beautifully worked, and the pattern agrees with that of the embroidery on the shirt deposited in the South Kensington Museum, said to have been one of the two shirts worn on the same occasion, and long preserved by the descendants of the Lord Keeper Coventry.

Mr. Syer Cuming exhibited a heart-shaped mortuary locket of Charles I., of silver, engraved with a cherub's head and a wounded heart, flanked by palm-branches, emblems of martyrdom, having initials of the owner, A. G., conjectured to be the Rev. Arthur Gifford, who suffered severely in the Royal cause, and whose brother, Colonel John Gifford, was a distinguished soldier in the King's army. Mr. Cuming also produced impressions from a mortuary signet-ring with profile of the king and the words ROYAL MARTYR. Mr. Forman has a small brass button with profile of the king circumscribed ROYAL M.

The Rev. T. A. Holland transmitted a signet-ring with the arms and cipher of Henrietta Maria, one of the two examples formerly in the possession of the Earl of Buchan, who regarded them as appertaining to Mary Stuart. Four signet-rings have now been laid before the Association; one belonging to Miss Hartshorne, that of Mr. Holland, another in the possession of Cardinal Wiseman, and the Fielder ring. It has been suggested that the oval form was used by the Queen in the King's lifetime, the lozenge-shaped during her widowhood. They were employed as Queen's pledges for loan of money, &c.

Mr. Irvine exhibited a three-quarter full-sized portrait of Prince Rupert painted in oil upon paper spread on panel, measuring 17 in. by 11½. It was purchased of an inmate of Lane's Almshouses, Ludlow.

Mr. Gordon Hills having been an eye-witness to the fall of the spire of Chichester Cathedral in 1861, and given in a report to the Association upon that event, printed in the *Journal*, now called the attention of the Society to some very curious particulars relating to the subject.

He alluded to the prevalent opinion, supported by the historians Hay and Dallaway, that the north-west tower of the cathedral had been battered down in 1642 by Sir W. Waller, the Parliamentary general. Mr. Hills shewed that the destruction of the tower could not have taken place at that time, but the exact period of its occurrence was left in doubt. This point he has now been able to clear up. The Rev. C. A. Swainson, Canon of Chichester, has furnished Mr. Hills with the particulars derivable from a MS., in the handwriting of Dr. Thomas Haley, preserved among the archives of the Cathedral Chapter-room. Dr. Haley was Prebendary of Heathfield in 1704, Canon Residentiary in 1712, and Dean in 1735. The MS. consists of a copy of a paper written in 1684, in Dr. Eede's handwriting, being "An Account of Sir Christopher Wren's opinion concerning the rebuilding of one of the great towers at the west end of the Cathedral (one-third part of which from top to bottom fell down about fifty years since), which he gave after he had for about two hours viewed it both without and within, and above and below, and had also observed the great want of repairs, especially in the great west tower." The report bears the date of 1684, the year in which Wren was by letters patent made comptroller and principal officer of the works in the castle of Windsor. It shews that the tower fell about the year 1634. Sir Christopher actually proposed to clear away the ruins of the fallen north-west tower, and also to pull down the corresponding one in the south-west and

shorten the nave by one arch, and to substitute "a fair built west end" of his own design; and it is satisfactory to think that the Dean and Chapter practised greater economy than the architect advised, and let it alone altogether, by which we are still able to look upon the south-west tower, though condemned 180 years since. Other particulars are derived from this MS. of much importance, and Mr. Hills's paper will be forthwith printed *in extenso* in the Journal.

The remainder of the evening was occupied in the reading of an elaborate paper by Mr. George Wareing Ormerod, "On the Hut Circles of the Eastern Side of Dartmoor," derived from long and continued examination and survey, difficult to explain without the numerous and excellent plans, drawings, &c., with which it was accompanied. It will form a useful pendant to Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson's papers on Dartmoor, already printed in the Journal.

May 11. Annual General Meeting. N. GOULD, Esq., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

The report of the auditors appointed to examine the accounts of the Association was read, and it appeared that during the year 1863, the sum of 545*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* had been received, and payments made of 478*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, leaving a balance in favour of the Association of 67*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* Fifty-six Associates had been elected, thirty had withdrawn, and ten had died. It was proposed also to erase twelve Associates for non-payment of their subscriptions. Not a single debt remained unpaid. The Congress held at Leeds under the Presidency of Lord Houghton had been very successful, and Ipswich had been appointed for this year as the place of meeting, George Tomline, Esq., M.P., the President, to commence on the 8th of August and to be carried on to the 13th inclusive.

Thanks were specially voted to the late President, to the Treasurer, the Auditors, the Officers, Council, &c., and a ballot was taken for Officers and Council for 1864-5, when the following were elected:—

President.—George Tomline, M.P., F.S.A.

Vice-Presidents.—Sir Charles Rouse Boughton, Bart.; James Copland, M.D., F.R.S.; George Godwin, F.R.S., F.S.A.; Nathaniel Gould, F.S.A.; James Heywood, F.R.S., F.S.A.; George Vere Irving, F.S.A. Scot.; T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A.; Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, D.C.L., F.R.S.

Treasurer.—T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A.

Secretaries.—J. R. Planché, *Rouge Croix*; H. Syer Cuming; Edward Roberts, F.S.A.

Secretary for Foreign Correspondence.—Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A.

Palaëographer.—Clarence Hopper.

Curator and Librarian.—George R. Wright, F.S.A.

Council.—George G. Adams; George Ade; Thomas Blashill; W. D. Haggard, F.S.A.; J. O. Halliwell, F.R.S., F.S.A.; Gordon M. Hills; Lord Houghton, M.A., D.C.L.; Thomas W. King, F.S.A., *York Herald*; John Lee, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.; Edward Leven, M.A., F.S.A.; William Calder Marshall, R.A.; Thomas Page, C.E.; Richard N. Philipps, F.S.A.; J. W. Previt ; Samuel R. Solly, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.; J. W. Walton; C. F. Whiting.

Auditors.—Robert Hannah; William Yewd.

The obituary notices of members deceased during the year were ordered to be read at the next meeting (May 25). The sheets of the forthcoming part of the *Collectanea Archaeologica* and twenty plates in illustration were submitted to the meeting, and upon thanks being voted to the Chairman the meeting adjourned.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

April 18. MR. THOMAS L. DONALDSON, President, in the chair.

In reference to the description of the series of working drawings of the new Opera House now building at Paris, given by the President at the previous meeting, Mr. C. F. Hayward (Hon. Sec.) stated that a sheet of illustrations of the principal drawings had been prepared to accompany that paper in the Transactions, permission having been given by M. Vogué to copy those drawings, which had hitherto been unpublished.

The Chevalier Da Silva, President of the Institute of Portuguese Architects, was by the unanimous show of hands of the meeting elected an honorary and corresponding member.

Among the deaths of members announced, was that of M. Louis Roelandt, of Ghent, of whom the President spoke as having embellished that city with many fine buildings, and the architect of the large church in the Byzantine style a little distance from the gates of Brussels. He had been put in nomination for the Royal Gold Medal, and in all probability on another occasion his merits would have been better considered. He held high honour in Belgium, and was a member of the Academies of Brussels and Antwerp, as well as Professor of Architecture in that of Ghent. The Hon. Sec. having read the translation of a letter received from M. Viollet-le-Duc, of Paris, to whom the Royal Gold Medal had been awarded, expressing his deep sense of the high honour conferred upon him, the President said he could not forbear alluding to the class of study to which M. Viollet-le-Duc had devoted so much of his time, talents, and researches. That gentleman set himself to work to prove that mediævalism possessed vitality sufficient to resume the influence over the men of the nineteenth century that it exercised over them from the tenth to the sixteenth, and had both by his pen and pencil given a definite meaning to that which hitherto seemed obscure. M. Viollet-le-Duc had been eminently successful in illustrating the various appliances and resources which made the fortifications of cities of vital importance to the safety of the citizens, in the fierce wars which were waged between the barons and neighbouring chiefs, and sometimes with the sovereign himself. How many of these castles, forts, and strongholds they saw dismantled and in ruins in this country and throughout the whole continent of Europe! how many older city walls did they behold crumbling away, or being destroyed to make room for modern improvements, as at York! This fruitful subject M. Viollet-le-Duc had followed up with painstaking research, and in the treatment of it had exhibited a taste and erudition which entitled him to be regarded as the most complete and correct exposition of the science of war between the tenth and fifteenth centuries of our era. It might truly be said that the researches of M. Viollet-le-Duc had largely contributed towards clearing away the mists that had hitherto prevented them from appreciating in all their fulness the works of the Middle Ages. M. Viollet-le-Duc having restored some of the noblest monu-

ments of mediæval taste in Paris, as in the Sainte Chapelle and Notre Dame, they might feel assured it was reserved for him to endow his country with new monuments of his taste and skill, original emanations of his own genius and the fruit of his severe studies. The medal which had been awarded him would serve to remind him that he had friends and admirers in this Institute, who would take a deep interest in his success, and eagerly acquaint themselves with whatever new fruits he might produce by his pencil or his pen. The medals and other prizes awarded at the special meeting on March 7, as already published, were then presented by the President. The following paper was then read, "Some Remarks upon the Works of the Early Mediæval Architects, Gundulph, Flambard, William of Sens, and others," by Mr. Benjamin Ferrey, F.S.A., Fellow; who at the outset of his paper proceeded to shew that the origin and progress of the mediæval styles, from the eleventh to the fifteenth century, rested upon the most slender traditions. Not only the masters of the style, but the names of the builders of many of our principal ecclesiastical edifices, were totally unknown, and in but few instances were there reliable records even of the founders of those structures. A skilful process of examination might, however, enable them to discover who were the builders of many of our churches by the similarity of style and work which was found in them. This was especially the case in Catholic cities on the continent, where they were struck with the resemblance of the minor churches to the cathedral church, shewing such a remarkable similarity, that having discovered the architect of the principal building there was no difficulty in assigning the authorship of the others to the same man. Mr. Ferrey then entered upon an able review of the works of Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, at Canterbury, in the eleventh century; also those of Bishop Ralph Flambard at Christ Church, Hants., and Durham (the similarity of style in each leading to the conclusion that they were the works of the same architect), and William of Sens at Winchester and Oxford.

May 2. At the annual general meeting, Mr. THOMAS L. DONALDSON, the President, in the chair, the following gentlemen were declared to have been duly elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

President.—Mr. Thomas L. Donaldson, re-elected.

Vice-Presidents.—Messrs. E. Christian, re-elected; C. C. Nelson and P. E. Street, elected.

Honorary Secretaries.—Messrs. J. P. Seddon and Charles F. Hayward, re-elected.

Honorary Secretary for Foreign Correspondence.—Mr. Charles Charnock Nelson, F.S.A., re-elected.

Ordinary Members of Council.—Messrs. G. Somers Clarke, Benjamin Ferrey, J. H. Hakewill, O. Hansard, H. Jones, G. J. J. Mair, re-elected; W. A. Boulnois, R. Brandon, G. P'Anson, S. S. Teulon, elected; Messrs. R. K. Penson of Kidwelly, South Wales, J. H. Chamberlain of Birmingham, Fellows, were also elected Members of Council.

Treasurer.—Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart.

Honorary Solicitor.—Mr. Frederic Ouvry, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

Auditors.—Wyatt Papworth, Fellow; T. M. Rickman, Associate.

The annual report and balance-sheet were read, and with some few alterations adopted, and a vote of thanks to the office-bearers of last year was agreed to.

May 16. Mr. EWAN CHRISTIAN, Vice-President, in the chair.

Mr. C. F. Hayward (Hon. Sec.) announced that the competition for the prize of 25 guineas, offered by Dr. G. Bailey Denton through the Society of Arts, for the best designs for agricultural cottages, had been decided. Upon the application of the Society to the Council of the Institute, he (Mr. Hayward) was appointed to act as one of the judges in conjunction with a builder and a land-surveyor. The adjudication appeared in the last number of the Society's Journal, which was regularly forwarded to the Institute.

Among the donations announced was a very valuable one by Mr. C. C. Nelson, Vice-President and Hon. Sec. for For. Corr., consisting of the third part of the "*Antiquities of Ionia*," large folio.

The Rev. Edward L. Cutts read a paper, "*On some Examples of Mural Painting*," in which a very interesting account was given of discoveries, by the author, of ancient paintings and the general style of decoration of the walls of the old church of Little Coggeshall in Essex, revealed beneath several refacing coats of whitewash, as also those of the larger and more elaborate structure of Great Coggeshall, in the same county. The pictorial decorations of the walls between the windows and panels of the latter, consisted chiefly of the histories of the Nativity and Crucifixion of our Lord, interspersed with figures of saints, &c., whilst the scroll-work ornamentation of other parts of the edifice exhibited great beauty both in colour and design. Other illustrations were given of the decorations of Headington Church, Oxfordshire, and that of Whiston, a small Norman structure in Suffolk. Tracings and photographs of some of these paintings were exhibited in illustration of the paper, the reading of which was followed by a brief but lively discussion, in which the Chairman, Mr. George E. Street, Mr. R. Kerr, and Mr. William White, took part. The second paper read was by Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn (Fellow), "*An Account of the Repairs of the Temple Church, London*," which in the absence of the author was read by Mr. C. F. Hayward, Hon. Sec.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

April 21. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

John Davidson, Esq., was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Evans exhibited two ancient British coins, said to have been found in Kent; the one of Tinc[ommius] similar to Evans, Pl. i. No. 12, but without the DV—the other of Tasciovanus struck among the Segontiaci, and of the type Evans, Pl. viii. No. 11.

Mr. Williams exhibited five short-cross pennies of Henry II. or III., found last autumn in a field near Enfield, in company with a number of other coins of the same class which had been buried in an unglazed earthen vessel, of which a fragment was also exhibited.

Mr. Webster exhibited two silver coins of Gelas, in illustration of the manner in which many of the Sicilian and other Greek coins were struck. The metal in this case had evidently been cast in a spherical or spheroidal shape in a mould, and then struck either while hot or after having been subsequently heated. Not only was the line shewing the joint of the mould in which the blanks had been cast apparent, but there were also portions of the runner projecting beyond the edge of the coins.

The Rev. J. H. Pollexfen exhibited a coin of Maximus, of second

brass, but plated at the period, so as to give it the appearance of being silver. It was found at Colchester.

Mr. Fairholt exhibited a specimen of the copper coinage struck during the occupation of Rome under Garibaldi. The obverse bears a well-executed design, representing the Roman eagle standing on the fasces, surrounded by an oaken garland—the artist's initials, N. C. (Niccolo Cerbara), beneath. The legend is DIO.E.POPOLO. In the exergue the letter R. The reverse has, within a beaded border, the words REPUBLICA ROMANA, and the date 1849. The value of the coin, "3 BAIOCCHI," is expressed in large letters in the centre. But few of these coins were struck for necessary use, and the issue was restricted to pieces of 1, 2, and 3 baiocchi. They were, of course, rigidly suppressed after the defeat of the Republican party.

Mr. Madden exhibited a second-brass coin of Titus, apparently struck in Samaria or Judæa. On the obverse is the legend ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ. ΤΙΤΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒ., with the laureate head of Titus to the right. The legend on the reverse appears to be ΕΠΙ Μ. ΣΑΛΟΥΙΔΗΝΟ the device being a palm-tree, with a cuirass beneath it on the left and a shield on the right. The name M. Salvidienus is given by Mionnet (Supplement, v. p. 2) as that of a Proconsul occurring on a coin of Domitian struck in Bithynia. The complete legend should apparently be ΕΠΙ Μ. ΣΑΛΟΥΙΔΗΝΟΥ ΠΡΟΚΛΟΥ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤ., but no mention is made of such a person in history, though a Salvidienus Orfitus was banished by Domitian for perjury. The coin belonged to Mr. Evans, who has since presented it to the British Museum.

Mr. Evans read a communication from Mr. W. Douglas relative to a find of coins at Kinghorn, Scotland. They consisted chiefly of pennies of the first Edwards, but there were also a few Irish and Scotch coins in the hoard, which was contained in a large jug of livid grey clay, covered with a yellow glaze. The coins are now dispersed. Some pertinent remarks were made on the present state of the law of "Treasure-trove."

Mr. C. Roach Smith sent for exhibition photographs of some gold ornaments lately found in company with some Gaulish coins at Frasnes, in Belgium, as described in the *Revue de la Numismatique Belge*, 1864, p. 140. Mr. Evans communicated some remarks upon the discovery, which is of great interest as tending to fix the date of a class of antiquities to which Mr. Franks in the *Ilora Ferales* has given the name of "late Celtic." The ornaments consisted of three objects, of which the principal was a torc about 8 in. across, and formed of a tube of thin gold about 1½ in. in diameter filled with hard cement, with an iron rod in the centre. Though apparently a continuous ring, it was made to resemble a penannular torc, with flattened knobs at the ends, near which are scroll-like *repoussé* ornaments in high relief and of beautiful design. The other two ornaments were a bracelet and large ring, with analogous though different ornamentation. With them had been found about eighty Gaulish coins in gold, all with the plain and convex obverse, and a rude horse on the concave reverse, like Ruding, Pl. i. No. 1. This class of coins is of common occurrence, not only in Belgic Gaul but in Britain, and Mr. Evans shewed reasons for assigning them to a period extending probably over the earlier half of the first century B.C.

Aquila Smith, Esq., M.D., communicated a paper on the type of the

first Anglo-Irish coinage. The coins to which this paper principally referred are the halfpennies of John, bearing on the obverse a head full-faced, with a diadem or crown of pearls, and the legend IOHANNES DOM. The full face on these coins fills the entire space within the inner circle, and has much the appearance of "the sun" on the signboard of an inn. Simon and others believed that the head thus represented was that of John, but Mr. Haigh in 1839 made a communication to the "Numismatic Chronicle," in which after pointing out the resemblance of the head to that on some *Monnaies des Evêques*, &c., infers that the head is intended either for the moon or morning star, and typical of St. John the Baptist, since as the moon in the absence of the sun reflects his light and testifies to his existence, so it was said of St. John that he "was sent to bear witness of the Light;" while the morning star was also considered typical of the Baptist, inasmuch as he was the forerunner of "The Sun of Righteousness." In 1844 Mr. Roach Smith exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries a fibula or brooch of lead bearing in the centre a similar face, around which was the legend ✠ ECCE : SIGNVM : FACIEI : BEATI : IOHIS : BAPTISTE : from which Mr. Akerman (*Archæologia*, vol. xxxi. p. 468) concluded that there can scarcely be any doubt that the full face on the half-penny of John is intended to represent that of the Baptist. Dr. A. Smith, after referring to various pilgrim signs bearing the head of St. John the Baptist of Amiens, proceeds to describe a unique coin of John found in 1858, with the remarkable coins of John de Curcy, on which, instead of the ordinary legend, the words CAPVT IOHANNIS surround the full face, thus proving, almost beyond a question, that the head represented is that of the Saint, and not of John, Lord of Ireland. It would appear, then, that inasmuch as John, during his father's lifetime, was precluded from placing his own head upon his coins, the representation of the Saint whose name he bore was adopted in its stead. The paper concluded with a number of extracts proving the honour in which St. John the Baptist was held in Ireland.

The Rev. Churchill Babington, B.D., communicated a notice of a coin which he ascribed to Elusa in Palestine, a city of which he gave an interesting account. The legend on the coin is, however, unfortunately indistinct, so that the attribution requires further corroboration.

CORK CUVIERIAN SOCIETY.

Jan. 6. RICHARD CAULFIELD, Esq., F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The Chairman laid before the Society copies of some documents from the State Paper Office, which are of much interest as throwing light on the state of Cork and its neighbourhood in the time of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. The first two shew that Cork was a well-frequented haven, but that it was, occasionally at least, visited by shipmen who were nearly as much of the pirate as the trader. The Mayor of Cork writes thus to the Lord Deputy, Sir Edward Bellingham:—

"After my humble duty premised unto your right honourable good Lordship it may please the same to be advertised that here arrived on Christmas-day in our haven one Tamsin and Richard Stephenson (that was heretofore under Mr. Robert Sentleger, Constable of Dungarvan) with a ship of four score touns or more laden with wines, sugar, figgs, amongst other things that I do not know, which there lading they have taken, as I am informed, on the coast of Spain; but there are certain Portingales aboard then, who have sent me word, if I should buy

their wines, that I should have a tun for V. or VI. pounds, and have desired a safe conduct for them and their men to come to our city, which I, with my brethren, thought good to grant, for that it is bruted here that all vintners and Tamsin by name hath a general pardon to come and serve the King our Master, and also lest they should take certain of our neighbours which are as yet beyond the sea, in case we should refuse them. I thought good to relate the same unto your good Lordship, most humbly beseeching your pleasure, by this bearer, whether I should restrain their liberties, apprehend them, or buy and sell with them concerning their wines and wares; and your will known, I will accomplish the same to the utmost of my power, &c. From Corcke this Saturday in Christmas tide the 29 Dec., 1548. Your good lordship's most humble to command, Robert Myagh, Mayor."

The following is the reply of the Mayor and Council to the answer of the Lord Deputy:—

"Right honourable and singular good lord, we have received your loving answer, made unto our Mayor's letter lately directed unto you. Of truth the said Tamsin arrived at the mouth of our haven xii. miles herehence, where all the country is adjoining thereunto, and certain of Youghal, Kinsale, Dungarvan, and Waterford, resorteth unto them, buying and selling with them. We have the name and they the profits, which we cannot lett by any power we have, and in times past certain of our neighbours have had goods of them, which they were compelled to restore by divers inquisitions made here by Shadwell, the Lord Admiral's servant, and the King's commandments directed unto us, which doth cause us not to buy or sell with them, fearing we should be so handled, and such goods as they had, they uttred the same to the aforesaid persons before your answer came to our hands; and this present time one Richard Cole and Frownard arrived in the same place of our haven where Tamsin is at anchor, having much spices and other wares, as knoweth God, who have you in his tender tuition and send your victory on your enemies. From Corcke the X. Jan., 1549. Your faithful and loving subjects, the Mayor and Counsel of Cork."

The Earl of Desmond writing from Youghal to Queen Mary, Oct. 13, 1557, thus laments the dissolution of a famous abbey at Cork:—

"After my humble duty premised unto your most excellent Majestie as appertaineth. Albeit I am lothe to encumber the same with sundry suits, yet in godly matters that should both sound to the edification of Christ's religion, and would do much good amongst your Grace's poor savage people, that knoweth not decently where to be buried by occasion of such dissolved houses, that in time past were wont to receive their burial there. I thought good upon earnest mention made upon all the order of Friars preachers here within this realm, I could no less than to bemoane unto your Grace that it would please the same at this my contemplation to direct your Grace's favourable letters to one John Browne and Edmond Gowle, of your Grace's city here of Corcke, merchants, who hath purchased the late dissolved house of that Order adjoining to the walls of Corcke, where a great part of all the gentlemen and lords hereabouts have their monuments, that it would please them at your Grace's request, which thing, as I suppose, they will not deny, seeing the same house is not yet defaced nor plucked down, to restore it to the same order again. Whereof this bearer, being Governor, may, through his good and virtuous living, do much good among the same people, and whatever it be that is behind, with them not yet received, of the profits of the premises, to the full contentation of their purchase, I shall, God willing, see them fully satisfied and paid," &c.

The dissolved house here alluded to was the Franciscan Abbey, which occupied the ground on which Wise's distillery now stands. The cemetery extended over the present North Mall and the ground on which the houses stand. On opening the road for the purpose of laying new water-pipes a few years ago, large quantities of human remains were thrown up by the workmen. The skeletons were lying *in situ* as interred, and had never before been disturbed. Between the

abbey and North Bridge stood St. Catherine's Church. Although its locality is a matter of controversy, Mr. Caulfield has little hesitation in asserting that the ruins which existed about thirty years ago near where North Abbey-square now stands were those of St. Catherine's Church and no other. The following inquisition from the ancient Council Book of the Cork Corporation will help to decide the question:—

"22nd August, 1629. Your issue is to enquire and try the difference of the meares and bounds betwixt Thomas Sarsfield, Gent., and Sir John Fitz Edmond Gerrald, Knt., of the lands without the North Gate, near St. Catherine's Church on the west. We find and present that it shall be lawful for the said Thomas, his tenants, &c., to erect his or their building upon the said Thomas's land on the east within seven square feet of the pinnacle of St. Catherine's Church on the west, which seven feet is to be void and unbuilt, as well for the light of the said church as for a lane for the said Thomas and his assignees dwelling upon the land on the east."

This lane may be considered to represent the passage now leading to the rock steps, called Abbot's-lane. Bishop Downes, who wrote May, 1700, says,—

"St. Francis Abbey, on the north side of the Lee in the north suburbs of Cork. The site of it contains a few gardens on the side of the hill near the abbey. It is the estate of the Lord Orrery, before the late troubles held and inhabited by Mr. Rogers, Thomas Cooke and others. In King James's time a new chapel was built by the Friars on part of the abbey, but not where the former chapel stood, some Friars living there. In the time of the siege the abbey with the rest of the suburbs was burnt. A good strong steeple remains standing. The chapel that was lately built, having been burnt with the abbey, was repaired by Mr. Morrison, a merchant, and now used by him as a warehouse^a."

The grandmother of Mr. John Humphreys, the Secretary of the Society, saw King James II. leaning on two friars, passing through the North Main-street to attend mass in the chapel of the abbey.

The last document produced was an extract from a letter of Sir John Perrot to Lord Burghley; it shews that if Sir John could not keep the whole of Ireland in order, it was not for want of severe measures. After stating that the province is "very quiet," and wishing that all parts of the realm were no worse, he goes on to say,—

"I am presently keeping sessions in this city, at the which great appearance hath been from all parts of my rule, and have executed this time for treasons and felonies about three-score persons, &c. Amongst the rest of my doings here, I have caused all this Irishry within this province to forego their glybes, and have waded into a farther danger, as in banishing all the great rowles from the wearing of ladies, gentlewomen, townswomen, and others in all places, by which means I am assured to have no wife in these parts, and for England, when I come back, I look there to have none, for all my gains here is for every white hair that I brought over with me, sixty and a thin purse. How great soever the report went of things that came to my hands by the Marcellyan ship, if it shall please her Majesty to have continuance of this state, I desire your lordship to procure the speedy sending of the Chief Justice hither. From Corcke the XVIII. June, 1573. Your lordship's most assured, J. Perot."

Capt. Tooker, J.P., exhibited a large wooden vessel cut out of a solid block of oak, furnished with handles, &c., which was found after the moving of the bog of Derveenamona, near Kanturk, in 1840, and which was presented to him by the Earl of Egmont. Several acres of the bog rose in the form of a huge bubble, and suddenly burst, carrying

^a Brady's Records of Cork.

before it trees and every thing that opposed its course. Taking an easterly direction, it flowed down a narrow valley three miles long into the river Allan, which is distant about one mile from the Blackwater, completely destroying all vegetation in its course. Rolling still forward it eventually discharged itself into the water of the river, where huge masses of bog peat were to be seen floating about for several weeks, discolouring the water and killing immense quantities of fish. This vessel when discovered contained butter, but reduced to a substance resembling adipocere; a piece of the butter was also exhibited. The whole surface of the bog was discharged, and presented at the depth of 18 ft. a hard bottom of red shingles.

Mr. A. Lunham gave an account of a tour which he lately made through Italy, and exhibited several beautifully executed photographs of the most celebrated ancient remains of Rome, Florence, Pisa, &c.

Mr. Robert Day, jun., exhibited a fine specimen of bog cheese, 14 in. in diameter and 8 in. thick, and weighing about 10 lbs., which was found in the latter part of November, 8 ft. below the surface, in a plot of bog at Magherabeg, Shane Castle, co. Antrim. Also a piece of bog butter, having part of the churn or timber vessel which contained it still adhering to the sides. This was found in a turf bog at Carrigs, near Ballymena. Scarcely a year passes but some such specimens are found in the Irish peat bogs. These may have been placed there either for security, or, as it is generally supposed, to improve the flavour of the butter or cheese. As a rule, bog butter is always found in wooden vessels. while the cheese is got in cakes, and has often the mark of the cloth in which it was wrapped still remaining on the surface. Mr. Day also shewed an ancient drinking-cup, or "methers," made out of the solid piece, square at the top and round at bottom, with four handles, the continuation of which formed supports. This is in fine preservation and of scarce type, and was found in a bog near Cookstown, co. Tyrone. A very beautiful glass ornament, found near Newtown Limavaddy, was also shewn. It is dark blue with a raised enamelled scroll ornament of a lighter colour, pierced with two holes for a double cord, and is unique.

GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 15. A general meeting was held at the Religious Institution rooms, Glasgow, JAMES SMITH, Esq., of Jordan Hill, President, in the chair.

After the transaction of routine business, and the election of Mr. Cosmo Innes as an honorary member, the President read a paper "On the Geological Bearings of the Question as to the Antiquity of the Human Race," which was as follows:—

"My present purpose regards a question which it is the object of archæology not less than geology to elucidate, namely, How long has man been an inhabitant of this world? Hitherto, in that voluminous history of the earth which geology unfolds, that of the human race has been supposed to occupy not more than the last chapter of the last volume, or, rather, the last page of the last chapter. Has this portion of geological history been extended by the late researches into the antiquity of the human race, and what is the extent?"

"Now I think that there is little doubt but that to a certain extent it has, that we can synchronise the human race with the remains of animals that are now unknown to exist, and which we may safely conclude are extinct; this, however,

proves no more than that the period of their extinction is less remote than has hitherto been supposed, but throws no additional light on the absolute lapse of time which has intervened between the creation of man and the historic period. One of these extinct species, the Irish elk, we have every reason to believe was co-existent with man; the other, the dodo, we know existed within the last four centuries. In Great Britain, the bear, the wolf, the beaver, and bustard have become extinct during the human period, and other species are to all appearance wearing out; and in any case, however remote the period when the elk and other animals which we have reason to suppose lived during the human period, they all belong to the most modern geological epoch. We must also remember that geological changes, such as those I am about to mention, necessarily produce geographical changes which must influence the fauna of the countries which have been subjected to them. When at Malta, I procured from a Maltese geologist—Mr. St. George—the fang of a molar tooth of an elephant, which he found attached by stalagmite to a rock in the island of Gozo. Now it is perfectly clear that so small an island could not have afforded sustenance to a race of elephants. It must, to have done so, formed part of a larger country, but we have the clearest and most unequivocal evidence that the Maltese group has during the human period formed part of a more extensive region. The island is composed of flat beds of soft tertiary rock, which is traversed by wheel tracks more than a foot deep, that have no connection with the present towns or villages of the island, and about which there is no tradition. These tracks pass under the sea as far as they can be seen in the clearest weather, and reappear in the adjoining islands of Gozo and Filfolo; the latter a rocky islet surrounded by mural precipices, whilst the south side of Malta, which is also ‘iron bound,’ that is, girt with mural precipices, lies opposite to it at the distance of about a mile. Here, then, we have evidence that during the human period geographical changes, the result of geological changes, have taken place which must have affected the fauna.

“Ancient discoveries shew that the remains of cave animals occur in Malta, and should human remains be found associated with them, we see in the changes which we know to belong to the human period sufficient cause for their having become extinct.

“Of late years human remains, or at least works of art, have been found embedded in gravel, under circumstances which I think prove that they are older than the beds which contain them. Some of them no doubt are fictitious, but still I think we have sufficient evidence to warrant the admission that works of art have been found in beds of gravel which in their present position are no longer subject to geological changes, and therefore of greater age.

“It will probably be in the recollection of some of the members, that two or three years ago I exhibited two extremely interesting relics of the stone period, one of them a highly polished celt, or stone hatchet, found in one of the Glasgow canoes, the other an unfinished ornament of cannel coal, which was found in undisturbed gravel, according to the account of the person who found it, fifty feet above the present level of the sea. Inferences drawn from the observations of others are of little value: I am satisfied, however, that the gravel beds were marine, and although the height at which the object in question was said to be found is probably not very exact, we may safely conclude that it was deposited at the bottom of the sea, inferring no doubt a change of the sea level of at least fifty feet. To shew that such changes imply no very remote antiquity, I will now with the permission of the meeting read an extract from a paper of mine to prove that much greater changes than are sufficient to account for the phenomena in question have taken place within the historical era.

“I do so with less scruple because I arrive at my conclusions from principles that are quite as archæological as they are geological:—

“‘The phenomenon of submerged forests is nowhere more largely developed than on the coasts of Brittany, Normandy, and the Channel Islands. The great rise of tide, amounting in some places to nearly fifty feet, and the flatness of the shores over which it ebbs and flows, in some places not less than seven miles afford opportunities for observation probably nowhere else to be found.

“‘The chief peculiarities which distinguish this forest are, first,—

“‘The freshness of the wood. When exposed, the wood does not differ from that of other submerged forests in respect of decay. Such was the case with what I observed in the bay of St. Owen, in Jersey, but Colonel Le Couteur, who lives

in that neighbourhood, shewed me the stem of an oak which had been laid bare by a heavy gale, in the most perfect state of preservation. In a communication to the Agricultural Society of Jersey, he thus describes it:—"After the gale, which had greatly denuded the sands, I had the good fortune to see the stem of one of these ancient oaks. The trunk stood four feet above the peaty soil in which it was firmly rooted; its diameter was about three feet. . . . It was still heart of oak."

"I observed at low water on the shore between Granville and Avranches, stems of oak in the attitude of growth in a similar state of preservation, and in the same locality the stem of a large tree standing upright. Being surrounded by water I could not approach it sufficiently near to ascertain the species, but it is known to form part of the original forest.

"According to the Abbé Manet, these ancient stems are locally termed *coerons*, and in some places *canailons*. The wood is used for economical purposes, such as beams in the roofs of houses, furniture, in which its hardness and dark colour give it the polish of ebony, and for espaliers, "qui résistent long temps aux injures de l'ai et qui portent avec eux leur peinture."—(p. 63.)

"The next peculiarity which distinguishes these forests is, that they contain the ruins of ancient buildings and works of art. I cannot speak as to this from my own observation, but the Abbé Manet has brought forward a great mass of evidence proving their occurrence on the French coast; and Falle, the historian of Jersey, states that there are buildings in the submerged forest of St. Owen. I can, however, give the authority of Captain (now Admiral) Martin White, R.N., who has executed under the directions of the Admiralty an elaborate survey of this part of the French coast. He informs me that on a shoal which is named in the French charts *La Parisienne*, he has brought up with the lead, fragments of brick and tile, and is quite satisfied that it has been formed by the ruins of an ancient building. He has also seen under water, lines running along the bottom, evidently artificial, and which are probably the same as those mentioned by Borlase in his account of the Scilly Isles, which are locally called "hedges," i.e. ancient stone walls, which, he says, "are frequently seen upon the shifting of the sands in the friths between the islands." The same author also mentions a straight-lined ridge, like a causeway, running across the old town creek in St. Mary's, which is now never above water.

"Another peculiarity of this forest is the great vertical range through which it can be observed. The tide rises and falls, as already noticed, in the Bay of Cancale nearly 50 ft., and Admiral White informs me he has seen, as far as the eye can penetrate below the surface at low water, stumps of trees *in situ* beneath the sea, with the roots shooting out in every direction. He has observed this phenomenon both on the coasts of France and Jersey. These trees could not be less than 60 ft. below high water.

"The most important point connected with this forest, however, is the precision with which the date of the submergence can be ascertained.

"The account given by ecclesiastical historians and metrical chroniclers is as follows:—

"About the beginning of the eighth century, St. Aubert, Bishop of Avranches, founded a church in honour of the Archangel Michael, upon the mount which now bears his name, which was then surrounded by a forest, and was more than two leagues distant from the sea. Being anxious to procure some relics of the patron saint, he sent two priests to Mount Garganus, in the south of Italy, for a portion of the red altar cloth which the Archangel had left when he visited that place, and of the marble of the altar upon which he stood. During their absence, according to the Père de Moustier, in his *Neustria pia*, "Deo permittente mare sylvam quantumque esset superavit et prostravit replevitque arena locos Monti Tombelino adjacentes; nuntii, autem reversi 16 Octobris saltus arena refertos adeo mirati sunt ut novum orbem se ingressos putaverunt." The Abbé de la Rue, in his *Essai Historique sur les Bardes*, vol. ii. p. 363, quotes an ancient poem by Guillaume de Saint Pair, a monk in the monastery of Mont St. Michel, who flourished in the twelfth century, who says that what was then sand was formerly a forest:—

"Ce que or est mer et areine
En icels tems est forest pleine
De mainte riche venaison
Mais ore il noet le poisson . . .
En le forest avait un Mont," &c.

“But in monkish historians and metrical chroniclers we are naturally apprehensive of finding legends for history, in explanation of appearances the origin of which is unknown. Professor de Hericher of Avranches, in his work entitled *Avranchin Monumentale et Historique*, quotes certain ancient MSS. preserved in the public library in that town which belonged to the Benedictine Abbey of Mont St. Michel, but were dispersed at the Revolution, which give an account of the sudden eruption of the sea, by which the ancient forest was submerged. I availed myself of the opportunity which a visit to that place afforded me of examining them.

“The volume No. 34 contains several works in different hands, but all of great antiquity. The one alluded to by M. de Hericher, which he considers from its palæography to have been written in the ninth century, has for its title, *Incipit Revelatio Ecclesiæ sancti Michælis in Monte qui dicitur Tumba is occiduis partibus sub Childeberto Rege Francorum, Auberto Episcopo*. The account contained in it is as follows: “Qui primum locus sicut a veracibus cognoscere potuimus narratoribus, opacissima claudebatur silva longe ab oceano ut estimata æstu millibus distans sex abditissima præbens latibula ferarum Mare quod longe distabat paulatim assurgens omnem silvæ illius magnitudinem virtute complanavit et in arenæ suæ formam cuncta redegit Quasi novum ingressi sunt orbem quam primum veprium deusitate reliquerunt.” M. de Heriches, unwilling to admit an actual change of level, supposes that the distance “ab oceano æstu” refers to low water, and as Mont St. Michel is six miles distant from it, concludes that no change has taken place; but the account of its having been surrounded by wood leaves no room for such a supposition.

“According to Père de Moustier, the return of the messengers took place the 16th of October, 709. This date agrees with that assigned to the event by the metrical chronicle quoted by the Abbé de la Rue, who observes, “Ces revolutions durent avoir lieu suivant la poëte sous l’épiscopat de St. Aubert et sous le règne de Childeberte.”—(Vol. ii. p. 303.)

“The Abbé Manet states that during the great gale of the 9th of January, 1735, the violence of the sea “sur les grèves der Mont St. Michel fit sortir des sables une quantité prodigieuse des ces billes qu’on y trouva presque toutes conchées du Nord au Sud.”—(p. 53.) This is exactly the position in which the sea, rushing in to fill up a sudden depression, would lay the stems, as the Bay of Mont St. Michel, or Canlele, is open to the north.’ So far the extracts from my paper. The Abbé Manet attributes the circumstance of the direction in which the buried trees of this vast forest are laid to a violent gale of northerly wind; but, as I learned upon the spot, many of the trees are of vast size, and of oak. Such was that which I examined in the sands near Avranches—the stump of a large tree, with the roots shooting out in every direction. It and many similar examples must have been broken over near the roots. Such effects appear to me to require an agent more powerful than a gale of wind, however violent. This event must have entirely changed the geography of the adjoining regions. The trees seen by Admiral White must have been at least ten fathoms below high water; but luxuriant forests, such as this was, do not grow down to the water’s edge of a stormy sea. Ten fathoms is but a part, perhaps a small part, of the actual change of level which took place in October, A.D. 709; but there is no part of the sea between the Channel Islands, St. Maloes, and St. Michel so deep; hence, anterior to the event in question, they formed part of the continent. I think it extremely probable that the Cassiterides, or tin islands of the ancients, placed by them to the north of Spain, were either entirely or partially submerged. In the latter case, the Scilly Islands are the only ones which agree in geographical position, though not in geographical description. According to Strabo they consisted of ten islands, thickly inhabited, and supplying the ancient world with tin. Now there are no mines to be seen in the islands; but only one lode, and the workings are very inconsiderable. Borlase, in his account of the islands, as well as in his paper on the subject in the ‘Philosophical Transactions,’ produces evidence of a change of level of at least sixteen feet, and adds, ‘See how the sea has multiplied these islands; they are now reckoned 140. . . . But no circumstance can shew the great alterations which have happened in the number and extent of these islands more than this, viz. that the Isle of Scilly, from which the little cluster of these Cyclades take the name, is no more at present than a high rock of about a furlong over.’—(Phil. Trans., vol. xlviii. p. 55.)

“With such proofs of change of the sea level during the historic period, no safe

inference can be drawn with regard to duration from the occurrence of marine remains at a different level from the present. Neither can we reason on the length of time necessary to effect changes on the levels of a river in a settled country; the rights of property prevent the deviations which constantly take place before the banks are taken possession of. I do not think, therefore, that any new light has been thrown upon the antiquity of the human race from the occurrence of works of art in fluvial or marine gravel at a different level from that of the adjoining rivers or seas.

"Although, however, these recent discoveries throw no new light on the actual length of time when they were deposited, yet when we consider the extreme rarity of human remains when compared with those of the other cave animals, or the rudeness of the stone implements compared with those of the valley of the Clyde, it appears to me that they belong to the earliest portion of the stone period, that which first followed the appearance of man in the earth, or, to use the somewhat old-fashioned but I consider true language, 'the creation of man.'"

Mr. Sheriff Strathern conveyed to Mr. Smith the thanks of the Society for the learned and at the same time most interesting paper which had been read, and expressed the hope that it would be followed by others on the same subject.

Mr. Irving then read a paper "On the Origin and Influence of Burghs in Scotland." Referring briefly to the condition of Scotland before their erection, Mr. Irving described at some length the nature of those presumed to have been in existence before the age of David I. The labours of our Scottish Justinian, in encouraging the growth and consolidating the laws regulating the existence of the new estate, was next treated of, and a careful description given of the daily life and habits of the people as set forth in the *Leges Burgorum*. The question as to the early representation of burghs in Parliament, the kind of influence they exercised there, the rise of merchant and craft guildries, and the evil influence exercised by these exclusive incorporations, the struggles between rival burghs, the causes of the decay of the third estate in the period between the union of the Crown and the union of the Parliament, and their increase in importance with the revival of trade, caused by the last of these events, were all severally discussed and illustrated by reference to charters, deeds, and Acts of Parliament.

In a sketch of, and in immediate connection with, the influence of burghs, it is proper to keep in view some of the more prominent features of Scottish life at the time, in order to understand how society was held together when this new burghal element was being introduced, and thus to apprehend more clearly the nature and extent of the influence exercised by burghs, and how they in turn were modified by the constitution under which they sprang up. First, as to property. All land belonged to the king as feudal superior. If ever there was an allodial or independent tenure in Scotland, every trace of it had disappeared by the beginning of the twelfth century. The relations between the sovereign and his immediate vassals as to suit and service represented the connection existing between all the other grades of society. As the knight was to the baron, so was the squire to the knight, and the yeoman to the squire. Each in his station as a feudal tenant was bound to serve his superior in the field when need was, or send others to the army. The Court, attended by its great officers of state—the steward, chamberlain, constable, and justiciar—made frequent progresses throughout the country, bringing justice as near as possible to every man's door, and controlling the lesser courts of regality and burgh. The Parliament, or Great Council, undefined as yet in either its constitution or duties, some-

times legislated, sometimes advised. The Church, endowed by the pious munificence of King David with a splendour rivalling even the splendour of Italy, was independent, zealous without being intolerant, the guide and home of the scholar, the patron and instructor of the craftsman. Such commerce as existed at this early time was mainly carried on by the aid of the little mercantile communities whose history we are exploring. At their ports the produce of a country by no means barren or uncultivated found a safe and ready outlet. In exchange for the soft wool of our flocks, the hides of our cattle, and the fish of our rivers, the industrious burghers brought in wines from Gascony and Bordeaux, cloth and tapestry from Flanders, fruits from Cyprus, and armour from the distant marts of Toledo and Milan. Through their agency the baron kept up the magnificent pomp of the castle, and the churchman the abundant hospitality of the abbey.

Mr. Cosmo Innes had already drawn the early Scottish burgh. There the rude fishing-boat ran up to the beach, the larger sea-going craft waiting for the tide to start for Bruges or Antwerp; the little straggling street leading from the haven to the castle, built by the king for the protection of the traders, whom he greatly cherished: the houses of the burghers, thatched and clean, and the small squat church, built of stone after the new fashion. There was a town-hall for counsel, and a cross for proclamation; a tron for weighing and measuring; a tolbooth, where custom was taken; and a jail, or perchance the stocks, and the joughs for the unruly. Secure in the protection afforded by the burgh, merchant and craftsman plied their vocations and waxed rich. That grave old man stepping down to the harbour in his furred gown is one of the baileys of the place, and has a deep interest in those vessels now about to start. Another, who has just parted on the street from one of the new order of Preaching Friars, looks after the wool sent in from the wide pastures of the abbey near by. They are each elected by the Crown as yet, and responsible to the court of the Lord Chamberlain for their management of affairs. The craftsmen are of many kinds. There are, of course, smiths, for there was rarely ever a burgh without one at least; and if it is holiday time the chances are that "Burn the Wind" will be found not far from the modest hostel known as "The Traveller's Rest," which even at this early time affords good entertainment to man and beast. There are tailors, and dyers, and shoemakers, all becoming so numerous that they will by and by require a special statute to prevent their exercising undue weight in the merchant guild. There is a tanner and a saddler, though it is but justice to say that the finest knightly housings come from Venice or Cordova. There is a bowyer, or bow-maker, cunning in the make of "deadly shafts a cloth-yard long;" and a weaver, strongly suspected at the last "Chamberlain Air" of making "owre lang thrwymys in skaith of the people."

Pleased with the success of the little trading colony, the king honours them and enriches the state by making it the subject of a royal charter. He declares therein to all concerned that the place has been raised to the dignity of a burgh, possessing all the liberties and customs enjoyed by the king's other burghs; the burgesses are freed from tolls throughout the kingdom, and a certain cohesion is given to their corporate existence by an extensive grant of land contiguous to the town. Certain stated fairs are to be held in the course of the year, and tolls and customs due to the burgh are to be collected

at places duly set forth in the charter. This was all that the earlier royal charters provided for, and in some cases a similar form was observed till the reign of Alexander II. There was nothing of the nature of a formal incorporation, such as was afterwards found necessary, nor was there any mention of the machinery by which local government was to be carried on. This was the work of time, and may be presumed to have arisen from the manifest requirements of the burgh to maintain its distinctive privileges, just as craftsmen from a similar cause came to create the different guildries existing within the jurisdiction of the burgh. Armed with the authority based on the custom of other burghs, on the first court day after the feast of St. Michael, the good men of the burgh, the "*probi homines villæ fidele et bonæ famæ*" of the charter, meet to elect magistrates and swear fealty to their lord the king. Who the burgesses were that in process of time came to be known as the council, or by whom they were elected, cannot now be indicated with certainty. That they latterly usurped a power belonging to the whole community is plain, and it is likely the usurpation took place early. In the *Statuta Gilde*, framed mainly for Berwick, about the time of Alexander II., it is provided that in addition to the aldermen and bailies there shall be twenty-four "*probi homines, de melioribus et discretioribus et fidele dignioribus ejusdem burgi ad hoc electi.*" In the event of any controversy these twenty-four decided who were to be magistrates. So the encroachment may have begun.

The Church, learned as well as powerful, threw its protecting arms over the small lay communities gathered round the monastery, and laid the foundation of some of the greatest trading corporations of the age; Glasgow, St. Andrew's, Kelso, Paisley, Dunfermline, and Brechin, all owe their origin, and much of their importance, to the Church. It is well known how the little bishop's burgh of Glasgow, clustered on the banks of the silvery Molindinar, was beset by Rutherglen and Dumbarton, the one comprehending the entire of Glasgow within its original charter, the other stretching along the Clyde from Kelvin to Loch Long. The grievance was so intolerable, that in 1226 Alexander II. granted a charter prohibiting the people of Rutherglen from taking toll or customs in the town of Glasgow, or nearer than the Cross of Schedniston. The freedom of trade to Argyll was met by another charter from the same sovereign, giving free permission to the burghers of Glasgow to trade there as they had before the erection of Dumbarton. Limited in area, however, and inferior in privilege, the Church burghs do not seem to have ever ranked equal in importance with those holding directly from the Crown, though at least two of them, Glasgow and Brechin, presented the anomaly of sending members to Parliament.

Sheriff Strathern remarked with reference to the "*Pie Powder*" Court, mentioned by Mr. Irving, that this, though more generally recognised as one of the lower or inferior courts of justice in England, had a distinct existence in Scotland. Vulgarly the name is derived *curia pedes pulverizati*, from the dusty feet of the parties concerned. Hence in Scotland it was known as the "*Dusty Foot*" Court; but the more correct derivation is from *pied pondreux*, 'a pedlar,' signifying a court resorted to by this class of persons at fairs, or on such like occasions. During the continuance of the fair in a burgh, which till a late period was indicated by the tuck of drum at its commencement

and end, the exclusive privileges of the burgh and the corresponding powers and jurisdiction of its magistrates were in abeyance, and hence among the travelling merchants and packmen and others resorting to the fairs, and having no fixed domicile in the locality, and not subject to the ordinary burgh jurisdiction, such a court as the "Pie Powder" or "Dusty Foot" court was very necessary and expedient. Its jurisdiction lasted during the continuance, and extended only to offences or disorders committed at the fair. The court lingers among us even now, and is popularly known as the Court of Conscience: till within a very few years bypast this jurisdiction was exercised by the magistrates of Glasgow; the debts for adjudication were restricted to sums under 40s., and the *induciæ* on which debtors were summoned to appear was limited to a few hours.

Sheriff Strathern also alluded to letters of law burrows, which meant "law broght," or security of law, a practice still existing in Scotch proceedings equivalent to what is known in England as "Articles of the Peace."

He further noticed the title of alderman as having existence in Scotland even earlier than in England, and to the office of coroner or crowner, which at one time had a place in the judicial system of the country, but had long ago been discontinued as imperfect in its operation.

It would be curious, he observed, to trace other legal practices which have descended to us from burgh customs having originally no higher authority, but which have now become permanently fixed: among these might be mentioned the arrest of a stranger who, having contracted debts to a burgess within burgh, could competently be arrested until security should be given that he would appear and answer in a suit to be brought against him by the creditor. This practice seems to have been in observance earlier than the publication of the collection of laws known as the *Leges Burgorum*, for at cap. 34 it is described, and the extent of the power pointed out. But our burgesses appear to have used their privilege oppressively, indeed so much so as to have called for legislative interference; accordingly in the reign of Charles II., by an Act of the Scotch Parliament of 1672, c. 8, while the practice was sanctioned it was confined within reasonable limits. This statute became the foundation on which thereafter applications *in meditatione fugæ* rested, and although at first the kind of debt meant to be secured was confined to "horse meat or man's meat, abuilzements or other merchandise due by strangers to burgesses," yet by reason of the expansion of our mercantile and commercial transactions, and in the progress of time, our courts came to hold the system applicable to almost every description of debt, even illiquid claims of damage as well as contingent debts, and those having a track of unexpired credit.

On the motion of the chairman a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to Mr. Irving for his extremely interesting paper.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 6. WILLIAM J. DOUGLAS, Esq., in the chair.

Eleven new members were elected.

The Rev. James Graves brought forward a memorial, from the Committee of the Society, to be presented to the Lords of the Treasury, if sanctioned by the meeting. The memorial prayed for the concentration of the Irish records in a proper repository for their keeping, and that their classification and calendaring may be entrusted to persons properly educated and qualified for the purpose.

The meeting sanctioned the memorial, and expressed the fullest approval of its being signed and forwarded by the Committee.

Several contributions to the Library and Museum were announced.

Mr. Prim exhibited a transcript of a portion of a very interesting document, the "Cartulary of Sir Richard Shee," a large book of the period of Queen Elizabeth, in which are recorded all the "evidences" connected with the property possessed by Sir Richard Shee, and acquired by purchase by him and his father in the counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Wexford. This curious book, Mr. Prim stated, was at present in the possession of Col. William O'Shee, of the French service, and resident at Pontoise, in the department of the Seine and Oise, the lineal descendant and representative of Sir Richard Shee, and consequently the head and representative of the Kilkenny Shees—Nicholas Power O'Shee, Esq., the head of the family in Ireland, being descended from the third, whilst Col. O'Shee was descended from the eldest son of Sir Richard. Last year Col. O'Shee had paid a visit to Kilkenny, from a desire to see the monuments and collect all the information possible respecting the family history of his ancestors. He had then afforded him (Mr. Prim) an opportunity of examining Sir Richard Shee's cartulary, and an inspection of it at once convinced him of its great importance in aiding to elucidate the history of a large number of ancient manors and townlands in the county of Kilkenny; as not only were the deeds of conveyance of the various properties to Sir Richard Shee and his father from those from whom they had made the purchases set out, but in most instances all the deeds which conveyed them from family to family since the first Anglo-Norman settlers had acquired them in right of the conquest were transcribed into the book; and beside serving to illustrate local territorial and family history to a great degree, a clue was given to the derivation of the names of a large number of places in the county, no trace of which he had previously been able to discover. At his request, Col. O'Shee had most kindly made the transcripts from the cartulary, which were now laid before the meeting, and had offered to contribute still more for the benefit of the Society, in return for such information as the secretaries could supply to him respecting his ancestors from the period of their settling in Kilkenny. He (Mr. Prim) was sure the Society could not fail to appreciate the very great labour which Col. O'Shee had thus undertaken for them, as evidenced by the carefully copied documents now laid before the meeting; but he was convinced that they would appreciate still more the value of the documents themselves when hereafter published in the Society's Transactions.

The transcripts having been examined by the meeting, were much admired, and on the motion of the Rev. James Graves, seconded by Dr. James, it was resolved that Col. O'Shee should be elected an honorary member of the Society for life; that the thanks of the meeting should be conveyed to him by the Secretaries, and that he be requested to indicate some channel by which the Society's journal can be regularly forwarded to him.

Mr. Graves, on the part of George V. Du Noyer, Esq., of the Geological Survey Department, exhibited to the meeting facsimiles of the illuminations of an ancient charter roll of the Corporation of Waterford. The document was of the period of Richard II., when the Corporation of Waterford got all their charters up to that period, comprising grants from the time of Henry II. downwards, transcribed into a single roll, the work being illustrated throughout with illuminations of great interest and beauty in the margin, including full-length portraits of each king whose charter was given, some in armour and some in robes of state, and varying from three to nine inches in length. Portraits also of an archbishop in full canonicals, of a chancellor, and of many of the chief burgesses of the city of Waterford, as well as singularly curious portraits of the mayors of Dublin, Waterford, Limerick, and Cork at that day, figured in the quaint costume of Richard the Second's reign, though partaking of the many peculiarities of that of Edward III., adorned the document. Mr. Du Noyer having been recently in Waterford, in connection with the Geological Survey, he (Mr. Graves) had brought him to the Town Clerk's office to see the roll, and, at his request, had procured permission from the Corporation of Waterford for his copying these curious illuminations. Mr. Du Noyer was so struck with the interest and importance of this ancient work of art, as being unique in its kind, and considering that it deserved to be rescued from all danger of being lost or injured, by the publication of facsimiles of all the illuminations, that he had already issued a prospectus for that purpose, calling for four hundred subscribers at £1 each, to enable the work to be got out. There was no doubt that the production of such a work would throw much light on the question of art, and on the social habits in the Anglo-Norman cities of Ireland at the close of the fourteenth century; whilst the charters were highly important in an historic point of view. In case of Mr. Du Noyer obtaining the four hundred subscribers—which he seemed to be quite sanguine of—he (Mr. Graves) had agreed to edit the roll. It was resolved that the Society should subscribe for five copies, in order to assist so far in securing the publication of so very desirable a work.

The Rev. G. H. Reade, Iniskeen, co. Louth, contributed a drawing of an ancient saint's bell in his possession. It was constructed of iron, with a bronze covering riveted on. It was 8 in. high, 2 ft. round the mouth, and greatest diameter $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. It was an adjuration bell, and might have belonged to St. Columbkille, as it was found at Gaolen, co. Donegal, and had been preserved in a family there from time immemorial, being also used as a medicine bell—a drink of water out of it being the panacea. In 1847 the potato failure drove the family of its possessor to America, and he sold it to the person from whom the Rev. W. Reade obtained it for £3. The rivets were bronze, the handle iron, and the outer covering of bronze was nearly perfect. The inside

lining of iron consisted of four plates, and he fancied that it was put inside in order to keep the venerated bronze together, as there were rivets indicating that purpose. The iron did not line the top, which was convex. The bronze outside was one casting.

Mr. B. B. Feltus sent a memorandum on the "Similitude of Irish and Eastern Customs," a subject discussed at a former meeting of the Society.

Mr. Prim reported that, in compliance with a resolution of the last meeting of the Society^b, he had written to Mr. T. Belcher, Kells Lodge, to request his attention to the fact of a portion of the old castle enclosure, adjoining the moat of Kells, on his land, having been lately knocked down, and the stones applied to mending the road, and asking his attention for the prevention of any future act similar act of vandalism. However, before receiving the communication, Mr. Belcher had written to him on the subject, seeing a reference to the matter in the newspaper reports of the proceedings at the last meeting, their letters crossing in the postal transit. Mr. Belcher wrote as follows:—

"In the 'Moderator' of Saturday last I read a notice of a portion of the wall of the old castle of Kells being taken down, and the roads repaired with the materials. I beg to explain the matter. I came in for the Kells property in April, 1862, and previous to that the wall was taken down. Last year two breaches were made by an accidental falling of the masonry, and I was obliged to remove the stones off the grass. Another portion of the wall is in a threatening state, and I cannot prevent its falling. Whatever remains standing I shall strictly preserve."

In reply to his (Mr. Prim's) letter, Mr. Belcher wrote next day:—

"I am this morning in receipt of yours; but you will have already had my explanation on the subject. I quite agree with you that everything possible should be done for the preservation of the ruins. You may inform the Society that I will be careful in preventing any wanton mischief from being done to them. The difficulty will be to prevent them from falling, they are so much decayed."

Mr. Prim said that Mr. Graves and he had deemed it right to make a personal examination of the condition of the building within the past month, and they found Mr. Belcher's statement, as to the threatening state of a portion of the ruins, was but too well founded. The internal facing of a portion of the wall had been picked away as far as a man could reach, for the purpose of removing the stones, and the superstructure was thus so much undermined, that a strong gale might blow the wall down at any time; and there were breaches in other places also which it would be most desirable to make good, if possible. Mr. George McMullen, of Kells, whose premises adjoined the castle, and who had considerable experience in building, had kindly promised to afford them an estimate of what the probable expense of such repairs as they had pointed out to him would amount to. They had not yet, however, received his estimate; but he (Mr. Prim) apprehended that it would exceed any sum which they could afford to contribute from the Society's immediate funds. The only hope which he could see of having the old building—or rather what remained of it—preserved, would be by the raising of a special fund for the purpose. He felt sure that many of the inhabitants of the district round Kells, even though not members of the Society, would contribute towards such an object.

^b GENT. MAG., April, 1864, p. 492.

Mr. Graves suggested that if a special "Kells Fund" was to be sought for, it would be well to include a small outlay on the fine ruins of Kells Priory also, which he was sure the proprietor would readily permit them to make. He did not mean—for they could not expect sufficient contributions for such a purpose—to propose any large repairs at the priory, merely an expenditure in clearing out the ecclesiastical portion of the building, and supplying props in a few places where there might be danger of walls falling. In fact, the repairs required at the castle would cost considerably more than what he would propose to lay out at the priory. Their appeal for a special fund to repair Jerpoint Abbey had been most liberally responded to. Half what was contributed for Jerpoint would more than suffice to do what was now suggested for Kells.

The members present all seemed to coincide fully in the suggestion made, but it was considered that the attendance at the present meeting was too thin for any decided step being determined on in so important a matter. It was therefore resolved to postpone it to the next meeting, when the Secretaries might be in a position to report more definitely as to the probable expense likely to be incurred, and it might be possible also to ascertain the feeling of the inhabitants of the district on the subject.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

April 11. MR. JOSEPH ROBERTSON, Vice-President, in the chair.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows, viz. Mr. Allan Freer, banker, Melrose; and Mr. George Meldrum, C.A., Edinburgh.

The following communications were then read:—

I. Account of an "Eirde House" at Migvie, Aberdeenshire. By A. Jervise, Esq., Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot. This was described as one of a numerous class of underground houses in this district; it is curved in shape, about 41 ft. in length, 5 ft. in height, and 5 ft. broad, except at the entrance, where it is about 2 ft. square. It is built of rough boulders, with walls slightly converging, which are covered with flags for a roof. It has been recently cleared out, and its preservation secured, by directions of the proprietor, Mr. Farquharson of Finzean.

Mr. Stuart drew attention to a curious specimen of the ancient sculptured stones of Scotland recently dug out of the foundations of the old church of Migvie, and to the fact now stated by Mr. Jervise, that since the time of its discovery, about three years ago, some of the sculptures of equestrian figures have been re-chiselled and defaced. It is to be feared that these monuments, the earliest records of the skill of our forefathers, are not generally treated with the regard which they deserve; but he trusted that such conduct as the present had only to be noticed to secure its reprobation and discontinuance.

II. Notice of a Gold Watch, said to have belonged to Prince Charles Edward Stuart, and of its late possessor. By George Seton, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. It appeared that this watch belonged to a lady who recently died in reduced circumstances, and that her maternal grandmother was the eldest sister of John Leslie, eighth and last Lord Lindores, who died without issue in the year 1814. In the belief that this watch had formerly belonged to the Prince, and that the King of Sardinia was now the representative of the house of Stuart, its late owner bequeathed it to

this monarch. Mr. Seton pointed out that in this last matter she was clearly mistaken, as the representative of the house of Stuart is Francis V. of Modena. The watch was described as having an unusual arrangement of the Roman figures on the dial, the hours being engraved on little lozenge-shaped plates, and the filagree case having as ornaments six white stones or crystals. The late owner of the watch was a great writer, and has left several volumes, both in prose and verse, from which Mr. Seton read several characteristic extracts.

Dr. John Alexander Smith exhibited another curious watch, the gift of Gustavus Adolphus to a Scottish officer in his service. The watch is oval in shape, with cases of rock crystal set in silver, with an inscription—DONUM GUST: ADOLPHI REGIS INVICTI JACOBO BRAIMER TRIBUNO MILITUM VIRTUTIS PRÆMIUM. The officer was Colonel Braimer, who is said to have married Lady Brunton, sister of General Leslie, created Earl of Leven, and it now belongs to his descendants, the family of the late Captain Braimer, R.N., Falmouth. It was exhibited by the good offices of Mr. Ralph E. Scott, C.A.

III. Note of a Cist and its contents at the Church of Eddertoun, Ross-shire, recently opened. By the Rev. James M. Joass, Cor. Mem. S.A. Scot. This cist (4 ft. long by 15 in. wide) was discovered in a mound recently cut through in the course of railway operations. In it was found human bones, a bead of streaked glass, and a bit of bronze, apparently the point of a weapon. Two pits were found at the outer margin of the mound, at the bottom of one of which was an urn, containing incinerated bones and bits of bronze.

IV. Notice of the Proceedings at the Election of the Prioress of Coldstream, 1537. By A. Gillman, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. This notice is preserved in the protocol book of Edward Dickson, who appears to have filled the office of clerk to the official of St. Andrews, within the archdeaconry of Lothian, during the early part of the sixteenth century. The volume is now in the Advocates' Library. The notice is valuable for giving the forms of election in such cases, and as preserving the names of the Prioress, Janet Hoppringill, and the eleven nuns by whom she was elected. Mr. Gillman added that, from its position on the borders, the priory was often exposed to the depredations of the English, and quoted a letter which passed the Privy Seal in 1509, permitting the "prioress to intercommun with Inglesmen in bying or selling of vittalis scheip nolt tymmer and other leful gudis for the reparatioun and up-haliding of the place."

V. Notice of a Stone Cist, Wooden Cup, and a Dyke found under Moss in Shetland. By Roderick A. F. A. Coyne, Esq., C.E. The stone cist was found in a cairn on the west side of a small hill south of Garths Voe, in the parish of Delting, and was principally remarkable for a quantity of oily matter and ashes found in it. The cup was found on the top of the Hill of Garth, under moss of about five feet in depth; and the dyke was discovered in the parish of Sandsting, under a like depth of moss.

The following objects were exhibited:—Six beads of streaked glass, by William Stables, Esq., Cawdor Castle; a bone comb, iron pin, iron buckle, stone whorl, and other articles discovered in recent excavations on the fortified hill of Laws, Forfarshire—by James Neish, Esq., of Laws, F.S.A. Scot.

Several donations to the museum and library were announced, of

which the most important were the following :—1. Stone with concentric circles found in a tumulus at Pickaquo, Orkney; bones of a horse, portion of iron and wood, found in a sand-hill at Pierowall, Orkney—by James Farrer, Esq., M.P., Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot. 2. Seven plaster casts of incised circles on rocks at Lochgilphead, Argyllshire; Doddington, Northumberland; and from the Peak, Derby—by Professor J. Y. Simpson, F.S.A. Scot.

May 9. Mr. JOSEPH ROBERTSON, V.-P., in the chair.

Mr. Stuart read a communication from the Archæological Institute of London, offering to join in any measures which were likely to lead to the speedy rebuilding of Trinity College Church.

Mr. J. M. Mitchell, one of the Foreign Secretaries, called attention to excavations in Cambuskenneth Abbey, now in progress, which had been undertaken by the directors of Cowan's Hospital and the magistrates of Stirling, at the suggestion of certain members of the Society. Sir James Alexander gave further details of these excavations, and on the motion of Mr. Laing, the Society resolved to express their satisfaction with the zeal and care displayed by the above bodies in this matter.

Mr. Stuart read a communication from Dr. John Grigor, Nairn, in which he gave an account of further explorations of the ancient lake dwellings in the Loch of the Clans, on the estate of Kilravock, Nairnshire. These remains were found in a cairn on a stockaded island, on the margin of the loch, and on examination proved to be the ruins of a primitive wooden abode under the stones. Dr. Grigor gave details of the size and construction of this curious abode, which was formed throughout, both walls and roof, of oak trees. The mud floor shewed traces of decayed brushwood, with which it may have been strewed. A few boulders in a corner bearing marks of fire suggested their use in cooking as a hearth. Dr. Grigor has been in communication with both Swiss and Irish antiquaries, who are familiar with crannoges or stockaded islands, but none of them were acquainted with such houses as the one in question.

Mr. Stuart and Mr. Robertson made some remarks on the rapidly accumulating evidence of the great number of crannoges in Scotch lochs, and as to the value of such correct descriptions as that furnished by Dr. Grigor.

The paper was accompanied by detailed plans and drawings, which added much to its interest.

Mr. Stuart read a paper by Mr. George Vere Irving, Vice-President of the British Archæological Association, which contained the description of a Scottish pilgrim in the middle of the twelfth century. The original account occurs in the "Chronicles of Joceline of Brakelond," a monk of St. Edmundsbury, in which the abbot describes a journey which he took to Rome in the time of the schism between the Popes Alexander and Octavian. The Emperor was strongly opposed to the claims of Pope Alexander, and his troops occupied a great portion of the north of Italy, through which the English pilgrims had to pass; and as the English King, Henry II., had adopted the cause of this pontiff, they were objects of suspicion, to which the Scots were not open, as their monarch sided with Octavian. The Abbot states that he pretended to be a Scotsman, having assumed the garb and appearance of a Scots-

man. He says :—" I often shook my staff in the manner they use that weapon they call a gavelock at those who mocked me, using threatening language after the manner of the Scots." He succeeded in getting his letters from the Pope, but as he was leaving Rome on his return he was seized by the officers of a certain castle and accused of being a spy, or of carrying letters from the false Pope. They proceeded to examine his ragged clothes, his leggings and breeches, and even the old shoes which he carried over his shoulders after the custom of the Scots. In this extremity, " I thrust my hand into the little wallet which I carried, wherein was contained the writing of our Lord the Pope close by a little jug I had for drinking, and the Lord God and St. Edmund so permitting, I drew out that writing together with the jug, so that extending my arm aloft I held the writ underneath the jug. They could see the jug plain enough, but they did not find the writs, and so I got out of their hands."

The Chronicle has been printed for the Camden Society, but in the belief that this description of a Scottish pilgrim was not generally known, Mr. Irving took the opportunity of drawing attention to it, and of illustrating the references to the various articles of dress in the monk's account.

Mr. Robertson drew attention to the use of the term Scot by the Abbot Sampson in the twelfth century. It was evidently meant to designate not a Gael but a Lowland man.

Among the objects sent for exhibition were (1) A volume of tragedies, sonnets, &c., presented in the year 1613 to the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles I., by William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, richly bound—exhibited by Colonel Sir James E. Alexander, Knt., F.S.A. Scot. (2) A parcel-gilt silver tankard, said to have been given by Mary Queen of Scots to Thomas Hepburn, parson of Oldhamtocks—exhibited by the representatives of the late A. H. M. Belshes, Esq., of Invermay. (3) An original letter, in very fine preservation, of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, to his mother-in-law the Princess of Stolberg, dated Florence, 16th of December, 1774—exhibited by Dr. J. A. Smith. The Prince presents his complimentary congratulations on the recent marriage of a Princess of Stolberg, and signs " Charles R.," using thus the title of king. The letter is sealed with the royal arms of Great Britain and Ireland, crowned; surrounded by a ribbon with the motto " Honi soi qui mal y pense," and the collar of the Order of the Thistle. (4) Dr. J. A. Smith also exhibited the marriage-contract of the Rev. " Maister" Ebenezer Erskine (A.M.), the Father of the Secession Church, with his first wife, Alison Turpie, dated at Leven the 12th day of January, 1704. The " tochergood" of the bride was " twa thousand merks Scots money," and the document is signed by Ebenezer Areskine and Alieson Turpie; also by the bride's father, Alex. Turpie, and before these witnesses—Ralph Areskine (his brother), Robert Lindsay, Archibald Robertson, clerke of Leslie, the writer of the document, and David Burgh, chamberlain to the Earle of Rothes. The two last mentioned documents were the property of Ralph Erskine Scott, Esq., C.A. Of donations to the Museum the most interesting was a pair of earrings of lava and gold, said to have been given to Flora Macdonald by Cardinal York, 1746; medallion, in lead, of John Fletcher, the dramatist, 1625; A.M. diploma from Marischal College, Aberdeen, 1808, with seal attached—by Dr. D. H. Robertson, F.S.A. Scot.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

LAMBETH DEGREES (concluded from p. 638).

GRADUATI LAMBETHANI.

Cornwallis (continued).

	Degree conferred.	Degree conferred.
1782, Aug. 12. Denny Mart. Fairfax, M.A.	D.D.	1796, Feb. 27. John Hawkins, Vicar of Great Halstead M.A.
Aug. 29. Robert Hastings	M.A.	April 28. Philip Baker M.A.
1783, Jan. 24. Robert Hallifax	M.D.	Dec. 19. Henry Ingles, M.A. D.D.
Feb. 11. Samuel Hoole	M.A.	1797, April 24. John Moore, B.A. LL.B.
Moore (1783—1805, Jan. 18).		Aug. 3. Robert Watts M.A.
1783, July 3. Bryan Ianson Bromwich	M.A.	1798, Oct. 31. William Williams M.A.
1784, May 16. John Thomas	LL.B.	Dec. 3. Charles de Guiffardiere, Preb. of Sarum M.A.
Oct. 28. Percival Stockdale	M.A.	Dec. 15. Samuel Ryder Weston, B.D. D.D.
1785, May 14. Robert Sinclair	M.A.	1799, Jan. 10. William Tait LL.B.
May 30. Edward Vaughan	D.D.	March 8. Nicolas Waite Robinson M.A.
July 25. John William Egerton	LL.B.	May 27. Isaac Wm. Webb Horlock M.A.
Aug. 2. Francis Knollis	M.A.	1800, May 24. William Gomm M.A.
1786, May 29. William Roberts	M.A.	Oct. 9. Henry Jenkins, Missionary in Caicos M.A.
Oct. 13. Daniel Evans	LL.B.	1801, Feb. 23. Thomas Bernard M.A.
1787, March 15. William Brown	M.A.	June 3. John Inglis, son of Bp. of Nova Scotia M.A.
May 23. John Buckner, M.A., Bp. of Chichester 1798	LL.D.	Nov. 9. Bernard Cracroft M.A.
July 13. Richard Browne Cheston	M.D.	1803, Jan. 27. Hon. Geo. Pelham, M.A. Camb., Bp. of Bristol 1803 D.D.
Dec. 22. Michael Thos. Becker, B.A.	M.A.	March 4. Robert Pope, of Staines M.D.
1788, March 7. Charles Coates, M.B.	LL.B.	March 30. John Ireland, M.A. Oriel Coll. Oxford, Dean of Westminster D.D.
March 8. John Ford	M.D.	April 1. Edward Barnard M.A.
1789, Jan. 9. Thomas Myers	LL.B.	May 3. George Martin M.A.
Jan. 10. George Crabbe (the Poet)	LL.B.	June 27. Charles Ekins, B.A. King's Coll. Camb. M.A.
1790, April 8. Thomas Lloyd	M.A.	1804, Jan. 21. Robt. Darby Waddilove, Dean of Ripon D.D.
Sept. 1. Nicolas Vere, B.A. Queen's Coll. Oxford	M.A.	Oct. 8. Jehosaphat Mountain D.D.
1791, April 20. George Heath, M.A. King's Coll. Camb.	D.D.	Oct. 8. Jn. Nesbit Jordan, Emmanuel Coll. Camb. M.A.
April 29. John Vardill, M.A. Oxford	LL.B.	Dec. 5. Philip Fisher, B.D. Univ. Coll. Oxford D.D.
July 19. Thomas Hey, M.A.	D.D.	Manners-Sutton (1805—1828, July 21).
1792, Jan. 23. John Montgomery	M.A.	1805, March 18. Hen. Goddard, Merton Coll. Oxford M.A.
April 26. Joseph Jefferson	M.A.	1806, Jan. 14. Samuel Henley, Queen's Coll. Camb. D.D.
Dec. 5. Matthias Rutton	M.A.	Feb. 3. Hannynghton Elgee Boyd M.A.
1793, Jan. 9. Ffolliott Herbert Walker		March 6. John Henry George Lefroy, B.A. Oxford M.A.
Cornwall, M.A., Bp. of Bristol 1797	D.D.	Aug. 13. Fred. Gardiner, Balliol Coll. M.A.
Jan. 29. William Henry Cooper	M.A.	Aug 25. Thomas Day, Maidstone M.D.
July —. John Ireland, B.A.	M.A.	
1795, Jan. 10. Chas. Mongan Warburton	M.A.	
Feb. 20. William Jackson	M.A.	
March 11. Samuel Gale	M.A.	
May 11. Francis Randolph, M.A.	D.D.	
May 29. John Goodwin	M.A.	
June 30. John Luxmoore, M.A. Camb.	D.D.	
June 30. William Cole, M.A.	D.D.	
July 17. John Pretymann, M.A.	D.D.	
Dec. 11. John Rowland Sproule	LL.B.	

	Degree conferred.		Degree conferred.
1806, Dec. 10. Rob. Stanser, LL.B., St. Paul's, Halifax, N.S., Bp. of Nova Scotia 1816	D.D.	1832, Dec. 29. George Wallace	M.A.
1807, April 7. Thomas Hughes, M.A. St. John's Coll. Camb.	D.D.	1833, June 12. John Robinson	M.A.
June 30. John Inglis, M.A., Bp. of Nova Scotia 1825	D.D.	July 29. William Walker	M.A.
1808, July 5. John Plumptre, M.A. King's Coll. Camb.	D.D.	Nov. 25. George Newby	M.A.
1810, March 8. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, M.A., Preb. of Durham	D.D.	1834, April 15. Henry Heap	B.D.
March 19. Brownlow V. Layard	M.A.	July 30. Allan Macpherson	B.D.
June 14. Luke Heslop	D.D.	Aug. 4. Samuel Maddock	M.A.
1811, Jan. 4. Henry Dison Gabell	D.D.	Oct. 20. John Wm. Drage Merest	B.D.
June 14. Andrew Bell, Master of Sherburn Hosp.	LL.D.	Dec. 19. Richard Hodgson	M.A.
Aug. 21. Samuel Hudson	LL.B.	1835, Feb. 24. John Jennings	M.A.
Aug. 27. Charles Burney	D.D.	March 30. George Heathcote	M.A.
1812, April 27. Charles Goddard	M.A.	July 25. George Oliver, Inc. of Wolverhampton	D.D.
July 3. William Procter	M.A.	1836, Jan. 14. John Wenham	M.A.
July 29. Edward Barry	D.D.	May 19. William Robert Griesbach	M.A.
Aug. 20. William W. Dakins	D.D.	Sept. 8. William Otter, M.A. Camb., Bp. of Chichester 1836	D.D.
Sept. 19. William Preston	M.A.	Oct. 12. David Davies	M.D.
1813, April 26. Stephen Saunders	D.D.	1837, Jan. 11. Valentine Knightley	M.A.
1815, Sept. 25. Robert Jones, M.A.	D.D.	Feb. 3. Joseph Ditcher	M.A.
1816, Aug. 16. Livingstone Booth	M.A.	Feb. 23. Joseph Wardle	M.A.
1818, Feb. 7. John Day	M.D.	1838, Jan. 19. Robert Taylor	M.A.
1819, March 11. Carr Ellison Lucas	M.D.	Feb. 1. John Richardson Major	D.D.
June 14. Henry Fardell	M.A.	Feb. 10. William Buxton Marsden	M.A.
1820, June 20. Jehoshaphat Mountain	D.D.	March 17. Charles Fletcher	M.A.
July 22. Christopher Hodgson	M.A.	June 6. Richard Penderel Llewellyn	M.A.
1822, Feb. 18. Richard Smith	M.A.	Sept. 11. Joseph Jameson, Precentor of Ripon	B.D.
Nov. 7. William Oliver Locke	M.D.	Oct. 11. Morgan Morgan	M.A.
1823, April 22. Wm. Alleyne Barker	M.A.	Nov. 21. Robert Meek	M.A.
1824, July 21. James Rumsey	M.D.	1839, Jan. 28. Robert Shittler	D.D.
1825, Aug. 13. Fred. Jos. Cox Trenow	M.A.	Feb. 18. William Blanshard	M.A.
Aug. 31. Daniel Jarvis	M.D.	May 23. Henry Cooper	B.D.
1826, Jan. 10. Robert Willis	D.D.	July 8. Aubrey George Spencer, Bp. of Newfoundland 1839	D.D.
Feb. 13. William Barnes	M.A.	Oct. 4. William West Simpson	M.A.
April 13. William Thomas	D.D.	Dec. 5. John Clark	M.A.
May 29. Edward Grimstone	M.D.	1840, Feb. 14. Thomas Jessop	D.D.
1827, June 12. Thomas Wharton	M.A.	April 15. Thomas Garnier, Dean of Lincoln 1860	LL.D.
Aug. 30. Richard Bagot, M.A. All Souls', Oxford, Bp. of Oxford 1829, D.D. of Oxford 1829	D.D.	June 10. William Walton	M.A.
Oct. 3. William Chandler	M.D.	July 30. Connop Thirlwall, Bp. of St. David's	D.D.
Oct. 7. Geo. Kelly (aft. Holdsworth)	M.A.	Sept. 12. William Vernon	M.A.
Dec. 21. Chas. Mansfield Clarke	M.D.	Oct. 10. Robert Hull	M.D.
1828, Feb. 27. William Roy	D.D.	Oct. 31. Richard Thos. Tucker, B.A. Camb.	D.D.
March 25. A. Robt. Chas. Dallas	M.A.	Dec. 26. John Couch Grylls	M.A.
May 28, Wm. Samways Oke	M.D.	1841, April 21. James Greig Murray	B.D.
<i>Howley (1828—1848, Feb. 11).</i>		June 22. Sir Wm. Hyde Pearson	M.D.
Dec. 30. William Hodge Mill, Prof. of Hebrew, Camb.	D.D.	Aug. 17. John Burt	M.A.
1829, May 25. William Snowden	B.D.	Aug. 17. John Winter	M.A.
Aug. 12. John Morgan	M.A.	Nov. 10. Michael Solomon Alexander, Bp. of Jerusalem	D.D.
Aug. 19. Joseph Hemington Harris	D.D.	1842, May 16. Grantham Munton Yorke, late of Queens' Coll. Camb.	M.A.
Aug. 24. George Walter Wrangham	M.A.	July 27. John James Gelling, Inc. of St. Catherine Cree, London	M.A.
Oct. 21. Joseph Samuel Stockwell	M.A.	1843, Jan. 21. Henry John Gauntlett, Chatham-place, London	Mus.Doc.
1830, May 4. Robt. W. Bamford, M.A.	B.D.	Jan. 25. William Cowper, Inc. of St. Philip's, Sydney, N.S.W.	D.D.
1832, April 13. Archibald J. Stephens	M.A.	Jan. 27. William Bedford, Inc. of St. David's, Sydney, N.S.W.	D.D.
May 22. Thomas Pickthall	M.A.	Jan. 27. Thomas Sharpe, Inc. of Bathurst, N.S.W.	M.A.
July 3. James Mayne	M.A.		
Sept. 12. Thomas Carr, Bp. of Bombay 1837	D.D.		

	Degree conferred.		Degree conferred.
Jan. 27. Henry Tarlton Stiles, Wind- sor, N.S.W.	M.A.	1846, Feb. 6. Geo. Undy Withers, M.A. Camb., Princ. of Bps. Coll. Calcutta	D.D.
Jan. 27. Robert Forrest, Camden, N.S.W.	M.A.	Feb. 6. Thomas Dealtry, Archdeacon of Calcutta	D.D.
Jan. 27. Thomas Hassall, Cobbity, N.S.W.	M.A.	March 31. Samuel Johnson, Rector of Hinton Blewitt	M.A.
Jan. 27. William Horatio Walsh, Ch. Ch., Sydney, N.S.W.	M.A.	May 9. Edward Cheere, King's Coll. London	M.A.
March 29. William Strachan, R. of Ch. Ch. Nassau	D.D.	June 30. Samuel Gobat, Bp. nominate of Jerusalem	D.D.
April 22. Thos. Pierce Williams, B.A., late Fell. of St. John's Coll. Camb., R. of St. Elizabeth's, Jamaica	D.D.	Aug. 28. Thomas Rochford Redwar, P. C. of St. Thomas', Rolls	M.A.
May 27. Chas. Lyne, Preb. of Exeter	M.A.	Oct. 21. Thos. Wm. Johnes, Licent. Theol. Univ. Durham	M.A.
June 14. Duncan Campbell	M.A.	Oct. 22. Thos. Eyre Poole, Chaplain of Sierra Leone	D.D.
June 17. Wm. Garrard, New Norfolk, Van Dieman's Land	M.A.	Nov. 20. Fran. Bell Grant, St. Peter's, Antigua	M.A.
July 7. F. Robert Braithwaite, Arch- deacon of St. Christopher's	M.A.	Dec. 11. John Congdon Shapley, R. of Carriacou, Granada	M.A.
July 7. John McCammon Trew, Arch- deacon of Bahamas	D.D.	1847, Jan. 13. Benjamin Bailey, Arch- deacon of Colombo	D.D.
Aug. 2. Thos. Samuel Wallis, Poly- technic Institution	Mus.Doc.	March 23. James Bardsley, Curate of Burnley	M.A.
Dec. 13. Wm. Hayes, King's Coll. London	M.A.	July 2. Edw. Jackson, St. James's, Leeds	M.A.
1844, Jan. 10. John Fothergill, Arch- deacon of Berbice	M.A.	July 21. George Mackie, B.A. Pemb. Coll. Camb., Ch. to Bp. of Montreal	D.D.
Feb. 22. John Rushton, Archdeacon of Manchester	D.D.	July 28. Daniel Newham, Emmanuel Coll. Camb.	M.A.
May 21. Chas. Blackman, Principal of Theol. Inst., Newfoundland	M.A.	Aug. 31. William Baldwin, Inc. of Mytholmroyd	M.A.
July 10. Samuel Paynter Musson, R. of St. Catherine's, Jamaica	D.D.	Sept. 17. Hugh Martin Short, Inc. of Wortley, Yorkshire	M.A.
July 16. Richard Panton, B.A. Camb., Rural Dean of Surrey, Jamaica	D.D.	Oct. 26. Colin Maclaverty, dioc. of Jamaica	M.A.
1845, Jan. 31. Francis Robert Raines, Inc. of Milnrow	M.A.	Nov. 15. Thomas James Boardman, Stockwell, Middlesex	Mus.Doc.
March 18. Alf. Pet. Lovekin, Scholar of King's Coll. London	M.A.	Nov. 24. John Campbell Stone, R. of Portland, Jamaica	M.A.
April 8. John Campion, Clerk	M.A.	1848, Jan. 6. Thos. Watts, Haverfordwest	M.A.
Aug. 11. Fredk. William Trevannion, Inc. of Whitby, Yorkshire	M.A.	Jan. 22. James Prince Lee, Bp. of Manchester 1848	D.D.
Nov. 29. William Broadley, St. Doro- thy's, Jamaica	M.A.	Feb. 1. Samuel Roffey Maitland, Librarian at Lambeth	D.D.
Dec. 2. Wm. Rowe Lyall, M.A., Arch- deacon of Maidstone	D.D.		

LAMBETH DEGREES.

SIR,—The following notes have been suggested by the first portion of Mr. Stubbs's valuable and interesting communication.

It appears that Pope Alexander VI. empowered Jasper Pon, his orator and commissary for the jubilee, to create doctors in both the laws, or in the one of them. See the "Articles of the Bull of the holy Jubilee of full remission and great joy granted to the realm of England, &c., to be distributed according to the true meaning of our Holy Father

unto the King's subjects, by the hands of his dear and well-beloved William Butts, Student in the University of Cambridge." (Gairdner's Letters and Papers illustrative of the reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII., ii. 100.)

Eligius Ferrers (D.D. 1539) was Abbot of Wymondham in Norfolk 1532, Vicar of Wymondham 1538, Canon of Norwich 1539, and Archdeacon of Suffolk 1541. He died in 1548, and was buried on the south side of the altar of Wymondham Church, under a fine monu-

ment, but which has neither arms nor inscription.

Blage, who was made B.D. by Archbishop Parker, was no doubt Thomas Blague, who became a pensioner of Queens' College, Cambridge, in 1568. He seems to have removed to Oxford, where it is probable he became B.A. He was instituted to the Rectory of Little Braxted, Essex, Sept. 9, 1570; Archbishop Parker, to whom he was Chaplain, collated him to the Rectory of St. Vedast, London, Sept. 2, 1571, at which time he was B.A. He was also Chaplain to Archbishop Whitgift, and in 1578 resigned St. Vedast's. On June 20, 1580, he was instituted, on the presentation of the Queen, to the Rectory of Ewelme, Oxfordshire. He was one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary at or soon after this period. On April 2, 1582, he supplicated the University of Oxford for the degree of D.D.; it was not granted, but on Jan. 24, 1588-9, the University of Cambridge passed a grace that he might have that degree there on keeping the usual exercises and being incorporated, and he was created D.D. at the following commencement at Cambridge. He was installed Dean of Rochester Feb. 1, 1591-2, resigned the Rectory of Ewelme 1596, and became Rector of Bangor Monachorum with the chapels of Worthenbury and Orton, Flintshire, Dec. 26, 1604. His death occurred in October, 1611. He published, "A Schole of Wise Conceytes, translated out of divers Greke and Latin Wryters," Lond., 8vo., 1569; "A Sermon preached at the Charterhouse before the King's Majestie, on Tuesday the tenth of May, 1603," Lond., 12mo, 1603. There is reason also to believe that he assisted Archbishop Parker in his *Antiquitates Britannicæ*.

Robert Thoroton (M.D. Oct. 31, 1663), well known as the historian of Nottinghamshire, was of Christ's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1642-3, M.A. 1646, having in the latter year a licence from his University to practise physic. He died in Nov. 1678.

Sir Edmund King, M.D. Lambeth, GENT. MAG. 1864, VOL. I.

was incorporated at Cambridge in 1671, (Munk's Coll. of Physicians, i. 415). We do not observe his name in Mr. Stubbs's list.

Peter Dent (M.B. March 9, 1678) practised as an apothecary in Cambridge, and had a considerable knowledge of botany and natural history. He was buried at St. Sepulchre's, Cambridge, Oct. 5, 1689. His widow, Elizabeth, died in 1708; and his son, of the same name, who was also an apothecary, and had been a sizar of Trinity College, died June 12, 1717, aged 80.

Edward Tenison (LL.B. March 3, 1697, D.D. April 23, 1714) was incorporated LL.B. at Cambridge, where he had taken his B.A. degree in 1694-5 as a member of Corpus Christi College.

Timothy Goodwin (D.D. Oct. 1, 1714), who was a native of Norwich, was a member successively of Trinity and Corpus Christi Colleges in Cambridge. On Jan. 22, 1696-7 (being then D.D. of Utrecht), he became M.A. at Oxford as a member of St. Edmund Hall. In 1697 he was incorporated M.A. at Cambridge. He was Archdeacon of Oxford Feb. 1, 1706-7; became Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh Dec. 19, 1714; and Archbishop of Cashel June 3, 1727. He died at Dublin Dec. 13, 1729.

William Agerst (D.D. June 5, 1728) became Fellow of Queens' College, Cambridge, in 1716. He was B.A. at Oxford Oct. 21, 1703, and M.A. there by diploma Nov. 7, 1707, being incorporated in the latter degree at Cambridge in 1715. He proceeded B.D. at Oxford June 25, 1717, and was in the same year incorporated in that degree at Cambridge. He affords a remarkable instance of a fellow of a Cambridge College who obtained all his degrees elsewhere. He died May 9, 1765.

Stephen Sleeth [or rather *Sleeck*] (M.A. March 14, 1729) took the degrees of B.A., B.D., and D.D. at Cambridge. His M.A. degree was evidently given as a qualification for a fellowship at Eton, of which college he ultimately became Provost. (See Harwood's *Alumni Etonenses*, 30, 84, 87, 310).

William Murray (D.D. June 30, 1760) was a native of Middlesex, took the degree of B.A. at Pembroke College, Oxford, Feb. 18, 1726, became a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, April 11, 1738, and was in the same year created M.A. at Cambridge. He had the prebend of Coringham in the church of Lincoln, and died in Nov. 1778.

Heneage Dering (D.D. May 16, 1766) is called Dean of Ripon; this is a mistake. Heneage Dering, Dean of Ripon, died April 8, 1750, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, having been created LL.D. at Cambridge by royal mandate as far back as 1701. The D.D. of 1766 was his second son, of the same name, Canon of Canterbury, and Rector of Middleton Keynes, in Buckinghamshire, who died May 19, 1802, aged 84. He

was originally of St. John's College, and afterwards Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge, in which University he took both degrees in arts.

William Ramsden, Master of Charterhouse (D.D. Feb. 16, 1779), was admitted a sizar of St. John's College, Cambridge, July 3, 1738, and took both his degrees in arts at that college, viz. B.A. 1741-2, M.A. 1745. We suspect that there is a mistake in describing him as of Jesus College, Cambridge.

Thomas Exon (M.A. April 27, 1780) was a native of Devonshire, and was admitted of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1776. He took no degree in that University.

C. H. and THOMPSON COOPER.

Cambridge.

THE QUESTION OF "SEVEN CHURCHES" IN IRELAND.

SIR,—Having read with very great interest Mr. Gordon M. Hills' refutation of the designation of "Seven Churches," as applied to many groups of ecclesiastical buildings in Ireland (No. 5 of "Notes on the Architecture of Ireland," GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for May, 1864), perhaps you will permit me to make a few remarks in some degree bearing on the subject. Whilst fully agreeing in Mr. Hills' opinion as to the modernness of the appellation, I would point out that in this country, from a very early period, there would seem to have been a strong popular *penchant* for the number seven, and that number has long been, and still continues to be, applied in giving names to places and objects generally, and not merely in connection with churches, where the fact will not bear out or justify the application of the term. There would seem to be a superstition as to seven being a *lucky* number. The idea that a seventh son of a seventh son is endowed with supernatural powers, is perhaps not peculiar to the Irish peasantry; and the legend of the miraculous birth and tragic end of "The Seven Bishops," to which locality is given in almost every county in Ireland, is

popular on the Continent also. But with respect to the prevalence of the custom of using the "mystic seven" in giving names to places without any sufficient grounds, I may adduce two or three instances in my own immediate locality. In the city of Kilkenny we have two places termed "The Seven Springs;" one, still generally known by that name, situate in the grounds attached to the castle of the Marquis of Ormonde; the other, to which the name is now seldom applied, but so described on all old maps, lying in the north-western suburb of the town. The designation in the former instance is, at least, as old as the "Civil Survey," executed in the time of Oliver Cromwell's Government, in which the place is set down as "The Seven Wells;" the other, first described as "The Seven Springs" in Rocque's Map, laid down in the middle of the last century. Yet it would puzzle any one to find exactly seven springs in either place. Again, at the northern extremity of the county of Kilkenny there is a hilly district known as "The Seven Sisters," a name said to have its origin from the number of more prominent eminences—but there are not

seven prominent eminences. I may again point to the interesting ruins of the Augustinian Priory of Kells, in another part of the same county, which are universally here designated "The Seven Castles of Kells." This name is a misapplication under any circumstances, as the building was of a religious character; but if you seek an explanation from any one using the designation, the numerous towers which form portions of the structure will be pointed to. The towers at present existing, however, are not *seven* but eight in number, and there were nine till very lately. Thus it will be seen that the misapplication of the number "seven" is by no means confined to the designation of churches in this country, but is very general indeed.

Permit me to add a statement which I think tends in some degree to countenance, if not sustain, Mr. Hills' suggestion as to the probability of the similitude of the sound of Seven Churches and St. Kevin's Churches having led to the persons engaged in making the "Down Survey" putting the former for the latter name upon their maps. The possibility of such a mistake, at least, is shewn by the occurrence of what seems to have been a similar error in connection with the Ordnance Survey of the county of Kilkenny. The ruins of the castle of Ennismag are described on the Ordnance Map under the designation of "Coortaur Castle." The building was originally, it would seem, a mere tower, erected to defend the grange of the bishops of Ossory, and afford protection to their tenants in that locality, Ennismag having been one of the see manors. But in the beginning of the seventeenth century, Bishop Horsfall, having granted a lease of the manor for two hundred years, at a small rent, to his son, Sir

Cyprian Horsfall, the knight rebuilt the castle, and added a hall to it, so as to make it a suitable residence for a person of his station. When the Ordnance Map was first issued, the name applied by it to the castle of Ennismag was a puzzle to me. I instituted an enquiry on the subject in the district, but no one had ever heard of any place designated "Coortaur," and all scouted the idea of its being in any way ascribed to the building in question. I can only offer a conjecture as to a mode of accounting for it. Our Irish peasantry term any old tower a castle; but a building which had formed an aristocratic residence in former times they invariably designate "a court," which they pronounce *coort*. The surveyor engaged in laying down Ennismag Castle in the Ordnance Survey, probably asked some rustic, who was curiously looking on, "What place is this?" And received for reply, "It's a *coort* or castle." Being a stranger—the Survey was made by men selected from the corps of Sappers and Miners, who were almost all natives of England—who did not understand the idiom of the natives, the name put down for the place surveyed was "Coortaur Castle," and so it stands in the official map of the county of Kilkenny. It is strange that the error was not detected and corrected by some of the learned antiquaries connected with the Survey Staff, before the publication of the map; but the circumstance of its not having been so, I think, will afford a degree of corroboration to Mr. Hills' idea as to the origin of the application of "Seven Churches" in the Down Survey for the group of ecclesiastical buildings at Glendalough.

I am, &c.,

JOHN G. A. PRIM.

Kilkenny, May 11, 1864.

ARMS OF DE CLARE.

SIR,—Is Mr. Graves correct in the assertion in your February number, that on the evidence of his own seal Strongbow bore three chevrons on his shield? He refers to the first volume of the

Proceedings of the Kilkenny Archaeological Association for a lithograph of the seal; now in this lithograph they appear to my eyes to be six chevrons, rather than three chevrons, a device

nearly, if not quite, identical with the one found on the well-known seal of Gilbert de Clare, father of Strongbow, and which we would therefore naturally expect to find on that of the son. It strikes me that Mr. Graves has taken the interstices between narrow chevrons for the surfaces of broad chevrons. Perhaps you, Sir, will refer to the volume and give your opinion.

Turning to the other point discussed, namely, the arms on the tombstone in Christ Church, we must remember that, a century later, a cross is the device on the seal of Earl Gilbert, the head of the house of De Clare, and I would suggest that, at least in early times, three crosslets on a chief would only be reckoned a "difference" thereof, and naturally

borne by a cadet. If so, the arms on the tombstone confirm rather than rebut the tradition that it marks the resting-place of the great Anglo-Norman. I need hardly add that at the present day the notion is quite exploded that in the early days of heraldry men confined themselves habitually to the use of but one armorial device. The chevrons and the crosslets may therefore well have been borne simultaneously.

I am, &c. S. P.

[On the lithograph referred to, the device is by no means distinct; but the thirteenth-century seal of Kilkenny exhibits the De Clare shield hanging from one of the towers, and there can be no question as to three chevrons and not six chevrons being there depicted.]

COATS OF ARMS ON THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF STAMFORD.

SIR,—As a supplement to my list of the coats of arms formerly existing in the churches of Stamford, collected from the various histories of the town and Holles' "Church Notes," I now send an account of such arms as are still existing on the public buildings, &c.

I hope shortly to recommence my visitations to the churches in this neighbourhood.—I am, &c.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

Stamford, April, 1864.

ST. GEORGE'S.

In the windows:—

1. Sable, three dove-cots argent—Sapcote: impaling, Argent, three turnpikes sable.

2, as 1, without the impalement.

3. Or, a chevron azure between three cinquefoils gules—Le Gross.

4. Or, two bars gules, in chief three torteauxes—Wake.

5. Gules, three water-bougets ermine—Roos.

6. Or, three chevrons gules—Clare.

7. Chequy or and azure—Warren.

8. Or, a plain cross gules—Bigot.

9. Gules, a cross patonce argent.

10. Azure, a cross moline, quarterly

pierced argent—Molineux of Haughton, Notts.

11. A chevron between three roses—Rosecl.

12. Ermine, a cross pierced ermine: impaling, Sable, a chevron between three wolf's heads coupé argent, collared or—Bruges.

ST. MARY'S.

1. Gules, three lion's gambes erect, coupé argent. This coat has been assigned to the family of Usher, but it is supposed, with more probability, to belong to that of Brown.

2. Sable, three hammers argent—Browne.

3. Quarterly, or and gules, a bordure bezanty—Rochfort.

4. Gules, a fesse between six cross crosslets or—Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.

5. Argent, a fesse between three crescents gules—Ogle, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire.

6. Azure, a cross fitchée between two eagle's wings or.

7. Azure, a cross or—Shelton, Norfolk.

8. At the end of the north aisle was a hatchment to the memory of Frances, wife of Robert Slow, Gent., of this

parish, and second daughter of Sir John Burrel, Knt., of Dowsby, in this county, who departed this life the 31st of July, 1654:—Argent, a fesse gules between three . . . charged with a cinquefoil ermine, between two martlets spectant from the sinister to the dexter or—Slow: impaling, Argent, a saltier gules between four burr leaves slipped proper, upon a chief azure a lion's head erased langued gules, between two pickaxes or—Burrel.

9. In the middle aisle is a stone to the memory of John Haughton, Gent., who built the old town-hall on the bridge; died Jan. 9th, 1583; and filled the office of alderman or mayor of this borough in the years 1558, 1566, and 1575. A considerable portion of the inscription is now hid, and the arms, if any, cannot now be seen. The arms borne by his family were, Sable, three bars argent, in chief a rose or. Crest: A bull's head argent, attired or, charged with three bars sable and a rose of the second.

ST. JOHN'S.

In the middle aisle was a brass plate to Solomon Woodroffe, druggist of this town, who departed this life Oct. 30, 1769. An historian who wrote his history of the town about eighty years ago is the only one who mentions its existence, but unfortunately he did not describe the arms it bore. As far as we have been able to discover, the following coats have been appropriated to the name:—1. Paly of six, gules and argent, a bend counterchanged. 2. Argent, a chevron between six crosses formée fitchée gules. Crest: A woodcock proper—Woodroffe of Hoope, Derbyshire and Yorkshire. 3. Gules, on a chevron argent three buck's heads erased sable, a chief per fesse nebulée sable and argent. Crest: A dexter arm embowed, habited with leaves vert, holding in the hand a branch of honeysuckle, all proper—Woodroffe, or Woodruff, Lord Mayor of London 1579, and Poyle, Surrey. 4. Azure, on a chevron engrailed argent three buck's heads couped

gules, a chief per fesse ermines and ermine. Crest: A dexter arm embowed, habited ermines, the cuff argent, holding in the hand proper a like buck's head. 5. Paly of six, gules and argent, a bend gobonated azure and or. Crest: A demilady proper, vested argent, holding in the dexter hand a civic crown or. 6. Paly of six, argent and gules. 7. Paly of six, argent and gules, a bend gobonated or and sable. In the adjoining square the family of Woodroffe have been established as druggists since 1720 up to a very recent period.

ALL SAINTS'.

1. On a monument on the north side of the north aisle to Charles Snow, Gent., who died September the 12th, 1755; also to Mary, the wife of Charles Snow, Gent., who died January the 28th, 1757:—Party per fesse nebulée azure and argent, three goat's heads (2 and 1) erased counterchanged: impaling, Or, a pile azure, on a canton . . . a cross saltier of the first. Crest: A goat's head erased, as in the arms. This tablet is in existence, and which I omitted giving in my former account.

2. On a monument to Arthurus Walpole, "qui obit 13^o die Augusti, Anno Dni. 1583:"—Party per bend sable and argent, three lozenges counterchanged: impaling, Argent, on a bend sable a bezant—Pinchbeck.

3. Barry nebulée of six, argent and sable, a chief azure charged with a lion passant argent—Staple of Calais. William Brown, of this town, was a merchant of the staple, and being a great benefactor to both the town and church will account for its introduction in the church.

4. Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or—Borough of Stamford: impaling, Chequy or and azure—Warren.

Stamford being the only borough in England quartering the royal arms, the following account of the manner in which they were acquired may be here introduced.

On March 12, 1470, the Lancastrians,

commanded by Sir Robert Welles (sometimes styled Lord Willoughby) and Sir Thomas de la Launde, were completely defeated by the Yorkists, commanded in person by King Edward IV., at Hornfield, in the parish of Empingham, a village a few miles to the north-west of Stamford, in a battle which, by reason of the enemy throwing off their coats which impeded their flight when pursued by their victors, received the name of Loose Coat Field. The two Lancastrian commanders were taken prisoners, and beheaded at Doncaster seven days afterwards, and attainted in the Parliament which commenced at Westminster Oct. 6, 12 Edward IV. For the services which the men of Stamford rendered on that occasion, the King was pleased to grant the town, as an especial mark of his favour, his arms to be impaled with its former coat, those of Earl Warren, an ancient lord of the town, who received it from King John consequent upon William de Humet, a powerful baron, having aided Louis the Dauphin, who, or his ancestor, under Henry II. was Constable of Normandy, and who bore—Argent, a bordure gules, bezantée.

On the Town-hall are the arms of the borough: on the Corn Exchange they occur again, also the arms of the city of Lincoln,—Argent, on a cross gules a fleur-de-lis or. And on the Butter Market those of Cecil, Marquis of Exeter, K.G.:—Barry of ten, argent and azure, over all six escutcheons sable (3, 2, and 1), each charged with a lion rampant of the first.

In private possession are two panes of glass, supposed to have belonged to a church in this neighbourhood:—1. Argent, on a fesse gules three leopard's faces or; in chief a Cornish chough proper. Crest: A hawk, close proper, with bells on its feet. 2. Argent, on a bend sinister sable nine gimble rings (3, 3, and 3) interlaced or, (or three triple annulets interlaced). Crest: An ass's head proper; supporters, two lions sejant.

* In front of the Almshouses founded

by Mr. Fryer are the arms of Fryer, Cecil, and the crest of Hurst. On those of Truesdale are the arms of Truesdale.

In front of a house in St. Martin's are the initials M.P. and the date 1670, on a lozenge-shaped stone; above are apparently arms, but they have received so many coats of paint that it is difficult to distinguish what they really are:—Quarterly of 4: 1 and 4, A chevronel between three (2 and 1) billets; 2 and 3, A rose surmounted by a crown (?).

On the porter's lodge at the Infirmary are the arms of Fryer. The front of the lodge is the ancient gateway belonging to the White Friary, and over it was formerly the royal arms quartered with those of France. This house was, according to Speed, founded by Edward III., and dedicated to the Virgin, but there is indisputable evidence of its existence in 13 Edward I., and the holy fathers had an ample confirmation of privileges in 11 Edward II. Henry de Hanna, its warden, who died Nov. 1299, was the second Provincial of the whole order throughout England. It shared the same fate as the rest of its brethren, by surrendering to the King, Oct. 8, 1539.

In front of the George Hotel, St. Martin's, are the following:—Quarterly of 6: 1, Three bars, on the first three, and on the second two human hearts (?); 2, A lion rampant sustaining a tree: it should be, Parted per pale, gules and azure, a lion rampant argent sustaining a tree vert—Winston; 3, (Sable), a plate between three towers triple towered, with ports displayed (argent)—Cairleon; 4, A bend, quartering 5, (Argent), a chevron between three chess rooks (ermine)—Walcot; 6, as the first. No. 4 I suspect should be, Argent, on a bend between two cottizes gules three cinquefoils or—Heckington. Crest: On a wreath a garb (or), supported by lions; supporters, Two lions. Motto: *Cor Unum Via Una*. One of the lions which support the crest is lost, and I believe the noble house of Cecil is the only one whose crest has supporters. The "George" is a very ancient hostelry.

When the Lord Treasurer Burleigh founded his hospital in 1597, especial reference is made to it under the same name, and he also gave the landlord the right of presenting, in his proper turn, one inmate to it.

THE CHURCHYARD OF DANBY, YORKSHIRE.

SIR,—About a year and a half or two years since I drew the attention of my parish clerk, a very intelligent man and most zealous and careful co-worker with me in my house-digging labours, to the circumstance that traces of very early burial might most probably be sometimes met with in my churchyard. Since that period he has picked out for me, from amid the soil thrown out in grave-digging, fragments of a very great number of earthen vessels, all more or less associated with charcoal, but all, unhappily, too evidently disinterred before, and broken up and dispersed. In fact, we scarcely ever open a grave in the original churchyard without meeting with pieces of mediæval pottery, and of so great difference in appearance and consistency as to warrant the inference that they belong to periods separated by the lapse of many years. Thus from two graves which were dug last week I have now before me portions of at least six different vessels, all of the vase character, one distinguished by a green glaze, another by the thinness of the ware, a third by the ribbing running round the entire circumference of the original vessel and by the uniform black colour of its inner side, a fourth by its having formed a portion of the handle of another, and so on. And what is remarkable is, that having had occasion three years since to make additions to the existing burial-ground, the strip of land so added (adjoining the east end, and having ever been in regular cultivation with the rest of the farm it

belonged to) was found to contain the same evidences of former interments—charcoal and broken pottery. I am aware of at least one other instance in this neighbourhood in which the same phenomena occur in unconsecrated ground, and there the vessels, though all broken, are yet much less broken and dispersed than in the case of the churchyard here.

The ecclesiastical history of the church is that it was one of the many which were granted by the De Brus family to the Priory of Guisborough, and, as far as I can state in the absence of my notes on the subject, sometime near the middle of the twelfth century. Besides, a grant of half a carucate of land was added, a part of which was made available as the site of the prior's country-house. This site is distant about three hundred yards from the east side of the churchyard.

The notice in the last number of the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* (p. 608) of the mediæval grave-pottery found in "many parts of France," leads me to think this communication might not be without interest to some of your readers. One descriptive sentence in the notice might very well be applied to a fragment of the earthenware above named, which was obtained last year: "It is of a light pottery, with a light green glaze round the interior of the shallow neck." Most of the ware, however, is red.

I am, &c. J. C. ATKINSON.

Danby in Cleveland,

May 9, 1864.

DEANS OF PECULIARS.

SIR,—There are three parochial titular deans who hold their title by a peculiar tenure, which is not explained fully in the ordinary law books.

I. *Bocking*: the rector, as the archbishop's commissary for his peculiars in Essex. (*Morant's Essex*, ii. 389.) In the same manner the Dean of the Arches

Court of Canterbury is so called from having jurisdiction in the deanery of thirteen parishes in London, peculiars of the archbishop and exempt from the authority of the diocesan.

II. *St. Burian's*: the rector, on the institution of the king, as ordinary, to the presidency of an exempt chapel. (*Monast.*, viii. 1,448. The Dean of the Chapels Royal, the Bishop of London, is said to hold the title from the honour of the Sovereign whose private chapels they are.) He is the honorary survivor of a suppressed college of St. Burian. At Hacombe the rector holds the living as archpriest of a college founded in 1341, but long since dissolved, and is exempt from archidiaconal jurisdiction. (*Polwhele*, ii. 141; *Lysons*, p. 250; *Monast.*, vi. 1,451.)

III. *Battle*: the vicar, on the institution of the patron of the living, the possessor of Battle Abbey as abbot, having a court for probate of wills and right of visitation, but admitted by the Bishop of Chichester, and holding his licence for cure of souls by virtue of a composition made between the bishop and abbot. (*Monast.*, iii. 239; *Horsfield's Sussex*, i. 529.) Willis, in 1733, enters the living under the rural deanery of *Dalington*. At Canterbury there was a dean of Christianity, (*Kennett's Ant.*, p. 637); and at Evesham also a dean of Christianity appointed in 1034 for the vale "quam nunquam libertatem ecclesia ista postea amisit." (*Chron. Evesh.*, 83, 264). At Rouen, according to De Moleon, the archbishop appointed a dean of Christianity to be curate of the city within the walls, although there were for the diocese six archdeacons and twenty-seven rural deans. Such deans were therefore rural deans of a district attached to a monastery or cathedral. At Cologne, Treves, and Strasburg a chorepiscopus existed, who appointed rural deans and acted as a local archdeacon. (*Mayer's Nov. Thes.*, i. p. 58.) The dean of Croydon mentioned by Burn and Cripps is not noticed by Battely or Lysons. I subjoin an imperfect list of the incumbents of Battle:—

— Hunfridus, presbyter et persona, d. 1175.

1175. John, Vicar of Harrietsham.

— Walter, a deacon of Salisbury diocese, ordained by John, Bishop of Chichester.

— Robert Clere, decanus, died c. 1430. His brass remains.

1570. John Wythines, of Chester, D.D., Brasenose College, Oxford, Vice-Chancellor, decanus, d. March 18, 1615, aged 84. *A. O. Fasti*, i. 186.

1573. Oliver Wythington, M.D., 1568, Brasenose College, Oxford. Vice-Chancellor 1581. Died 1590, buried in St. Peter's-in-the-East. *A. O. Fasti*, i. 182, 217.

Samuel Hedson, Minister, buried 1616. (*Burrell MS.* 5,697, f. 1.)

c. 1633. Christopher Dowe. (*Ibid.*) M.A. Oxon. 1621. A.M. Christ's Coll. Camb., afterwards D.D. His patron was Archbishop Laud. *A. O. Fasti*, i. 399. Rector of All Saints', Hastings, 1636. (*Rymer, Fœd.* ix. ii. 87.)

Henry Fisher, Minister, Oliver Cromwell's Chaplain. (*Ibid.*)

Wm. Watson, LL.D., Prebendary of Chichester, editor of "the Clergyman's Law," died 1680(?)

c. 1728. . . . Simmonds. (*Ibid.*)

c. 17— . . . Lawson. (*Ibid.*)

— Richard Nairn, bur. 1776.

— Daniel Ferris, S.T.P., St. John's College, Cambridge, Rec. of Great Stambidge, 1774, Precentor and Preb. of Chichester, d. 1801.

1802. Thomas Birch, D.C.L., St. John's College, Oxford, Archdeacon of Lewes 1823.

1836. John Littler, A.M. Peterhouse, Camb.

1863. E. N. Crake, A.M., Trinity College, Cambridge.

"The bishop's officers having made frequent attempts to subject Battle Church to his jurisdiction, Ralph the Abbot procured a confirmation of its exemption from Ralph, Bishop of Chichester, c. 1120-4.

"The dean of Battle receives 2s. in the pound of the rents of houses for tithes according to the custom of Battle.

"The parishioners residing within the Leuga and without it had at first Divine Service performed for them by a chaplain who had his living there, and all the tithes and offerings were paid to the church," that is, of the Abbey. (MS. 6,358, fol. 10; 6,344, fols. 788, 814, Brit. Mus.)

I observe in the "Clergy List" for 1864 the novel title of "Dean of Stamford," founded, I presume, on the occurrence of the word 'decanus' in King James's

charter for Browne's Hospital, (Blore, p. 151,) but evidently in the sense of rural dean, as a reference to Mr. Dansey's *Horæ Ruri-Decanice* might have shewn, even if B. Willis in 1742 (Cathedrals, iii. 288), and Bacon's *Liber Regis*, 1786, p. 458, had not already stated that Stamford town formed a rural deanery of itself, or Mr. Harrod (Hist. of Stamford, i. 69) had not distinctly written in 1785, "Stamford is the head of a rural deanery, and the Bishop of Lincoln nominates when it is vacant, in order to fill up the vacancies in Browne's Hospital."

I am, &c.

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

A PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF MARSHALL OF YORKSHIRE, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, AND ESSEX, SHEWING THEIR DESCENT FROM A COMMON STOCK.

Sir,—I have been unable to ascertain what family of Marshalls, if any, at present claim to represent this ancient house, and I shall be very glad if this present communication should lead to a more accurate account of them being placed before the readers of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. The annexed genealogy is the result of a careful collation of the following authorities, viz., Harl. MSS., 1400, 1484, 2118, 1995, 1420, 1415, 1394, 1487, 1082; Dugdale's "Visitation of Yorkshire," published by the Surtees Society; Morant's "History of Essex," vol. ii. pp. 559, 336, 337; "Monumental Inscriptions in Fincham Church;" Thoroton's "History of Nottinghamshire;" "The Beauties of England and Wales," Wiltshire, pp. 615, &c.

Unfortunately these are very contradictory, I have therefore been guided in most cases by the majority. Of the Nottinghamshire branch I have been unable to find any entries in the Herald's Visitations deposited in the College of Arms. In the early descents I have followed the pedigree given by Randle Holme, Harl. MSS., 2118, p. 121 b.

Morant, the historian of Essex, commences his pedigree thus:—"The Marshall family derive themselves from the

noble stock of the Marescalls or Marshalls; one of whom, named John, and nephew to William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, was sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1215, and obtained of King John a grant of the office of Marshal of Ireland: his son John married Margery, sister of Thomas Newburgh, Earl of Warwick."

Be this as it may, I now proceed with the pedigree I have drawn up.

Sir William Marshall was succeeded by his son and heir, John Marshall, who married a daughter of William Harding, Esq., and by her left a son William (Rich. II., 1398), who married a daughter of Anthony Harrington, Esq. The issue of this marriage was John Marshall, —" to King Henry V. He married Mary, dau. of Edmund Lampugh, Esq., of Northumberland, and had issue,—

1. William, 2. John.

William is called by Holme "Lord of Empringham, 1418." He married Katherine, dau. of George Tamworth, and had William.

This William married Maud, eldest dau. and co-h. of William Brus (or Bruse), Esq., son of William Brus (great-grandson of Sir Adam Bruse, and Margaret his wife, dau. and heir of Walter

* This word illegible in the manuscript.

Hawkye. Sir Adam Bruse had "lands in Pickering, Newton, and Thornton," which through the marriage with the co-heiress of his descendant passed into the family of *Marshall of Pickering*, in Yorkshire. Robert Marshall, called in some MSS. "William," son of William and Maud, was twice married, first to Agnes, dau. and heir of John^b son of John Brown, of Hull, by whom he had issue,—

John, of whom presently.

Second, to Anne, dau. of — Bulmer, by whom he had issue Robert Marshall, of Tadcaster, married to —, dau. of Thomas Laycock, of Tadcaster. The issue of this marriage was Robert, married to Anne, dau. of John Hudleston, by whom he had George, who married Mary, dau. of Robert Ward, *alias* Robinson, and had Sir George Marshall, Knt.^c, equerry to King James I., sometime of Cole Park, Wiltshire (Harl. MSS., 1487). He was buried at Putney, July 27, 1636 (Lysons' "Environs of London," vol. iv. p. 607), and married Cysceley^d, dau. of Sir Owen Hopton, Knt.: she died April 23, 1625. The issue of this marriage was

Anne, sole dau. and heir, mar. Marmaduke Marshall, of Morton-upon-Swale, Yorkshire, Gentleman Sewer to the Duke of Lennox, 1639. They had issue Ann and three others.

One dau. mar. Thomas Pennington, another Nicholas Baxter. Marmaduke Marshall was the son of John Marshall, and a dau. of Marmaduke Wilson, of Tanfield, Yorkshire, son of John Marshall, of Morton-upon-Swale, and a dau. of Fox of Clyff, in com. Ebor.

John Marshall (son of Robert *alias* William), of Pickering, married twice, first to Ellen, dau. of Adam Thorpe, of Nottingham, by whom he had—

1. William, of Carlton, Nottinghamshire, of whom presently.

And secondly —, dau. of Richard Kempe; issue,—

2. John, called in some MSS. *Richard*, living 1563, mar. Agnes, dau. of James Aslaby, of Aslaby, and had *Thomas* (living unm. 1584), mar. Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Norton, and left issue Marmaduke and Thomas.

Francis, of Standingholme, Yorkshire, living 1584, mar. —, dau. of Oliver Ryther, of Lincolnshire.

Henry, mar. Ursula, dau. of Christopher Thorpe, of Thorpe, and had Francis, aged one year, 1584.

Margaret, mar. to Richard Ledgeard, and issue^e.

3. Stephen.

4. Edmond, living 1563, mar. Jane, dau. of William Dalison, of Laghton, Lincolnshire, and had

Roger, called in some MSS. *Thomas*, of Aislaby Grange, Yorkshire, mar. a dau. of Thomas Curtes, of Clee. A pedigree of his descendants will be found in Dugdale's "Visitation of Yorkshire," printed by the Surtees Society, 1859, p. 316.

Susanna, mar. William Baxter, of Normanby.

5. Ann, mar. — Catherall.

William Marshall, of Carlton, Nottinghamshire, is described by Morant as of Somercotes, Lincolnshire, returned one of the gentry of that county 1433. He married Katherine, dau. to Thomas Leeke, and by her had,—

John, of Carlton.

Richard^f.

Thomas.

Robert.

Joan.

John Marshall, of Carlton, is called by Thoroton *William*. He mar. Eliza-

^b Some MSS. state that this John married Maud, dau. and co-h. of Will. Brus.

^c Mentioned in Calendar of State Papers, 1663-4.

^d See Beauties of England and Wales, Wilts., p. 615, for her epitaph; and Suckling's Suffolk for Hopton pedigree.

^e Harl. MS. 2,118.

^f There are several Richards whose marriages are not noticed in the Harl. MSS. Thoroton has this quaint verse, p. 164:—

"Katherin Staunton, Bridgit's sister,
A lovinge houseband tooke,
Richard Marshall, a proper man,
Most comelie on to looke."

beth, dau. of Rauffe Bingham, of Bingham, called *Alice* by Thoroton, and had

Rauffe, of Carlton.

Richard.

Agnes (Isabel in Thoroton), wife of Lawrence Hatfield *temp.* Rich.

III.

Elizabeth, wife of John Brereton, or *Burton*.

Elenor, wife of Thomas White.

Rauffe Marshall, of Carlton, married Catherine, dau. of Thomas Nevill, of Rowleston, and had

Thomas, of Carlton.

Richard.

Agnes, wife of Thomas Ellis.

Alice, wife of Andrew Gernon.

Elizabeth, wife of James (or Thomas) Warde.

Isabell, wife of Thomas Hunt, of Normanton, by whom she had issue. See Harl. MS. 1400.

Thomas Marshall, of Carlton, married Anne, dau. and heir of William Musson (or Muston), of Calais. They left issue, John Marshall, of Carlton, living 17 Henry VIII., married Anne, dau. of Henry Cove (or Cave), and had

1. William, son and heir.

2. Henry, living 1559–60, married Maude, dau. and heir to William Scrimsher, and had issue,—

Rauffe Marshall, son and heir. I am inclined to think that this is the person described by Thoroton as a “merchant of the Staple at Lincolne.” But as the passage relates to other members of the family I give it at length^s.

“John Marshall, 34 Henry VIII., claimed against William Powlet, Knt., Lord St. John, two parts of the manor of South Muskhams, divided into five.

John Marshall, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, claimed against Christopher Wyvell, Esq., the fifth part

and a moiety of a fifth part of this manor. Hen. Marshall, Esq., 2 Eliz., claimed against Dorothy Esshe the fifth part of the fifth part of the manor of South Muskhams, with the appurtenances in South Carleton and Holme. N. Strelley was owner of a fourth part of the manor of South Muskhams, 25 Henry VIII. It came after to the possession of Ralph Marshall, a merchant of the Staple at Lincolne, in whose family it continued till Ralph Marshall in our times^h sold it (and all other the lands that belonged to the family, being a fair inheritance) to John Rotherham.”

William.

Henry.

Elizabeth.

3. Rauffe.

4. John, called by Morant “surviving son and heir;” of whom presently.

5. Francis.

6. Dorothy.

7. Katherine.

8. Elizabeth.

John Marshall married, and had issue, besides two daughters, whose names are not given in Morant,—

Thomas, eldest son.

William.

John.

Joseph.

Thomas Marshall married Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Rant, of Swaffham, Esq., and was father of

John, of Finchingfield, co. Essex.

Eliano, married Edmund Tooke, of Dartford, in Kent, Esq.

Elizabeth, married Sir Francis Theobalds, of Barking in Suffolk, Knt., “a person of singular skill in Oriental languages.”

Mary.

John Marshall was twice married, first to Dorothyⁱ, daughter and co-heir

^s Notices of different members of the Marshall family will be found in Thoroton's History of Notts., edition of 1677, pp. 51, 92, 94, 117, 129, 138, 153, 164, 235, 285, 296, 317, 335, 346, 347, 348, 352, 355, 390, 427, 474, 475.

^h circa 1677.

ⁱ Dorothy, dau. of John Meade, mar. John Marshall, Esq.; hence Marshall inherited Sculpins from the Meades. Morant's Hist. of Essex, p. 236.

of John Meade, Esq. She died April 26, 1685, aged 45. Secondly, to Lucy, daughter and one of the co-heirs of Sir John Wiseman, of Bradokes in Wimbish, co. Essex. She died June 11, 1699, aged 46. The issue of this marriage was

William Marshall, of whom presently.

John, died Nov. 28, 1760, aged 66, and was buried at Finchingfield.

By the first marriage he had Elizabeth, married to Sir Mayard Jenour, of Bigwood, in Dunmow, Bart. John Marshall was knighted in 1681^k, upon presenting an address for the county to King Charles II.; and was near fifty years in the commission of the peace. He died Jan. 21, 1723-4, aged 82, and is buried at Finchingfield, in the chancel.

He was succeeded by his son William, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Blackett, Bart. The issue of this marriage was William Marshall, who married a daughter of Samuel Gattward, of Cambridge, Counsellor at Law, and had two daughters, Anne and Lucy^l.

A hundred years have passed away, and I believe the family of Marshall of Finchingfield exists no longer. With it I have lost all trace of the Marshalls, and shall now only mention some of those persons who *may* represent them, and add a few notes on the armorial bearings of the different branches of the family.

The Marshalls of Pickering in Yorkshire, and Carlton in Notts., bore, A barry of six, argent and sable, a canton ermine; quartering, Or, a saltire engrailed gules, a chief per fess indented of the first and second—for Bruse; Gules, a lion rampant argent within an orle of bezants—for Hawyke; Ermine, a chief per pale, indented gules and or—for Brown. Crest: A man in armour proper, holding in his dexter hand a baton or, over his armour a sash gules.

Guillim, in his "Display of Heraldry," 1679, attributes these arms to "Ralph

Marshall, Gent., Secretary to the Right Honourable William, Earl of Craven, descended from y^e family of y^e Marshalls of Yorkshire."

Perhaps this was the Ralph Marshall who sold the estate at Carlton, mentioned by Thoroton.

In Harl. MS. 1400, p. 91, the arms of Muston and Scrimsher are quartered with the above, viz.: Argent, a chevron between three swords, points upwards gules—for Muston; Gules, a lion rampant or, within a bordure vair—for Scrimsher. The crest is a demi-man in armour.

The late William Marshall the agriculturist belonged I believe to the Aislaby (Pickering) branch, and bore these arms, but whether he used the quarterings I cannot say. The following extract from a letter written by a gentleman residing at Pickering in 1858 is all the information I have respecting them: "Marshall is a very old name at Pickering, but they are now wearing out very fast; the only remains being now two of the female branch, named Appleby and Hood, both of whom have large families."

Sir Bernard Burke in his "Landed Gentry," p. 977, attributes arms very similar to the above (viz., Argent, three bars sable, a canton ermine; crest, A man in armour proper) to the family of Marshall of Leeds, descended from John Marshall, Esq., M.P., who "acquired great wealth by his successful introduction of mechanical improvements into a branch of the linen manufacture, the spinning of flax, in which he has formed extensive establishments at Leeds and at Shrewsbury."

The Essex branch bore a totally different coat. Morant thus describes it: "Paly of six, ermine and gules, on a chief azure, or Or, three eagle's heads erased or, otherwise gules."

Sir Bernard Burke in his "General Armory" gives it rather differently: "Paly of six, gules and ermine, on a chief or three griffin's heads erased sable."

In the "Visitation of Huntingdon-

^k Townsend's Catalogue of Knights, p. 46.

^l Anne, mar. P. Stanley, ob. s.p. Lucy, mar. N. Wescomb, ob. s.p.—Memoirs of Sir Walter Blackett, bart., 1819, p. 49.

shire," printed for the Camden Society (p. 34), there is a pedigree of a family of Marshall, bearing, Paly of six, ermine and gules, on a chief azure three eagle's heads erased argent. Crest: An arrow erect argent, barbed azure, enfiled in the centre with a ducal coronet or.

I have been unable to connect this pedigree with that of the Finchingfield family.

Sir Chapman Marshall, Knt., Lord Mayor of London 1840, bore, Paly of six, ermine and gules, on a chief azure three griffin's heads erased or. Crest: An arrow erect or, flighted and barbed azure, and enfiled in the centre with a ducal coronet or.

There is another person, who, though I have not been able to trace his genealogy or even to find out what even-

tually became of his descendants, might have belonged to the Finchingfield Marshalls. This was the well-known Stephen Marshall, sometime Vicar of Finchingfield. He had two daughters, Anne and Rebecca, well known as actresses in the time of Charles II. All, I believe, that is known of these women will be found in a reply by the editor to a query of mine in "Notes and Queries," 2nd Ser. vi. p. 461. It seems improbable that a family so widely spread should have no representatives in the present day, though I am not able to trace them. Let me therefore hope that some of your genealogical readers will contribute further information on this subject.—I am, &c.

GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.B.

Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

A Dictionary of the English Language. By R. G. LATHAM, M.A., M.D., &c. Founded on that of Dr. Samuel Johnson, as edited by the Rev. H. J. TODD, M.A., with numerous Emendations and Additions, Parts I.—III. (Longmans.)—This work has now advanced far enough to shew that the favourable impression created by the first Part was a just one. It is modestly said to be "founded on that of Dr. Samuel Johnson," but the fact is, that it is a substantially new work, and will as surely supersede that of the great lexicographer, as his labours rendered obsolete those of his predecessors. Dr. Latham's ethnological knowledge enables him to trace words up to the Teutonic or Eastern languages, which appear only in their derivative Greek or Latin forms in Johnson, and this is a great and positive gain to literature. Johnson's quotations, though excellent as a whole, were yet susceptible of

improvement, and very many of them are now replaced by extracts from more modern writers, as Macaulay, Tennyson, Sir G. C. Lewis, Dr. Whewell, &c.

Anecdotes of Heraldry; in which is set forth the Origin of the Armorial Bearings of many Families. By C. N. ELVIN, M.A., (Bell and Daldy.)—Some time ago we gave well-merited commendation to Mr. Elvin's former work, "A Handbook of Mottoes &c." The present may be regarded as its complement, and we find it equally deserving of praise. Little that is new to the professed herald will be found in it, and very properly too, as if new, it would probably not be true; but those who are not acquainted with the writings of Legh, or Milles, or Morgan, or Gwillim, will have many a romantic

incident in national or family history pleasantly brought before them, and from the perusal they will almost insensibly be led to take an interest in a science that once was an essential part of the education of a gentleman. This is a position that it may again hold, if it has many as competent expounders as Mr. Elvin; for his book, brief as it is, affords a convincing proof that there are some things worthy of regard, although they do not directly conduce to material or scientific progress.

Life and Letters of Washington Irving.

By his Nephew, PIERRE E. IRVING. (Bohn.)—The life of Washington Irving was more varied than is often the case with the man who devotes himself to literature, and, more strange still, he made a fortune by pen and ink. He was of a large family, who were brought up in the sourest form of Presbyterianism by their father, a Scotch sailor, who had settled in America, and who looked on theatricals, music, dancing, &c., with abhorrence; his vehemence produced a very natural reaction, and his son Washington in particular retained to his dying day a love for the drama, which often interfered with more important matters. He was designed for the law, but an appearance of consumption caused him to be sent to Europe for a while; and, as an American, he was able to visit many parts of Europe that were then closed against English travellers by the French war. After his return to America he entered on commerce, but his real bent was for literature, and this he advantageously pursued for very many years, both in Europe and in his own country. Indeed he made his diplomatic employment in Spain serve for collecting materials for such works as his “*Life of Columbus*,” &c., as he had turned to like account his residences in England, France, Germany, and Italy, in producing his “*Sketch-book*,” “*Tales of a Traveller*,” and other books. His literary industry was remarkable, and wherever

he went, or whatever he was engaged in, a book, sooner or later, was the result. His “*Astoria*” may be properly said to have been written to order, for the German millionaire, Jacob Astor; his “*Knickerbocker’s History of New York*” was the result of observations on the primitive manners of the Dutch burghers of Albany made during a pleasure trip of a fortnight; and his “*Life of Washington*” enabled him to turn to profit his journeyings in search of health from one end of the United States to the other. In several of these undertakings, his biographer was also his coadjutor; he also was his constant attendant in his latter days, and having all his papers committed to his charge, he has been able to produce what the Germans call an exhaustive work. The very copious use made of Irving’s diaries and correspondence enables the reader to follow his every step for a long series of years, and introduces many celebrities of former days, particularly in England, as Scott, Moore, Rogers, &c., but there is also a mass of very trifling family detail, which could well have been spared, and the omission of which, whilst materially reducing its size, would also greatly improve the book.

The Bibliographer’s Manual. Part X. (Bohn.)—The present Part concludes Mr. Bohn’s bibliographical labours on the nucleus furnished by Lowndes, but does not complete the work. Mr. Bohn is in love with his task, and promises an Appendix, to follow immediately, “which will contain, *inter alia*, a complete list of all the books printed by the Literary and Scientific Societies of Great Britain, with such particulars respecting them as are likely to be useful to the scholar and collector.” This is a laborious task that Mr. Bohn sets before himself, but judging from what he has already done for Lowndes, we doubt not that he will successfully accomplish it. We hardly need point out how very useful such a work as this Appendix must be to the class of readers that we have the pleasure to address.

The Articles of the Christian Faith, considered in reference to the Duties and Privileges of the Members of Christ's Church Militant here on Earth. (Rivingtons.)—This little volume amply deserves its second title of "A Book of Suggestive Thoughts, addressed to the Earnest-Minded." It places the fundamental doctrines of Christianity before the reader, and leaves him to say for himself whether they ought not to influence life and conduct far more than they usually seem to do. It is well deserving of an attentive perusal.

The Adelphi of Terence, with English Notes. By the Rev. W.B. MARRIOTT, M.A. and B.C.L. (Rivingtons.)—Mr. Marriott deserves thanks for this very compact and useful edition of the well-known play of Terence. He evidently understands the exact amount of annotation that will be really serviceable to the young scholar, and he wisely gives no more; thereby differing advantageously from many very learned men, who often prove very bad teachers.

M. l'Abbé Cochet has recently issued two official *Reports*, addressed to the Archbishop of Rouen, giving the results of his personal inspection of the churches of the diocese in 1862 and 1863. We have no room for extracts, but we beg to recommend the pamphlet^b to all who wish to learn on unimpeachable authority the present state of such interesting edifices as the churches of Rouen, Havre, Dieppe, Fécamp, Yvetot, and Neufchatel, which, with some seventy more, were visited by M. Cochet. These official la-

bours, however, by no means represent all that the indefatigable antiquary is doing. His researches are carried on in every department of archæology, but with especial reference to his own district of the Lower Seine, and he purposes to publish by subscription a 4to. volume, entitled *La Seine-Inférieure Historique et Archeologique (Epoques Gauloise, Romaine et Franque)*, which is to be illustrated by 600 wood engravings and an archæological chart, and will be issued to subscribers at the very low price of twelve francs; names may be sent to the learned author, at either Dieppe or Rouen, and we trust that he will soon receive a sufficient number (500) to justify him in printing the work.

From a prospectus before us we learn that Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A., of Bottesford Manor, near Brigg, is about to publish by subscription, *Inventories of Church Goods destroyed in Lincolnshire after the Accession of Queen Elizabeth, from the Original Returns made to the Royal Commissioners in 1566.* These lists at present exist in a single manuscript only, for upwards of 150 parishes. They supply in many instances most complete and interesting catalogues of church furniture, and their value is increased by the numerous names of old Lincolnshire families which occur, as there is hardly a family of note among the ancient gentry of the country which is not mentioned in some of its branches. We understand that the appendix will contain many documents from manuscript sources, illustrative of the condition of the Lincolnshire parish churches from early times to the era of the great Civil War. The book will form an 8vo. volume, uniform in size and type with the publications of the Surtees Society, and the price to subscribers (names to be sent to Mr. Peacock) will be 10s. 6d.; to non-subscribers, 15s.

^b Rapports adressés à Son Eminence Monseigneur le Cardinal de Bonnechose, Archevêque de Rouen, sur l'Inspection des Eglises de son Diocèse pendant les Années 1862 et 1863. (Rouen: Imprimerie Mégarde et Cie, Rue St. Hilaire.)

Monthly Intelligence.

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

THE Conference on the affairs of Denmark has had several sittings during the past month, but nothing more than a temporary suspension of arms has as yet been effected. On the very day that the Conference first met a naval action occurred near Heligoland, in which the allied German squadron was very roughly handled by the Danes.

An insurrection has broken out among the Arab tribes in Algeria, and appears to be assuming formidable proportions; affairs are rendered more serious by the death of the Governor-General, the Duke of Malakhoff, (formerly Col. Pelissier, whose ruthless dealings with the tribe of Zahra provoked much comment some twenty years ago,) who was expected to crush the rising in a summary manner.

The contest in America has recommenced, and appears to be waged even more fiercely than before. The attempt on Richmond has been renewed, and, according to the telegrams first received, it seemed likely to be successful; but this impression has been greatly modified by later arrivals, and such is the conflicting nature of each successive mail, that nothing now seems certain but the terrible loss of life, and no prospect appears of either party being so decidedly successful as to put an end to the war. At home, the question of the Birkenhead rams has been settled by a compromise, and the Government has purchased the vessels.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

April 26. At the Court at Osborne-house, Isle of Wight, the 26th day of April, present, The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, the Right Hon. Sir James Plaisted Wilde, knt., and the Right Hon. Henry Austin Bruce, M.P., were, by H.M.'s command, sworn of H.M.'s Most Hon. Privy Council, and took their respective places at the Board accordingly.

The dignity of a Baroness of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granted to Elizabeth, Countess De La Warr, by the name, style, and title of Baroness Buckhurst, of Buckhurst, in the county of Sussex, during her life, with remainder after her decease, of the dignity of Baron Buckhurst, in the county of Sussex, unto the Hon. Reginald Windsor Sackville West, now second surviving son of the said Elizabeth, Countess De La Warr, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, with other remainders over.

Lieut.-Col. Hen. Fitzharding Berkeley Maxse (Lieut.-Governor) to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Heligoland.

Lieut.-Col. John Augustus Todd to be Exon of H.M.'s Royal Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard, *vice* Capt. Barron, resigned.

Paget John Bourke, esq., late Capt. 11th Foot, to be one of H.M.'s Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* R. H. S. Vyvyan, esq., resigned.

Sussex L. A. B. Messiter, esq., late Capt. 28th Foot, to be one of H.M.'s Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* S. R. Dampier, esq., resigned.

May 6. Robert Wm. Cumberbatch, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Beldiansk, to be H.M.'s Consul at Smyrna.

Mr. J. A. Baesjon approved of as Consul for Western Australia, to reside at Albany, for H.M. the King of the Netherlands.

May 10. The Right Hon. Robert Montgomery, Lord Belhaven, K.T., to be H.M.'s High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The Right Hon. Henry Austin Bruce to be Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education; and also to be the Fourth Charity Commissioner for England and Wales.

Commander John Hawley Glover, R.N., to be Colonial Secretary for the settlement of Lagos.

May 17. Alexander Graham Dunlop, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Cairo, to be H.M.'s Consul at Cadiz.

M. Philip Goldschmidt approved of as Vice-Consul at Manchester for His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg.

M. Théophile Chrestien approved of as Consul at Rangoon for H.M. the King of the Belgians.

May 20. Major Patrick Stewart, of the Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third

Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

P. Le Page Renouf, esq., to be one of H.M.'s Inspectors of Schools.

M. Gadban approved of as Consul-Gen. in London for the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

Don Manuel José Quintana approved of as Vice-Consul at Newcastle for H.M. the Queen of Spain.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

April 22. *County of Fife*.—Sir Robert Anstruther, bart., of Balcaskie, in the room of James Hay Erskine Wemyss, esq., deceased.

Borough of Pontefract.—Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, esq., one of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

April 26. *Borough of Merthyr Tydvil*.—Henry Austin Bruce, esq., Vice-President of the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 12. On the voyage from India, the wife of Capt. Biddle, 8th Hussars, a dau.

Feb. 28. At Mowbray, near Cape Town, the wife of Capt. A. D. Vanrenen, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

March 11. At Tongo, Burmah, the wife of Capt. J. Anderson, H.M.'s 19th Regt., a dau.

March 13. At Meerut, the wife of Thomas Wright, esq., Assistant-Surgeon H.M.'s 38th Regt., a dau.

March 15. At Claremont, near Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Connell, R.A., a dau.

March 16. At Sealkote, Punjab, the wife of Major T. T. Boileau, 20th Hussars, a dau.

March 19. On board the steamer "Governor Higginson," between Bombay and Kurrachee, the wife of Capt. T. P. Berthon, R.A., a son.

March 20. At Benares, the wife of Capt. Bayly, H.M.'s 54th Regt., a dau.

At Lahore, the wife of Leslie S. Saunders, esq., Bengal C.S., a dau.

March 23. At Calcutta, the wife of J. P. Grant, esq., H.M.'s B.C.S., a dau.

At Port Louis, Mauritius, the wife of W. Coxon, esq., Capt. 13th Light Infantry, a dau.

March 26. At Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of J. C. C. Daunt, esq., V.C., 11th Regt. Bengal Army, District Superintendent of Police, a dau.

March 29. At Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, the wife of Henry Colley Grattan, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul for the Canary Islands, a son.

At Colombo, the wife of W. Dumaresq Wright, esq., Ceylon C.S., a dau.

March 30. At Peshawur, the wife of Capt. Edward M. Jones, A.D.C., 20th Regt., a dau.

April 7. At Kingston, Canada West, the wife of Major C. C. Villiers, 47th Regt., a dau.

At Calcutta, the wife of Robert Moseley B. Thomas, esq., of the Bengal Army, a dau.

April 15. At St. Thomas's Parsonage, Lancaster, the wife of the Rev. Colin Campbell, M.A., a son.

April 16. At Up-park Camp, Jamaica, the wife of Malcolm MacGregor, esq., 2nd West India Regt., a dau.

April 17. At Surbiton, the wife of Vice-Adm. Nias, C.B., a dau.

April 19. At Weald Parsonage, Sevenoaks, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Henry Benson, a dau.

At Moatlands, Brenchley, Kent, Mrs. John Hooker, a son.

April 20. At Combe, Woodstock, Lady Louisa Spencer, a son.

At Dover, the wife of Capt. Edmond Walker, R.E., a dau.

At Kingsbridge, the wife of Comm. Arthur Morrell, R.N., a son.

At Warwick, the wife of the Rev. John Montague, M.A., F.G.S., a dau.

At Montreal, the wife of G. P. Girdwood, esq., Assist.-Surgeon, Grenadier Guards, a son.

April 21. At Windmill-hill, Rye, Sussex, the wife of H. M. Curtels, esq., a son.

At Barningham Rectory, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. John Baillie, a son.

At Wetherall Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. William Blake, a dau.

April 22. At Blithfield, Staffordshire, the Lady Bagot, a son.

At Tours, the wife of Lieut.-Gen. Cannon, a son.

At Bridge-house, Hampton Court, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Ralph Smyth, (Retired) Bengal Artillery, a son.

In Cleveland-sq., Hyde-park, the wife of Commissary-Gen. Power, C.B., a son.

At Merrow, the wife of the Rev. H. Albany Bowles, a son.

At Longham, Dorset, the wife of Waring A. Biddle, esq., late Capt. 36th Regt., a son.

April 23. At Hamilton-lodge, Kensington-gore, the Hon. Lady Williamson, a dau.

At Eaglehurst, Southampton, the wife of Robert Drummond, esq., a dau.

At Barnstaple, Devon, the wife of Capt. J. P. Murray, R.M., a dau.

April 24. At Coleorton-hall, Lady Beaumont, a son.

At Astwood Vicarage, Bucks., the wife of the Rev. Charles Ware, a dau.

April 25. At Llandrygarn Parsonage, Anglesey, the wife of the Rev. Edward Owen, of twins—son and dau.

At the Rectory, Abbots Moreton, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Walker, a dau.

April 26. At Shobern, the wife of Maj. George Milman, R.A., a son.

At Shirland Rectory, Derbyshire, the wife of the Rev. F. S. Ramsden, a son.

At the Rectory, Chedzoy, the wife of the Rev. Richard H. Mullens, a son.

At the Vicarage, South Wingfield, Derbyshire, the wife of the Rev. Frederick W. Christian, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Henry Loeck, a son.

April 27. At Elliston, St. Boswell's, N.B., the Hon. Mrs. Dalrymple, a son.

At March, Cambridgeshire, the wife of the Ven. Archd. Wise, of Colombo, Ceylon, a dau.

At Oakley-court, Berks., the wife of Richard Hall Say, esq., a son.

At Southsea, the wife of Capt. E. Harding Steward, R.E., a son.

April 28. In Cleveland-sq., W., the Lady Frances Michell, a son.

At Brixton-hill, the wife of the Rev. Edwin Day, a son.

In Burwood-pl., the wife of the Rev. Rowley Hill, a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. Rodolph de Angers Willis, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, a dau.

At Great Heywood, Rugeley, the wife of the Rev. Wm. F. Elrington, a dau.

At Sandford Parsonage, Dublin, the wife of the Rev. W. Pakenham Walsh, A.M., a dau.

April 29. In Wilton-crescent, the Hon. Mrs. Egerton, a son.

At Rossendale-house, Streatham, the wife of Commander Thomas Tickell, R.N., a son.

At Lyndhurst, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Lucas, a dau.

At Trebandy, Ross, Herefordshire, the wife of Thomas Mountjoy Fisher, esq., a dau.

At the Royal Barracks, Dublin, the wife of R. P. Waddington, esq., Royal Horse Artillery, a son.

At Ide, Exeter, the wife of the Rev. Robert Lovett, a son.

April 30. At Mixberry, Oxon., Mrs. Henry Paxton, a dau.

At the residence of her mother, West-end, near Southampton, the wife of Capt. E. J. Goodridge, Retired hf.-pay Bengal Artillery, a son.

At Eastwood-lodge, Rotherham, the wife of Fretwell W. Hoyle, esq., F.G.H.S., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Edward Wanklyn, Bournemouth, a son.

At Walcot-hall, Northants., the wife of Richard Bell, esq., a son.

May 1. At Egginton-hall, Burton-on-Trent, the wife of Sir Henry F. Every, bart., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. W. E. Rawstorne, of Penwortham, a son.

May 2. In the Close, Winchester, the Hon. Mrs. William Warburton, a dau.

At Standon Rectory, Staffordshire, the wife of the Rev. Spencer Madan, a dau.

At Lyndhurst, the wife of William Martin Powell, esq., a dau.

At Brook, Isle of Wight, the wife of Lieut. G. Yorke R. Rattray, R.N., a son.

May 3. In Princes-gardens, the Viscountess Hawarden, a dau.

At Myerscough-hall, Lancashire, the wife of Major Conliffe, a son.

At Southwell, Notts., the wife of Capt. C. W. Sherlock, a son.

At Eastbourne, the wife of Capt. John W. Fry, 91st Highlanders, a son.

At Dinan-cottage, Southsea, the wife of Commander Frank T. Thomson, R.N., a dau.

At Ferney-hall, Salop, the wife of Willoughby Hurt Sitwell, esq., a dau.

At Bourne-bank, near Worcester, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Temple, a son.

May 4. At Greenock, the wife of Capt. Farquhar, R.N., H.M.S. "Hogue," of twins—a dau. and son.

At Arley Parsonage, Bewdley, the wife of the Rev. C. J. Wilding, a dau.

In Kensington-crescent, the wife of the Rev. Clement Govett, of Marks Tey Rectory, near Colchester, a son.

The wife of W. Bellingham Cheales, esq., of the Old-hall, Hagworthingham, Lincolnshire, a dau.

At Osborne Rectory, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Lyon, M.A., a son.

May 5. At Ham-green, near Bristol, the wife of Col. Edward Somers, C.B., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Chas. Kent, of Dinham-hall, Ludlow, a dau.

At Langley-hill-house, Langley, Bucks., the wife of T. L. Strange, esq., late of the Madras C.S., a dau.

At More-place, Betchworth, Mrs. James Corbett, a dau.

At Belchalwell, the wife of the Rev. G. H. Wynne, a son.

May 6. At Sandhurst, the wife of Major Farmer, Royal Military College, a dau.

At Charlton-lodge, Woolston, Southampton,

the wife of William Johnstone Fyffe, M.D., Staff-Surgeon, a son.

At Sunningwell Rectory, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Young, a dau.

At Great Easton, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev. T. O. Hall, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Wm. Elliot, Chetwynd Rectory, a son.

At Peterstone-court, Brecon, the wife of Captain Branfill, a son.

May 7. In Stephen's-green, Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Handcock, a dau.

At St. John's-lodge, Lower Norwood, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Sargent, C.B., The Buffs, a dau.

At Riseholme Rectory, the wife of the Ven. Archdeacon Kaye, a son.

At Bramley Parsonage, near Guildford, the wife of the Rev. Henry B. Power, a son.

In Dublin, the wife of Capt. Hutton, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a dau.

At Bromley, Kent, the wife of Henry J. Latter, esq., a son.

At Holme Vicarage, near York, the wife of the Rev. William C. Sharpe, a dau.

At Bath, the wife of the Rev. J. Warburton Wharton, a dau.

May 8. At the Gun-wharf, Portsmouth, the wife of Lieut. W. H. Gould, R.N., a son.

May 9. At Brompton, the wife of Lt.-Col. A. A. Macdonell, a son.

In Beaumont-street, the wife of the Rev. Assheton Pownall, Rector of South Kilworth, Leicestershire, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. John Hope, Little Sodbury Rectory, Gloucestershire, a son.

At the Manor-house, Ditcheat, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. W. G. Fenwick, a son.

May 10. In Charles-street, the Hon. Mrs. Curzon, a dau.

At the Close, Norwich, the wife of the Rev. Canon Robinson, Master of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, a son.

At the Royal Marine Barracks, Forton, near Gosport, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Farrant, a dau.

At Shiplake Vicarage, Oxfordshire, the wife of the Rev. Vernon Blake, a dau.

May 11. In Lowndes-st., the Lady Elizabeth St. Aubyn, a dau.

At Wickham, near Chichester, the wife of Col. Chas. Smith, late of the 20th Regt., a dau.

At Hythe, the wife of Capt. T. J. Grant, 6th Royal Regt., Staff of the Schools of Musketry, a dau.

At the Rectory, Sutton Mandeville, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. John Wyndham, a dau.

At Candover, Hants., the wife of the Rev. Frederic W. Wintle, M.A., a son.

May 12. At Bacton Vicarage, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. James Camper Wright, a dau.

At Palgrave Priory, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Charles J. Martyn, M.A., a dau.

May 13. In Merrion-square, Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. FitzGerald, wife of the Right Hon. J. D. FitzGerald, a son.

At Northallerton, the wife of the Rev. T. Martin Netherclift, a dau.

At Edinburgh, the widow of Hume Greenfield, esq., late Assistant-Secretary Royal Geographical Society, a son.

At Willington-manoir, Shipston-on-Stour, Warwickshire, the wife of Richard Penson, esq., a dau.

May 14. At Cefn-Mably, Glamorganshire, the wife of Col. Chas. Kemys-Tynte, a son.

At Pembroke Dock, the wife of Capt. H. A. Graham, 105th Regt., a dau.

At Trinity Parsonage, Trowbridge, Mrs. D. Walsh, a son.

At Ashchurch Parsonage, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. C. N. Williams, a dau.

At Malshanger, Mrs. Wyndham Portal, a son.

At Aymestrey Vicarage, Herefordshire, the wife of the Rev. J. Rogers, a son.

May 15. In Montagu-square, the Hon. Mrs. Gowran Vernon, a dau.

At Warnham-court, Horsham, the wife of Sir J. Henry Pelly, bart., a son.

At Aldeburgh, Suffolk, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Thellusson, a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. Brown Constable, a son.

The wife of the Rev. S. W. Watson, Plumbland Rectory, a son.

May 17. At Oakley-hall, Hants., the wife of W. W. Beach, esq., M.P., prematurely, a dau.

At Woodside, Harrow-on-the-Hill, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Frederic J. Goldsmid, Madras Staff Corps, a dau.

At Little Stukeley Rectory, Huntingdon, the wife of the Rev. James Stewart, a dau.

At Northfield, Ryde, Isle of Wight, the wife of John P. Mackinnon, esq., a son.

At North-terr., Anglesey, Hants., the wife of Dr. Burton, Staff-Surgeon R.N. a son.

At Fermoy-house, Fermoy, the wife of Capt. Barnes, 14th Regt., a son.

At Hexton Vicarage, Herts., the wife of the Rev. Roger Burrow, a son.

May 18. At Norfolk-house, London, Lady Victoria Hope Scott, a dau.

At Bootham-house, York, the Hon. Mrs. Kette Falconer, a dau.

At Cranmer-hall, Norfolk, the wife of Sir Willoughby Jones, bart., a son.

The wife of the Rev. A. Field, Pool-quay, Montgomeryshire, a dau.

At Awebridge-house, Romsey, Hants., the wife of H. N. C. Thurston, esq., late Capt. 13th Light Infantry, a son.

May 19. At Crowhurst-pk., Battle, the wife of the late Capt. O'Grady, R.E., a dau.

At Aldborough-hall, Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, the wife of Percival Spearman Wilkinson, esq., a dau.

May 20. At Rydes-hill, Guildford, the wife of Commander J. Sedley, late H.M.'s Indian Navy, a son.

In Finchley New-rd., the wife of the Rev. W. Farrer, LL.B., a dau.

At Deal, the wife of Henry F. Cooper, esq., Royal Marines Light Infantry, a son.

May 21. At Trafford-pk., Manchester, the Lady Annette de Trafford, a son.

In Broad-st., Oxford, the wife of Professor Rawlinson, a son.

In Charles-st., Berkeley-sq., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Geo. Grant Gordon, Scots Fusilier Guards, a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 9. At Umballa, Alexander Frederick Bradshaw, esq., Assist.-Surgeon P.C.O. Rifle Brigade, to Ellen Charlotte, only dau. of Col. R. S. Ewart, Retired List, Bengal Army.

March 15. At the Cathedral, Calcutta, H. R. Madocks, esq., B.C.S., to Anne Amelia, second dau. of Maj.-Gen. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B.

March 19. At Barrackpoor, Capt. W. Butler Shawe, Bengal Army, to Myra Katherine Anne, only surviving dau. of Richard Henry Kinchant, esq., of Park-hall, Oswestry.

March 31. At Pembroke, Bermuda, the Rev. C. A. Jenkins, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Lizzie, youngest dau. of the late H. Frith, sen., esq., Stonehaven, Bermuda.

April 4. At the Cathedral, Fredericton, the Rev. T. E. Dowling, Rector of Douglas, New Brunswick, second son of the late Rev. J. G. Dowling, M.A., Rector of St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucester, to Caroline Jane, only dau. of the late Benjamin Wolhaupter, esq., Sheriff for the county of York.

April 8. At Bolam, Northumberland, Wm. James, esq., 42nd Royal Highlanders, eldest son of T. James, esq., of Otterburn-tower, to Ellen, eldest dau. of W. D. Hedley Dent, esq., of Shortflatt-tower.

April 14. At the Cathedral, London, Canada West, Hamilton Tovey, esq., Lieut. R.E., son of Alexander Tovey, esq., late 24th Regt., to Maria Eliza, dau. of the Hon. E. J. Goodhue, of London, Canada West.

At Shepperton, Middlesex, John, son of the late S. H. Russell, esq., of the H.E.I.C.S., to Ada J. K., youngest dau. of the late Wm. Thos. Rogers, esq., of the Elms, Ealing, Middlesex.

At St. George the Martyr, Queen-sq., the Rev. J. M. Robertson, Incumbent of St. Botolph, Aldgate, to Alice Rosetta, only dau. of J. Heighington, esq., late of Trinity-square, Tower-hill.

At Little Casterton, Hen. Francis Brouncker, esq., 24th Regt., of Boveridge, Dorset, to Mary Katherine, elder dau. of Everson Harrison, esq., of Toletorpe-hall, Rutland.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Archibald, fourth son of Chas. Balfour, esq., of Eccleston-sq., to Sophy Charlotte, eldest dau. of T. M. Weguelin, esq., M.P., of Eaton-sq.

April 18. At Nash, Pembrokehire, the Rev. Chas. M. Perkins, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford, to Agnes Martha Beach, youngest dau. of the Rev. H. P. Thomas, Rector of Nash.

April 19. At Atwood-bank, near Redditch, Worcestershire, Thomas William, eldest son of Thomas Rowley Hill, esq., of Catherine-

hill-house, Worcester, and Alderman of that city, to Bertha, the third dau.; and at the same time and place, Benjamin Hughes, esq., of the Park-farm, near Alcester, to Elizabeth B., eldest dau. of James Smith, esq., of Doe-bank-house.

April 20. At Penge, Edmund Sandilands Savage, esq., 3rd West India Regt., son of Col. Savage, late Royal Artillery, and grandson of Maj.-Gen. Sir John Boscawen Savage, K.C.B. and K.C.H., to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. Rea, Royal Marines.

At Middleton, Lancashire, Shallcross Fitzherbert Widdrington, esq., of Newton-hall, and Hauxley, Northumberland, to Cecilia, eldest dau. of Edward Hopwood, esq., of Hopwood-hall, Lancashire.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Richard Geo. Bolton, esq., late of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), eldest son of Richard Bolton, esq., of Silliott-hill and Ballyshoonock, co. Waterford, and Suffolk-sq., Cheltenham, to Beatrice, third dau. of the late Thomas James Ireland, esq., of Ousden-hall, Suffolk.

At Scarborough, John Kendall, esq., of Skipton-on-Swale, only son of the late Rev. Frederick Kendall, Vicar of Riceall, near York, to Caroline Althea, only dau. of W. E. Woodall, esq., of Scarborough.

At Lillington, Warwickshire, William, eldest son of the Rev. Danson R. Roundell, of Gledstone, Yorkshire, to Harriet Jane, youngest dau. of the late Francis Beynon Hackett, esq., of Moor-hall, Warwickshire.

April 21. At Morley, near Derby, the Hon. William Monk Jervis, brother of the present Viscount St. Vincent, to Harriet Wilmot, dau. of R. S. Sitwell, esq., of Morley-house, near Derby.

At St. James's, Paddington, Capt. the Hon. William Le Poer Trench, third son of the Earl of Clancarty, to Harriet Maria Georgina, only child of Sir William and Lady Martins.

At Stratton, John Bonham-Carter, esq., M.P., to Mary, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Sir Francis Baring, bart., M.P.

At Tor Mohun, Devon, Thomas Holdsworth, second surviving son of the late Sir R. W. Newman, bart., of Mamhead, to Elizabeth Laura, eldest dau. of Martin Tucker Smith, esq., M.P.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Ernest Clay, esq., Second Secretary of H.M.'s Embassy at Paris, and eldest son of James Clay, esq., M.P., to Gertrude, only child of H. Ker Seymer, esq.

At Bodelwyddan, St. Asaph, James Leitch, esq., Cloughton, Cheshire, to Mary Catherine,

youngest dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. Hugh Evans.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Weston Crafcroft Amcotts, esq., of Hackthorn and Kettlethorp, Lincolnshire, formerly Major Royal North Lincoln Militia, to Ellen, relict of Henry Nevile, esq., late of Walcot, Northamptonshire, and Wellingore, Lincolnshire.

At St. Matthias', Richmond, Richard, fourth son of the late William Woodland, esq., of Taunton, to Sarah Susannah, elder dau. of the Rev. John Stock, formerly Vicar of Finchingfield, Essex.

At St. Stephen the Martyr, Regent's-park, William Ewbank Chambers, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s Bengal Army, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. R. E. Chambers, 9th Bengal Cavalry, to Mary Jane, dau. of the late Rev. T. T. Baker, M.A., formerly Incumbent of Tovil, and late Chaplain H.M.'s ship "Fox."

At Stanwick, Charles S. Maynard, esq., of Harewood, Leeds, to Elizabeth Oustler, elder dau. of Edward Rounthwaite Kemp, esq., of Layton-hall, Yorkshire.

At St. Andrew's, Enfield, Charles Thomas Heathcote, esq., Capt. Bombay Staff Corps, third son of William Ward Heathcote, esq., of Warwick-house, Enfield, to Georgiana Skene, younger dau. of Skene Craig, esq., of Clayhill, Enfield, formerly of Melbourne, Australia.

At St. Mary's, Islington, the Rev. James Wareing Bardsley, B.A., to Jane Anne, second dau. of John Green, esq., of Lonsdale-square, Islington.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., T. Langlois, third son of Capt. B. L. Lefroy, R.A., to Elizabeth, widow of Charles Gordon Ashley, of Batcombe-court, Somerset.

At North Stoneham, near Southampton, Charles Langstaff, esq., M.D., of Southampton, to Annie, widow of Edward Marret, esq., and dau. of Capt. Bradley, R.N.

At Bembridge, Isle of Wight, the Rev. Hudson Stokes, Assistant Curate of Bembridge, to Emily Isabella, fifth dau. of Cortland Macgregor Skinner, esq., of the Lodge, Bembridge, formerly Capt. King's Dragoon Guards.

April 23. At Holy Trinity, Brompton, Geo. Dalhousie, son of the late Sir Alex. Ramsay, bart., of Balmain, co. Kincardine, to Eleanor, youngest dau. of John Crawford, esq., of Elvaston-pl., Queen's-gate.

April 26. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Viscount Powerscourt, to Lady Julia Coke, eldest dau. of the Earl of Leicester.

At Melbury Sampford, the Rev. Christian Frederick Newell, Incumbent of Broadstairs, Kent, to Sophia Maria, only child of the late Brigadier-Gen. Thos. Fox Strangways, R.H.A., and Lady Fox Strangways.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Henry Francis McGrath, esq., to Gertrude Henrietta, dau. of the late Major Wainman, formerly of the 14th Light Dragoons, of Woodhayes-hall, Cheshire, and granddau. of the late William Wainman, esq., of Carhead, Yorkshire.

At Penwortham, Lancashire, Edw. Charles,

second son of the late William Rawstorne, esq., of Howick, to Julia Catherine, third dau. of the late Wm. Marshall, esq., of Penwortham-hall.

At Weybridge, James Paine, esq., of the Woodlands, Fairmile, fifth son of the late Geo. Paine, esq., of Great Chart-court, Ashford, Kent, to Grace Henrietta, third dau. of the late Robert Alfred Allen, esq., of the Grove, near Sudbury, Suffolk.

At St. Pancras, Wm. Bound, esq., of Hurstbourne Tarrant, to Maria, youngest dau. of the late Robert Mosdell, esq., of Ibthorp-house, Hurstbourne Tarrant.

April 27. At Barton-under-Needwood, Staffordshire, the Rev. Nigel Gresley, Rector of Seale, Leicestershire, second son of the late Rev. Sir W. Nigel Gresley, bart., to Joanna Beatrice, youngest dau. of the late John Wilson, esq.

At St. Luke's, Jersey, Augustus Myrton, son of the late Sir David Cunynghame, bart., to Anna Eliza, elder dau. of the Baron Molesworth de Mallet.

At St. Martin's, Jersey, Samuel Hood Henderson, esq., Capt. R.N., to Margaret Madeline, youngest dau. of the late Adm. George Le Geyt, C.B.

At Wymering, Hants., Courtenay Osborn Hayes, esq., Capt. R.N., eldest son of the late Rear-Adm. Hayes, C.B., to Josephine, adopted dau. of the late Joseph Martineau, esq., of Basing-pk., Hants.

At Edinburgh, Charles James, eldest son of Major-Gen. Charles Wahab, H.M.'s Madras Army, to Jessie Sutherland, eldest dau. of the late Major Pope, H.E.I.C.S.

At Alton, Hants., the Rev. Alfred Kennion, to Jessie, only child of the late Charles Timbrell, esq., of Bradford, Wilts.

At Monkton, near Taunton, the Rev. F. C. Kinglake, eldest son of Mr. Serjeant Kinglake, M.P., to Rosa Christina, second dau. of the Rev. W. C. Kinglake, Rector of Monkton.

At Tasburgh, Norfolk, Edward R. Blackett, esq., M.D., of Southwold, to Agnes, youngest dau. of Commander William Gwyn, R.N., of Tasburgh-lodge.

At Christ Church, Carnarvon, John Washington, third son of the late R. A. Poole, esq., J.P., of Caenêst, Merionethshire, and Twthill, Carnarvon, to Lizzie, second dau. of Owen Jones, esq., of Castle-sq., Carnarvon.

April 28. At Tralee, Kerry, Sir Augustus Riversdale Warren, bart. (late Major 20th Regt.), Warren's-court, co. Cork, to Georgina, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Blennerhassett, Rector of Ryme Intrinseca, Dorset, and niece of the late Arthur Blennerhassett, M.P. for the county of Kerry.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Major Edward Clerk, fifth son of the Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, bt., of Penicuik-house, N.B., to Emma Alice, youngest dau. of T. W. Bramston, esq., M.P., of Skreens, Essex.

At St. Thomas of Canterbury, Fulham, and afterwards at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, Thomas Baker, esq., of Brunswick-gardens,

Kensington, to Margaret Chandos, youngest dau. of Sir Peter Van Notten Pole, bart., of Todenham, Gloucestershire, and the late Lady Louisa Pole, and granddau. of the late Earl of Limerick.

At Christchurch, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Col. Charles Francis Fordyce, C.B., to Mary Heron Maxwell, fourth dau. of the late Sir James Dalrymple Hay, bt., of Park-pl., Wigtonshire.

At Tor Mohun, Torquay, Arthur Randolph Mullings, esq., of Eastcourt, Wilts., late Capt. 15th Hussars, to Bellamira Emma, youngest dau. of the late Hon. Francis Ward Primrose.

At St. Mary-of-the-Angels, Bayswater, also at Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, Edward Deane MacDermot, esq., A.M., M.D., to Jane Selina, widow of Sir Claude M. Wade, C.B.

At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Arthur, second son of Philip Williams, esq., of Aberbaiden, Breconshire, to Julia Charlotte, only dau. of Sir Mordaunt Wells.

At Kingsbury, Warwickshire, William Hammer France, esq., of Shrewsbury, to Frances Emily, second dau. of the late Thomas Cave-Browne-Cave, esq., and granddau. of the late Sir William Cave-Browne-Cave, bt., of Stretton-en-le-Field, Leicestershire.

At Edinburgh, James Connell, esq., of Con-hearth, to Matilda Hay, widow of Major-Gen. Cox, K.H.

At Broughton, Hants., Herbert Grove Lee, esq., M.D., second son of Richard Lee, esq., and grandson of the Rev. T. T. Lee, B.D., Vicar of Thame, Oxon., and Fellow of Winchester College, to Mary Jane, only dau. of R. Cozens, esq., of Worston-house, Hampshire.

At Christ Church, Battersea, Major F. B. Forster, Paymaster 5th Fusiliers, third son of the late Capt. Robert Forster, R.N., to Marian Jeannette Sophia, dau. of the late Rivoire de Carteret, esq., of Stoke Damerell, Devon.

At St. Michael's, St. Albans, the Rev. James H. Lamb, M.A., Vicar of Manorbeer, and Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, son of the late Very Rev. John Lamb, D.D., Dean of Bristol, to Anna Sophia, dau. of the Rev. B. Hutchinson, Vicar of St. Michael's.

At Bolney, the Rev. George Wilson Banks, Rector of Worth, Sussex, to Henrietta Mary, younger dau. of F. Weekes, esq., of Wykehurst, Bolney.

At St. Martin's, Scarborough, Andrew, third son of the late N. Milner, esq., of Nether Pppleton, Yorkshire, to Frances Ann, third dau. of the late Rev. John Gaitskell, Rector of Leverton, Lincolnshire.

At Reigate, Charles A. W. Chauncy, esq., of Howley-pl., Maida-hill West, second son of the late Rev. C. Chauncy, Vicar of St. Paul's, Walden, Herts., to Kate, second dau. of William Pownall, esq., of Reigate, and of Staple-inn. At the same time and place, Henry S. Pownall, esq., of Queen's-road, Regent's-park, and Staple-inn, to Emma, youngest dau. of the Rev. W. H. Butler, D.C.L., of Reigate.

At Edinburgh, Michael James, eldest son of the late James Jamieson, esq., of Park-gardens,

Glasgow, to Sophia Mary, eldest dau. of Capt. David Briggs, R.N.

At St. Mary's, West Brompton, Henry Theophilus, youngest son of John Richard Carr, esq., Mayor of Oxford, to Emily Anna, only surviving dau. of the late Charles Hake Corpe, esq., of Drayton-grove, Old Brompton.

At St. John's, Edinburgh, the Rev. R. T. Walker, of St. Magnus, Lerwick, to Emma Harriet, relict of the late James Greig, esq., of Gulberwick, Shetland.

At St. James's, Dover, the Rev. S. G. Fawcett, M.A., Rector of Edenham, and late Fellow and Tutor of Magdalene College, Cambridge, to Jane Mary, widow of William Charman, esq., Boltons, West Brompton, J.P. for the county of Middlesex and Westminster.

At Cherry Burton, Beverley, the Rev. Arthur Barnard Trollope, Rector of Cowlam, to Isabella, dau. of the late David Burton, esq., of Cherry Burton.

At Huyton, near Liverpool, Thomas C. Booth, esq., of Killerby-hall, near Catterick, Yorkshire, to Fanny, third dau. of the late Rev. W. Lockwood, M.A., Vicar of Kirkby Fleetham, in the same county.

April 30. At the British Embassy, Frankfort, Admiral Sir George Lambert, K.C.B., to Katharine, widow of Col. J. Roger Palmer.

At St. John's, Homerton, Sir James Laurence Cotter, bt., of Eastley, co. Cork, Captain Queen's Own Militia, late H.M.'s Household, to Jane Vargett, dau. of W. K. Maughan, esq., of Sedgwick-house, Middlesex.

At Christ Church, Paddington, Henry Coulter Erskine, esq., of Elambazar, Bengal, to Madeline, youngest dau. of the late Right Rev. James Walker, D.D., Bishop and Primus of the Episcopal Church in Scotland.

At St. John's, Notting-hill, John Alexander Dalzell, esq., Brevet Major 53rd Regt., to Margaret Heriot, dau. of the late Michael Anderson, esq., of Wardie, Edinburgh.

At Hillingdon, William L. Robinson, esq., of Thormanby, Yorkshire, to Matilda Caroline, second dau. of the Rev. J. Higginson, Rector of Thormanby.

May 2. At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Captain Arthur Ellis, Grenadier Guards, son of the late Hon. Augustus Ellis, to the Hon. Mina Labouchere, second dau. of Lord Taunton.

At Curdridge, Hants., Clement Winstanley Carlyon, esq., Royal Marine Light Infantry, second son of the Rev. C. W. Carlyon, Rector of St. Just, in Roseland, Cornwall, to Lillian, eldest dau. of Col. E. T. P. Shewell, of Curdridge.

May 3. At Eckington, Derbyshire, the Rev. Henry Hayward, Rector of Lydiard Millicent, Wilts., to Isabella, fourth daughter; and at the same time and place, the Rev. Reginald Cayley, Rector of Scampton, Lincolnshire, and third son of Sir Digby Cayley, bart., of Brompton, Yorkshire, to Mary, fifth dau. of the Rev. Edmund Bucknall Estcourt.

At Wickham, Hants., the Rev. Thos. Alfred Wills, Incumbent of Headington Quarry, Ox-

ford, to Laura Margaret Radclyffe, of Beverley-house, widow of the Rev. C. E. Radclyffe, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. William and Lady Harriet Garnier, of Rookesbury-park.

At St. Margaret's, Ipswich, Robert Barthorp, esq., of Hollesby, Suffolk, to Maria Louisa, dau. of the late Rev. G. Harvey Vachell.

At St. James's, Dover, Edward Wollaston Nadir, eldest son of Edward Knock, esq., of Dover, to Clara Caroline, youngest dau. of the late William D. Chantrell, esq., of Bruges.

At St. Mary's, West Brompton, J. Mainwaring Lindsey, esq., Dep.-Asst. Com.-Gen., to Annie Mary Harriette, fourth dau. of Capt. Lindsey, R.N., of Milbourn-grove, West Brompton.

May 4. At St. James's, West End, near Southampton, Lieut. Henry John Lancaster, 15th Regt., only son of John Lancaster, esq., of Midlands, West End, to Christiana Elizabeth Medley, only dau. of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, New Brunswick.

At Trinity Church, Gloucester-gardens, Commander Basil Sidmouth de Ros Hall, R.N., son of the late Capt. Basil Hall, R.N., F.R.S., to Grace, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir William Reid, K.C.B., R.E.

At Castle Connell, John Lecky Phelps, esq., of Water-park, co. Clare, to Rosetta Anne, dau. of the late Col. Vandeleur, of Ballina-courty, co. Limerick, and granddau. of the late Right Hon. J. Ormsby and Lady Frances Vandeleur. At the Catholic Church, Kingstown, Dublin, the Hon. Philip Francis Little, Judge of the Supreme Court, Newfoundland, to Mary Jane, only dau. of Edward Holdright, esq., Monks-town.

At St. James's, Dover, Frederick Austin, esq., Capt. 60th Royal Rifles, fourth son of the late George Austin, esq., The Grange, Canterbury, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of James Jennings, esq., of the Elms, Old Windsor.

At Trinity Church, Dover, Capt. T. Bigoe Williams, late 4th Dragoon Guards, to Charlotte, dau. of John Birmingham, esq., Dover.

At Eynesbury, Hunts., the Rev. James Harwood Harrison, of Bugbrooke, Northants., to Charlotte, dau. of the late George Maule, esq., Solicitor for the Affairs of H.M.'s Treasury.

At Coolkenno, co. Wicklow, the Rev. Robert L. Stanford, youngest son of the late Bedel Stanford, esq., of Carn, co. Cavan, to Louisa, dau. of the Rev. Frederick Owen, Rector of Coolkenno.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Charles Fitzroy Barnet, esq., late Capt. 54th Regt., eldest son of Charles Barnett, esq., Stratton-park, Bedfordshire, to Lucy Jane, only child of the late Lieut.-Col. Gregory, 95th Regt., youngest son of the late Francis Gregory, esq., Styvechale, Warwickshire.

May 5. At Horbury, near Wakefield, the Rev. George Cousins, of Abingdon, Berks., to Catherine, only dau. of the Rev. J. Dixon, of Horbury.

May 7. At Camberwell, the Hon. Henry Cavendish, Comte de Montmorenci, to Geor-

gina Mary, dau. of Henry Knapp, esq., formerly of North-court, near Abingdon, Berks.

At St. Thomas's, Portsmouth, J. C. Pester, esq., son of Major-Gen. Pester, R.A., to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late William Newland, esq., of Portsmouth.

At Cublington, near Leamington, Robert D. Anstruther, esq., H.M.'s 106th Regt., eldest son of the late Philip Anstruther, esq., to Florence Sophia, third dau. of Francis Wise, esq., of the Grange, Cublington.

At Christchurch, C. Edward Pridden, Lieut. R.E., to Susannah, fourth dau. of the Rev. Joseph Haslegrave, M.A., Incumbent of St. Peter's, Islington.

May 10. At St. Mark's, Reigate, the Rev. Edward J. Hubbard, M.A., Chaplain to H.M. in Bengal, to Georgina, third dau. of Major-Gen. Walter Nugent T. Smee, of Oakfield-house, Reigate.

At Knaresborough, Thomas John, youngest son of the late Thomas Kinnear, esq., of Edinburgh, to Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Collins, of Knaresborough.

At Harlston, the Rev. Frederick Burd, M.A., Rector of Cressage, Shropshire, son of the late Rev. W. Burd, Rector of Sheinton, to Sarah Jane Lydia, dau. of the late Thomas Neville, esq., of Haselour-hall, Staffordshire.

May 12. At Shawell, Leicestershire, Ernest, fourth son of the late W. J. Chaplin, esq., of Ewhurst-park, Hants., to Sophy Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. E. Elmhirst, Rector of Shawell.

At St. Mark's, Regent's-park, Angelo J. Lewis, esq., M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, and of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of Joseph Avery, esq., of St. Mark's-crescent, Regent's-park, and of Tintagel, Cornwall.

At the parish church of St. Marylebone, the Rev. Edward Headland, Rector of Bincombe-cum-Broadway, Dorset, late Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, to Gertrude, youngest dau. of George Smith, esq., of Wimpole-street, and Paddock, Hurst, Sussex.

May 16. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Hen. Cridland, esq., to Caroline Locke, widow of Frederick John Morris, esq., Bengal C.S., and only surviving dau. of the late Bonamy Dobree, esq., of Broad Sanctuary, Governor of the Bank of England.

At the Cathedral, Peterborough, William Thomas, eldest son of Jonathan Rigg, esq., of Chester-pl., Hyde-park-sq., and Wrotham-hill-pk., Kent, to Mary Selina Davys, only child of the Venerable the Archd. of Northampton, and niece of the late Bishop of Peterborough.

May 18. At Rolleston, Staffordshire, Letitia, youngest dau. of Sir Oswald Mosley, bart., to John Field Wright, esq., youngest son of the late Rev. Godfrey Wright, of Bilham-house, Doncaster.

May 19. At St. Alphege, Greenwich, Henry Kirke, esq., of the Eaves, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, to Agnes, youngest dau. of Rear-Adm. Sir Stephen Lushington, K.C.B., Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

Obituary.

[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.

April 18. At the Palace, Peterborough, aged 83, the Right Rev. George Davys, D.D., Lord Bishop of Peterborough.

The deceased prelate was son of Mr. John Davys, of Rempstone, Nottinghamshire, and Loughborough, in Leicester-shire, by Sophia, daughter of the Rev. B. Wigley, of Sawley, Derbyshire, and was born at Loughborough, Oct. 1, 1780. In 1799 he entered as a sizar at Christ's College, Cambridge, and in 1803 proceeded to the degree of B.A., being 10th Wrangler. He was elected a Fellow of his College Jan. 14, 1806, and in the same year proceeded to the degree of M.A. It has been stated that he was the College Tutor, but this is a mistake. In 1811 he was presented on his own petition to the small vicarage of Wil-loughby-in-the-Wolds in Lincolnshire. He vacated his Fellowship in 1814 by his marriage with Marianne, daughter of the Rev. Edmund Mapletoft, Rector of Anstye, Herts. This lady died at Peterborough, Dec. 14, 1858, at the age of 69. After taking orders, Mr. Davys held in succession the curacies of Little-bury and Chesterford, in Essex, and Swaffham Prior, in Cambridgeshire, having in all these places the reputation of a good preacher and a most earnest, useful, and exemplary minister.

The education of H.R.H. the Princess Victoria (now our most gracious Sovereign) was, with wise judgment, entrusted to the care of this modest and excellent but little known clergyman, who thereupon went to reside with her and her illustrious mother at Kensington. How admirably he performed his most

important trust is known to all, and entitles his memory to national gratitude. In April, 1829, he was presented by the Crown to the Rectory of All-hallows-on-the-Wall, London, which he continued to hold until his elevation to the episcopal bench. In January, 1831, he was appointed Dean of Chester, and at the following commencement at Cambridge was created D.D. In May, 1839, he was advanced to the bishopric of Peterborough. The appointment gave great and general satisfaction at the time, and was fully justified by his conduct. Belonging himself to the Evangelical section of the Church he was fair and liberal towards all religious creeds throughout his diocese. The consequence was that he was universally loved and respected, and his loss is severely felt. As might be expected, Bishop Davys held a high place in Her Majesty's esteem. For many years portraits of the various members of the Royal family were annually sent to his Lordship, and costly tokens of Her Majesty's regard were frequently bestowed upon him. It was a pleasant sight to witness Her Majesty's most kindly recognition of her good preceptor on various occasions when she passed through Peterborough to and from the north; and during his last illness Her Majesty evinced the utmost solicitude, and as a token of her respect, one of the royal carriages followed in the funeral procession.

His Lordship took no active part in religious controversy, and never evinced warm interest in political questions. Of late years he rarely attended the House of Lords. He was an elegant and useful but most unambitious writer, and com-

piled various educational works. These appeared from time to time anonymously in the "Cottagers' Monthly Visitor," the "National School Magazine," &c. To one unpretending little volume, "A Plain and Short History of England for Children, in Letters from a Father to a Son, with a Set of Questions at the end of each Letter," he was eventually induced to fix his name; this ran through many editions. He also published "A Visitation Sermon at St. Paul's," 1830; "A Sermon before the Governors of the Sons of the Clergy," 1833; and "The Danger of Delay in Religion," a Sermon by him comprised in the collection of "Original Family Sermons," and various other sermons and pamphlets, and "Village Conversations on the Liturgy."

His Lordship leaves the following family, viz. the Rev. Edmund Davys, Vicar of Peterborough; the Rev. Owen William Davys, Rector of Wheathampstead; Mrs. Argles, wife of the Rev. Marsham Argles, of Barnack; and Mrs. Pratt, wife of the Rev. Henry Pratt, of Paston.

DR. CARLYON.

March 5. At his residence, Truro, aged 87, Clement Carlyon, Esq., M.D., formerly a Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

The deceased was the son of the Rev. John Carlyon, of Truro, and Mary Winstanley, daughter of James Winstanley, Esq., of Bramston Hall, Leicestershire. He was born at Truro, on April 14, 1777, and at an early age entered the Truro Grammar School, then under the management of the Rev. Dr. Cardew, where he had for school-fellows, among others who afterwards distinguished themselves, Sir Humphry Davy, and Henry Martin, the missionary. Thence he removed to Pembroke College, Cambridge, and he proceeded B.A. in 1798, being tenth Wrangler. In the same year he was appointed one of the Travelling Bachelors on the foundation of Mr. Worts. The Latin letters which, according to the conditions of the endow-

ment, he wrote to the Vice-Chancellor, are dated, Gottingen, 1799 and 1800. In Germany he made the acquaintance of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, with whom he formed a lasting friendship, as he did afterwards with Sir Walter Scott, Abernethy, and other celebrities, whom he met with at Edinburgh and London, where, on his return from the Continent, he proceeded to pursue his medical studies. He was admitted a Fellow of his college, commencing M.A. 1801, and was created M.D. 1813. In 1806 he married his first cousin, Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas Carlyon, Esq., of Tregrehan, Cornwall, by whom he has had three sons and five daughters, all of whom survive him; one daughter is married to Dr. Harold Browne, the newly-appointed Bishop of Ely.

On his marriage the Doctor returned to his native town Truro, where he entered into practice as a physician, and by a rare combination of ability and urbanity, speedily acquired the confidence of all classes, but particularly of the poor, to whom throughout life he disinterestedly devoted a large portion of his time. He soon became one of the physicians to the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, and he early shewed the advanced and enlightened character of his scientific attainments by the publication of a work on the "Endemic Typhus Fever of Cornwall," in which he enforced with great clearness, principles of sanitary science at that time little understood, and looked upon with suspicion as novelties, but which are now admitted and well-known scientific truths.

As a politician, Dr. Carlyon was a Conservative, and for many years he took an active part in the political contests of the day. He was a fluent speaker, and his assistance was of great importance in those times of keen party strife. It generally fell to his lot to propose or second the Conservative candidate for Truro; but his advocacy of the Conservative cause was not confined to the hustings and the platform; he sought to disseminate its principles by means of the press, and he accordingly became

one of the proprietors of the "Royal Cornwall Gazette," a position which he retained for many years. He also took a lively interest in municipal affairs, and in every project which contemplated benefiting his fellow-townsmen. He was mainly instrumental in the raising of the handsome monument to Richard Lander, which forms such a conspicuous and graceful object in the view of Truro; and the poor are entirely indebted to him for the cottages erected in connection with the Truro Friendly Society, which was established by his counsel, and carried on under his guidance, and which has become a flourishing institution.

Dr. Carlyon filled the position of mayor of Truro five years, and as a trustee and administrator of various charitable and public funds, and as a borough and county magistrate, he worked zealously for many years; he was also a most useful member of the County Asylum Committee. In 1849, on retiring from the office which he had so long filled at the Infirmary, the Governors of that Institution, as a proof of the high esteem in which he was held, presented him with a valuable testimonial. In the same year the burgesses of Truro commissioned Mr. Burnard to execute his bust in marble, which they placed in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall, as a mark of the good-will and respect entertained towards him by the community at large.

From the period of his retirement from the more active duties of public life, the Doctor devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits and to works of benevolence. He published "Early Years and late Reflections," 4 vols. (London, 1836, 1843, 1856, and 1858): his portrait is prefixed to the fourth volume. "Scripture Notices and Proofs, chiefly drawn from the Writings of Eminent Divines, and applied to the present State of Religion in this Country." (London, 1838). Introductory Preface to William Gilpin's "Life of Bernard Gilpin," (1854,) "Precepts for the Preservation of Health, Life, and Happiness, Medical and

Moral." (London, 1859), and "The Wreath of Flowers," a compilation of hymns, but comprising some original compositions; beside several pamphlets on religious and other topics.

WILLIAM ROTHERY, ESQ.

March 6. At his residence, Stratford-place, aged 88, William Rothery, Esq., long the legal adviser of the Government in affairs connected with the slave trade.

The deceased, who was born April 9, 1775, at an early age entered the office of the King's Proctor in Doctors' Commons, and by his abilities and steady application to business soon rose to the head of that establishment. The zeal and ability which he shewed in the discharge of his duties gained for him the good will and regard of the two greatest judges who have ever presided in the Court of Admiralty, Lord Stowell and Dr. Lushington, with both of whom he was on terms of the closest intimacy. In 1821 Mr. Rothery was appointed by the Treasury to be their Lordships' referee on slave-trade matters, and he held that appointment up to the year 1860, when at the advanced age of 85, owing to increasing infirmities, he was compelled to resign his office; but so high an opinion had the Treasury of his long and faithful services that on his retirement they granted him for his life a pension almost equal to the full amount of his salary. The questions on which he had occasionally to advise Her Majesty's Government required the exercise of the greatest judgment and discretion, and his long experience in the King's Proctor's office during the European and American Wars proved to be of essential service to him. There were very few of the leading statesmen either of this or of the past generation to whom he was not well known, and who had not at one time or another occasion to rely upon his great practical knowledge and sound judgment.

Mr. Rothery was also frequently em-

ployed by the Government on matters not immediately connected with his regular official duties. In the years 1830-2 he was engaged with some eminent lawyers and civilians in framing rules for the guidance of the Vice-Admiralty Courts in our colonies, the excesses of which had become notorious. In the year 1840 he was associated with the present Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer for the purpose of settling, in conjunction with two Commissioners nominated by the French Government, the amount of compensation proper to be paid to some British subjects for the forcible interruption of their trade by the French at Portendic, on the coast of Africa; and in the year 1844 he, in conjunction with the present Judge of the Court of Admiralty, Admiral Denman, and the late Mr. Bandinel, was appointed to prepare a code of instructions for the guidance of naval officers employed in the suppression of the slave trade. There are very few indeed who have led so long and useful a life, fewer still who through all the trials and difficulties of life have shewn a more equable temper, or been more respected by those with whom he had to act in business, and especially by the civil servants of the Crown.

P. M. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
SURGEON R.N.

March 6. At Greenwich, aged 74, Peter Miller Cunningham, Esq., Surgeon R.N.

The deceased, who was the younger brother of Thomas Mounsey Cunningham (a well known name in Scottish provincial literature), and of Allan Cunningham, was born at Dalswinton, near Dumfries, in November, 1789, and received his baptismal names from that Peter Miller who is generally recognised as the first person to make use of steam in propelling boats. He received his medical education at the University of Edinburgh, and as soon as he attained the requisite age, was appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the Royal

Navy. In this capacity he saw service on the shores of Spain, where the great war was raging, and on the lakes of America, where he became the close friend of the celebrated Clapperton. He also served for some years in the Eastern Archipelago, and had ample opportunities of observing the effect of tropical climates on the European constitution. Of this he profited when, peace having arrived, he was thrown out of the regular line of duty, and would have been left to vegetate on half-pay if he had not sought other employment from the Admiralty; in the course of which, to use the words of the "Quarterly Review," he "made no less than four voyages to New South Wales, as Surgeon Superintendent of convict ships, in which were transported upwards of six hundred convicts of both sexes, whom he saw landed at Sydney without the loss of a single individual:—a fact of itself quite sufficient to attest his judgment and ability in the treatment and management of a set of beings not easily kept in order."—(Q. R., Jan. 1828.)

The result of his observations during this period was embodied in his "Two Years in New South Wales," which was published in 1827, in 2 vols., post 8vo., and rapidly ran through three large editions. This work is both amusing and instructive, and although necessarily superseded by more recent works on the same ever-extending subject, is still frequently quoted, and some centuries hence will afford a mine of information and speculation to the correspondents of the Sylvanus Urban of the Antipodes. Mr. Cunningham added the profits arising from this work to his early savings in the Navy, and expended them in an attempt to open up a large tract of land in what he then fondly regarded as his adopted country. But the locality was perhaps badly chosen; the seasons were certainly unpropitious, and he soon abandoned the struggle as far as his own personal superintendence was concerned. His well-earned reputation at the Admiralty, however, speedily procured him

employment, and he served successively in the "Tyne," 18, on the South American Station, and in the "Asia," 84, in the Mediterranean. In the course of these years he published a volume of essays on Electricity and Magnetism, and another on "Irrigation as practised on the Eastern Shores of the Mediterranean." He also contributed an account of a "Visit to the Falkland Islands" to the "Athenæum," and was a frequent writer in other periodicals. He was a man of remarkable powers of observation, and of the most amiable and conciliatory disposition; and, it is believed, passed through life without making a single enemy. His attachment to his brother Allan was particularly strong, and although death had separated them for more than twenty years, the name of that brother was among the last articulate sounds which passed his lips. It was well remarked by the Quarterly Reviewer, in the article before quoted, that "the appearance of two such men, in one humble bred cottage-family, is a circumstance of which their country has reason to be proud."

WILLIAM WARDELL, ESQ.

March 14. At Abbotsfield, near Chester, aged 77, William Wardell, Esq., a man well known in connexion with the charities of that city.

The deceased was born in Liverpool in 1787, his father being a medical man in extensive practice in that town, whose profession it was proposed that the son should follow. His father, however, died early, and the boy was sent into a bank in Liverpool, where his diligence, attention, and that remarkable aptitude for business which so greatly distinguished him, soon raised him into a position of confidence; and he was appointed to the responsible situation of chief cashier at the early age of twenty. A few years afterwards he was taken as a partner into the bank of the celebrated Roscoe of Liverpool, and here he began to display that unwearied interest in public matters which

remained with him to the close of his life. He assisted in the formation of the Gas Company in Liverpool when it was first proposed to light the town with gas, and was elected the first Chairman of the Company, a position which he retained till his departure from that town.

In 1828, on the death of Mr. Charles Chilton, partner with Mr. Thomas Dixon in the bank at Chester, Mr. Wardell was induced to join that firm, and he at once began to interest himself in all the public institutions of the city, but especially in the charities. In municipal matters he was particularly active, and he took a prominent part in promoting the construction of railways in his locality. His discernment was shewn in the liberal aid given by the firm to different extensive undertakings, to which judicious assistance many projects owe their successful completion. Some well-timed advances made to an eminent contractor in early life, enabled him to carry out successfully the great schemes in which he had then embarked, and in gratitude for this, that gentleman erected and presented Mr. Wardell with Abbotsfield, the residence in which he dwelt.

On the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, by which the management of the local charities was taken from the hands of the corporations and vested in trustees, Mr. Wardell was appointed the first chairman of the Chester board, and he acted in that capacity to the day of his death. He recently rebuilt, at his own expense, the Kitchen Hotel in Chester, the property of Green's Charity; and he gave six houses in Crook-street as residences for the alms-women; thus providing homes for the poor people, and securing them a weekly allowance of six shillings, to be eventually raised to eight shillings. This was done at a cost to himself of not less than £2,000. The charity has since been named Green and Wardell's Charity, and a portrait of the deceased was placed in the old Pentice Court among the series there of benefactors to

the city. Mr. Wardell also assisted in founding the Chester Mechanics' Institute; he was one of its most liberal supporters, and he once gave there a series of lectures on astronomy, a subject which had great attractions for him. In fact, there was not a charitable or religious institution in the city which was without the benefit of his assistance in its management. As a general rule he enjoyed the best of health throughout his long and laborious career, but for some time past he had suffered from failing sight, which increased about three years ago so as to leave him in a state which was little removed from that of total blindness. He still, however, continued unremitting in his attendance at the bank, and in following his other avocations, and he presided at a meeting of the Book Hawking Association only five days before his death. His death was sudden, from an affection of the heart.

Mr. Wardell served the office of Mayor of Chester in 1840-41. He married in early life, but had long been a widower; he had one son who died in infancy, but he leaves a daughter, the wife of Arthur Potts, Esq., a magistrate of Chester.

MR. HENRY CLAY, OF MOULTON.

May 4. At his house at Moulton, near Spalding, aged 65, Mr. Henry Clay, for thirty-four years Second Master of Horrox Grammar-school at that place.

The deceased was a self-taught man, having passed all his early life, up to eighteen years of age, in the parish of Fleet, where educational assistance was not to be had in the early part of this century. He may be truly said to have pursued knowledge under difficulties; but nothing that was possible could ever daunt him. Energy, perseverance, and resolution were his especially marked qualities through life, and shewn from the first by his acquisition of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, and a thorough knowledge of Mathematics, while living at home in a lonely farm-house. The

English poets, chiefly Shakespeare, Dryden, Pope, and Byron, were his constant reading, and formed his taste. After keeping school for two years in the beautiful church of the neighbouring parish of Gedney, he removed to Moulton, on being appointed by the Rev. S. Elsdale Second Master of the school there. From 1823 up to his death he continued untiring in his sphere of usefulness here. It was in 1824-5 that he edited the "Scientific Receptacle, a Literary, Mathematical, and Philosophical Repository," being supported by a band of similarly self-taught men, residing in all parts of the country. Among them we find Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Jerwood of Honiton, Mr. Baines of Leeds, Mr. Weight, and the Northamptonshire poet, Clare, whose contributions to the first number, dated Nov. 20, 1824, were entitled "On the Memory of a Lady," and "Fame, a Sonnet."

Mr. Clay was a deep admirer of Clare, and his most favourite reminiscence was of a visit he paid Clare, who received him at his house at Helpstone for two days, when living at that time in a state of such seclusion as to refuse to see even the high and noble of the land. Mr. Clay was a prolific writer of enigmas and charades, and several fugitive pieces appeared at intervals from his pen. He had great ingenuity in finding out the enigmas of others, as well as writing his own, and seldom did the "Ladies' Diary" contain one which puzzled him long.

The "Fenman's Song" appeared originally in the Compendium to an Almanac published by Mr. Albin of Holbeach, and it is due to Mr. Clay to say he presented to view the best side the fenny land, in a poet's spirit.

Mr. Clay resigned the Second Mastership at Christmas, 1856, in consequence of the resignation of the Head Master, the Rev. C. Moore, to whom he was much attached, and a determination he had made not to begin again with a new Master and a new scheme of management. The Head Master received £100 a-year retiring pension, the Second

nothing, though he had been in the school the longer of the two. The former had the means of giving prominence to his claims, and rightly did so; but the older servant of the two, who had never been once found wanting at his post, was left quite unpensioned after thirty-four years' service. Independence, not affluence, however, was the object of Mr. Clay's desires, and he had fortunately attained that, so that the evening of his life was passed as it pleased him best, in useful activity, and he died in peace, after much suffering and a long illness, with the comforting consciousness of never having deserted a friend in adversity, and of never having been applied to by the needy in vain.

REV. DR. MALAN, OF GENEVA.

May 8. At Vandœuvres, near Geneva, aged 77, the Rev. Cæsar Malan, D.D.

Cæsar Malan, who was descended from an ancient Protestant family of Provence, which left France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, was born at Geneva in 1787, and in 1810 was ordained a pastor of the Genevese National Church. The church of Calvin, which had during a long period been gradually falling from the faith of its founder, was at the beginning of the present century thoroughly rationalistic and Socinian. The visit of Mr. Robert Hall to Geneva in 1817 sowed the seed of a religious awaking, and the first-fruit of it was the conversion of M. Malan to orthodox opinions. He and one or two other young pastors began to preach the divinity of Jesus Christ and the salvation of man by the death of our Redeemer. These doctrines excited the bitter hostility of the older divines, and after considerable agitation the "Venerable Company of Pastors," as the General Assembly of the Genevese Church is called, resolved that, in order as they said to secure peace and avoid scandal, every minister should be obliged to sign a declaration that in preaching he would not allude to the following points:—

1st, The union of the divine nature in the person of Jesus Christ; 2nd, original sin; 3rd, the operation of the Spirit of grace; 4th, the doctrine of election. M. Malan refused to sign this declaration, and was deposed from his office of pastor. M. Gaussen, M. Merle D'Aubigné, and others were subsequently expelled from the national Church for similar reasons. M. Malan, with the help of friends, chiefly in this country, built in the outskirts of Geneva a chapel, called *l'Eglise de Temoignage*, where he zealously laboured for more than forty years. At first he was subjected to much obloquy and persecution, but a better spirit has of late prevailed, and he lived to see a large number of the Genevese pastors proclaiming the vital truths of Christianity. No one more readily acknowledged and more heartily rejoiced in the beneficial change that has taken place in the national Church than he did.

As a preacher Dr. Malan was endowed with great natural powers of eloquence. His style was chaste and classical, and while deeply earnest and impressive, he carefully shunned the slightest approach to rant or loose declamation, which now-a-days seem too often to be considered necessary proofs of earnestness. His personal appearance added not a little to the effect of his oratory. He has frequently preached in this country [Scotland], both in the Established and Dissenting pulpits, and many among us remember the bright eye and handsome countenance and dignified bearing of the Swiss pastor. Dr. Malan's writings have also materially contributed to extend his reputation. Many of his tracts and religious tales have been translated into English, and the degree of D.D. was bestowed on him by the University of Glasgow. He had a great love for music, and composed the words and the tunes of two volumes of hymns, which are now in general use in French Protestant churches.

But those only who were acquainted with Dr. Malan in private can know how faithfully he served his heavenly Master. In season, and, as some might think, out

of season, he laboured for the spiritual welfare of all with whom he came in contact. His house had long been the rendezvous of the English and other strangers who visited Geneva, and for all he had a word of comfort or advice. Of the multitudes who experienced his hospitality, many owe their first serious impressions to his conversation with them on religious topics, which he had a peculiar facility of introducing.

Dr. Malan was early married, and his wife and eleven out of twelve children survive him. It has been the fate of his family to be widely scattered. His eldest son, who was educated at Oxford, is Vicar of Broadwindsor in Dorsetshire; the second is a physician in London; and another is a clergyman in France. Four of his daughters are married to Americans, and another is the wife of a Scottish gentleman.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

CLERGY DECEASED.

April 15. The Rev. *Julius Arkwright* (p. 669) was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1848.

April 17. The Rev. *William Smith* (p. 669) was Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1841, M.A. 1844.

At Kelsall, near Chester, the Rev. *John William Jones*, Perpetual Curate of Scropton, and Vicar of Church Broughton, Derbyshire. He was of All Souls College, Oxford, B.A. 1813, and was presented to Scropton 1819, and to Church Broughton 1820.

April 18. Aged 69, the Rev. *Thomas Grantham*, B.D., Rector of Bramber-cum-Botolphs, Sussex. He was formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, by which society he was presented to his benefice. He published an edition of Milner's "History of the Church of Christ," and Sermons in the "Church of England Magazine."

The Rev. *George Hargreave Parker* (p. 669) was of the Theological College, St. Bees, being ordained in 1838, and was author of "Sixteen Revelations of Divine Love made in the days of King Edward III.," Leicester, 1843; "Letters on the French Revolution of 1848;" "Conversation on the Parables," 1852-53.

April 20. Aged 80, the Rev. *John Charlesworth*, B.D., Rector of St. Mildred, Bread-street, with St. Margaret Moses, London, and previously for thirty years Rector of Flowton, Suffolk. He was of Queens' College, Cambridge, was ordained in 1814, B.D. 1825, and published a tract "On Affliction and Spiritual Distress,"

The Rev. *Charles Sparkes* (p. 669) was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1829, M.A. 1832.

April 21. At Helmdon, Northamptonshire, aged 37, the Rev. *J. W. P. Jones*, M.A., second son of the late Rev. Pryce Jones, formerly Assistant Master of the Clergy Orphan School, St. John's Wood, and late Curate of Badlesmere, Kent.

At Brockham, near Reigate, aged 83, the Rev. *Robert Baskett*.

April 23. At Clifton, aged 83, the Rev. *John Hensman*, M.A., Perpetual Curate. He was a native of Warwickshire: his father having been for many years in trade in Birmingham, and when he retired from business residing at Clifton, where he died. After graduating as Ninth Wrangler at Cambridge in 1801, Mr. Hensman became Fellow of Corpus Christi College in the same University, and was admitted to Holy Orders in the following year, as Curate, we believe, to the Rev. Charles Simeon at Cambridge, until he accepted the curacy of Wraxall, near Bristol, under the Rev. J. Vaughan, whose dau. he subsequently married. Here he remained until he went to Clifton, of which parish the then incumbent getting into pecuniary embarrassment, the living was afterwards sequestrated, and arrangements were made that Mr. Hensman should take charge of the parish; upon the removal of the sequestration, Mr. Hensman continued in Dowry Chapel (which was then the only other place of worship belonging to the Church in Clifton) until Trinity Church, Hotwells, was built for him some three or four and thirty years ago. Here he remained about ten years. On Christ Church, Clifton, being built, Mr. Hensman was appointed to it, and there he remained for about two years, quitting it with great reluctance to accept the incumbency of the parish in 1847, on the nomination of the Simeon Trustees. In 1858 he was made Honorary Canon of Bristol Cathedral by Dr. Baring, the then Bishop of this diocese. Thus it may be said that there were four churches built in the same parish for the venerable incumbent who has just died, namely, Trinity, Hotwells; Christ Church; St. James' Chapel-of-Ease; and the present Parish Church itself, which was wholly rebuilt in 1821-2, while he was conducting the services there. Mr. Hensman was a plain, impressive preacher: his voice and manner were very solemn, and his appearance in the pulpit venerable. His views were decidedly Evangelical, and when occasion justified it, he was firm and uncompromising in expressing them; but he was neither in his discourses nor his disposition controversial or aggressive: he preferred pursuing the quiet tenor of his way, and affectionately discharging his duties among his parishioners, especially the poor. Mrs. Hensman—who, like her husband, lived to an advanced age—died about eighteen months ago. His dau. and only child is the wife of the Rev. E. P. Vaughan, Rector of Wraxall, and Diocesan Inspector

of Schools for Bath and Wells.—*Felix Farley's Journal.*

April 24. At Gaddesden-park, Herts., the Rev. *John F. Moore Halsey.*

April 25. At South Hackney, Middlesex, aged 73, the Rev. *John Sturges Lièvre*, Rector of Little Ashby, Leicestershire. He was the son of the late Rev. Peter Lièvre, Vicar of Arnsby, in the same county (who died Aug. 24, 1819), and Mary Sturges his wife; was born May 16, 1790, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1812, M.A. 1820), ordained Deacon by Bishop (Pretyman Tomline) of Lincoln in 1814, and Priest by Bishop (Sparke) of Ely in 1817. He was presented to the Rectory of Little Ashby by the Lord Chancellor (Brougham) in 1832. A few years before his death he took an *ad eundem* degree at Oxford. Mr. Lièvre leaves a widow, Sarah Ord, only dau. of the late Rev. George West, M.A., Rector of Stoke next Guildford, to whom he was married Aug. 25, 1818. He was buried at Pinner, Middlesex, April 29.

April 26. At Paris, on his return to England, aged 54, the Rev. *Charles Shorting*, M.A., Rector of Stonham Aspal, Suffolk, Rural Dean, and Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral. He was a son of the late Dr. Shorting, of Eye, was educated at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, B.A. (8th Wrangler) 1832, M.A. 1835, and was presented to the living of Stonham Aspal in 1836. He devoted himself to his work from the first with unusual earnestness, and at the end of four or five years he attached himself to the Evangelical party, and remained until his death one of the foremost of the band that for the last twenty years have given the Low Church body so great a prominence in the Eastern Counties.

April 27. At Belle Vue, Clifton, aged 68, the Rev. *Joseph Hyatt.*

April 30. At Plaxtol, Kent, the Rev. *Rich. Mayo*, P.C. of that parish. He was of St. John's College, Oxford, B.A. 1822, M.A. 1826; being author of "Cottage Readings," and various tracts in the list of the S.P.C.K.

May 3. At Southport, Lancashire, aged 29, the Rev. *Almeric J. C. Spencer*, Incumbent of Erle Sterndale-cum-Burbage, only surviving son of the Right Rev. Bishop Spencer, late Lord Bishop of Madras, and nephew of Lord Broughton.

May 4. At Harting, near Petersfield, the Rev. *George Morris Spowers*, Vicar.

May 5. At Belton-house, Pentford, near Bristol, aged 72, the Rev. *John Buck*, LL.D. He was originally a lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery, and afterwards Minister of a Baptist congregation in Oxford-street, London. Subsequently he entered Queens' College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1825, LL.B. 1830, LL.D. 1835. Having taken Orders in the Church he was for some time Curate of St. Botolph's, Cambridge, and in 1849 obtained the perpetual curacy of Houghton, Cumberland.

May 4. In Guy's Hospital, aged 32, from a railway accident, the Rev. *Theodosius Wm.*

Hathaway, M.A., Minister of the Thames Floating Church at East Greenwich. From the evidence taken at the inquest it appeared that the rev. gentleman was upon the platform at the London-bridge Station late at night waiting for the train. On its arrival he was seen to run forward and lay hold of the handle of one of the carriage doors and to pass along with the train some twenty or thirty yards. He then came in contact with a lady, lost his footing, and fell against the carriage, and afterwards between the train and the platform. As soon as possible the train was brought to a stand, and he was then found upon the line, several of the carriages having passed over him. He was, as soon as possible, conveyed to Guy's Hospital, but both legs were nearly severed from his body, and his left arm crushed and broken, and he expired in about two hours after his admission.

May 6. The Rev. *Edward Owen*, Incumbent of Bodwrog and Llandrygan, and late Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford. By a sad fatality, Mary and Edmund, his infant children, died on the 2nd and 5th, and Anne, his widow, on the 8th of the same month. He was author of "Report of the trial Curling against Buck for Breach of Promise of Marriage, with Notes," Lond. 8vo., 1820, and "A New General and Algebraical Solution of the Higher Orders of Equations," Lond. 8vo., 1823.

At Kettlestone Rectory, aged 93, the Rev. *James Cory*, Rector of that parish, and Shereford, Norfolk. He was of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, B.A. 1794, and had held his benefices for the long period of 67 years.

Aged 75, the Rev. *R. J. Davies*, of Brompton-hall, Shropshire, and Rector of Aberhafesp, Montgomeryshire.

May 9. The Rev. *Andrew Corbett*, Rector of South Willingham and Benniworth, Lincolnshire. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1831.

May 10. At Brook-lodge, Sunning-hill, aged 91, the Rev. *T. Whateley*, Rector of Chetwynd, Shropshire. He was of Christ's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1800.

At the Parsonage, St. Thomas's, Preston, the Rev. *J. T. Becher*, Incumbent, and late Curate of Rotherhithe.

At Kingston-grove, Oxfordshire, the Rev. *Fredrick Fyler.*

May 13. At Bergh Apton Rectory, Norfolk, aged 70, the Rev. *Wyndham Carlyon Madden.*

May 15. The Rev. *Edward G. Harding*, of Wadham College, Oxford, second son of the late Rev. William Harding, formerly Fellow and Tutor of Wadham College.

At the Hall, Penny Bridge, Lancashire, aged 61, the Rev. *James Machell.*

At Chipping Warden, Northamptonshire, aged 86, the Rev. *E. G. Walford*, M.A., Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Shotteswell, Warwickshire.

May 18. At Eton College, aged 82, the Rev. *John Francis Plumtre*, M.A., Senior Fellow,

eldest son of the late Very Rev. John Plumtre, D.D., Dean of Gloucester.

May 21. At Barnet, Herts., aged 55, the Rev. J. D. Thompson, for many years Chaplain to the Barnet Union.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Feb. 11. On his passage to India, Capt. Edmund Twysden, 55th Regt.

At St. John's College, Bishop's Auckland, New Zealand, Elizabeth Blackburn, sister of the Principal, and second dau. of the Rev. John Blackburn, Rector of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.

Feb. 12. At Brisbane, aged 40, William Anthony Brown, esq., Sheriff of the colony of Queensland, and Police Magistrate at Brisbane.

Feb. 27. At the Royal Naval Hospital, Simon's Bay, invalided from the Japan Expedition, aged 21, Edw. Thicknesse Richards, esq., Second Lieut. Royal Marine L.I.

March 14. At Bowenpilly, Secunderabad, Deccan, from the effects of a fall with his horse while out hunting, aged 29, Capt. Charles Napier Cherry, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, eldest son of Col. Cherry, commanding 4th Madras Light Cavalry.

March 15. At the Royal Naval Hospital, Cape of Good Hope, John Napier Callander, midshipman of H.M.S. "Narcissus," second son of John Alexander Callander, esq., of Springfield, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

March 18. Gilbert King, M.D. (p. 672), published "The Fever at Boa Veita in 1845-6 unconnected with the visit of the 'Eclair' to that Island." (London, 8vo., 1852.)

March 19. At Sumbulpore, aged 22, Ellen, wife of Albert D. Phelps, esq., 43rd Regt. M.N.I.

March 21. At Hampton, Iowa, United States, Esther, wife of William G. Beed, and last surviving dau. of the late Rev. John Bishop Beed, Vicar of Felpham, and Rector of Middleton, Sussex.

Luke Howard, esq. (p. 673), was author of "Microscopical Investigation of several Species of Pollen," (1800, Trans. Linn. Soc., vi. 65); "An Essay on the Modification of Clouds, and on the Principles of their Production, Suspension, and Destination," (London, 8vo., 1802); "A Natural History of Clouds, (1811, Nicholson's Journal, xx. 35); "The Climate of London deduced from Meteorological Observations made at different places in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis," (London, 2 vols., 8vo., 1818; 2nd edit., 3 vols., 8vo., 1833); "Liber Ecclesiasticus, the Book of the Church, or Ecclesiasticus, translated from the Latin Vulgate," (London, 8vo., 1827); "The Apocrypha of the Book of Daniel," (London, 8vo., 1829); "Seven Lectures on Meteorology," (Pon-tetract, 8vo., 1837); "A Cycle of Eighteen Years in the Seasons of Britain," (London, 8vo., 1842); "Barometographia: the Variation of

the Barometer in Britain exhibited in Auto-graphic Curves, with Winds and Weather, and Notes for the Years 1815-22," (London, fol., 1847).

March 22. Suddenly, at Toronto, Canada, Jane Athol Gordon, widow of Major Thomas Fortye, late of H.M.'s 8th Regt., and dau. of the late John Campbell, esq., of Melfort, Argyllshire, Lieut.-Governor of Fort George.

March 25. En route to Bombay (on sick certificate to England), aged 38, Capt. Geo. Welland Money, 3rd Madras Cavalry.

March 26. At Funchal, Madeira, aged 24, Cecilia Caroline, second dau. of the Rev. J. P. Lightfoot, D.D., Rector of Exeter College, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

March 29. At Bombay, aged 37, Lieut. Thos. Knight, Invalid Pension Establishment, and late of the 16th Regt. Bombay N.I.

April 5. At Montreal, aged 32, Hen. Cra-croft Maine, esq., eldest and only surviving son of the Rev. J. T. Maine, of Bighton-wood, Hampshire.

At Scarborough, Nathaniel Joseph, esq., of Serle-st., Lincoln's-inn, and Davies-st., Berkeley-sq. The deceased, who was the elder son of N. Joseph, esq., late of Kingston, in the Island of Jamaica, was LL.B. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple. He was on a visit to Scarborough, and when last seen alive was walking along the beach; nothing more was heard of him until his body was found two days after on the beach near Gristhorpe, about seven miles off. It was clear that the unfortunate gentleman had been overtaken by the tide, and being unable to escape in consequence of the inaccessible nature of the cliffs, he was drowned.

At his residence, Portsdown-lodge, Nottingham, aged 38, Lieut. Robert Sackville Molesworth, R.M., fourth son of the late Capt. Arthur Molesworth, R.M. He was for the last seven years editor of "Thacker's Overland News."

In Sussex-gardens, Hyde-pk., aged 80, Anne, relict of Henry Hurle, esq., of Ramsbury, Wilts.

At Sydenham, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. W. Taylor Jones, M.A., of Sydenham College.

April 6. At Bath, aged 48, G. A. Dorothea, wife of G. W. Bell, esq., of Guernsey.

Harriett Mary, wife of the Rev. E. R. Fisher, Curate of West Malling.

Aged 24, Maria Charlotte, eldest dau. of R. Brett, esq., Stoke Newington-green.

April 7. On her passage to England from Bombay, Maria Dolores, wife of Capt. Russell Stevenson, R.A.

April 9. At Church-house, West Hanning-field, aged 80, Chas. Algernon Philip Sidney, esq., only son of the late Chas. Wm. Sidney, esq., J.P. and Deputy-Commissary-General of Peacocks, Margaretting, Essex.

At his residence, Tullamore-pk., Nenagh, aged 79, William Finch, esq., J.P.

Drowned by the upsetting of a boat on Lake Ontario, Canada, aged 21, J. Ramsay Akers,

esq., only surviving son of J. R. Akers, esq., late of Tunbridge Wells; and, aged 19, Bernard Ouseley Brownrigg, esq., only son of the late Charles Brownrigg, esq.; both of H.M.'s 16th Regt.

At Poonah, Bombay, Arthur Fisher Turner, Lieut. on the *Cadré* of H.M.'s 3rd Bombay European Regt., third son of the Rev. J. Fisher Turner, Vicar of Winkleigh, Devon.

At Dover, aged 31, Charlotte Georgiana, eldest dau. of the late Rev. James Eveleigh, formerly Vicar of Alkham and Capel-le-Ferne, Kent.

April 10. At Secunderabad, Capt. George Forbes, 5th Madras Cavalry, son of the late Major-Gen. David Forbes, C.B., 78th Highlanders.

April 12. At Danby-house, Stamford, Canada West, suddenly, of apoplexy, aged 75, John Mewburn, esq., formerly of Whitby, Yorkshire.

At St. Columb, Cornwall, Elizabeth, eldest surviving dau. of the late Capt. G. A. Schultz, R.N., of Wisbech, Isle of Ely.

At her residence, Barnes-terrace, aged 38, Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Chatfield Turner, esq., of Lewes, Sussex.

April 13. At Walton-house, Cumberland, aged 70, Mary, wife of W. Ponsonby Johnson, esq.

At Dresden, aged 74, Dr. Johann Gottlob Schneider, Court Organist to the Protestant Church of St. Sophia. "He was the son of a schoolmaster, and was born on the 28th of October, 1789, at Altgersdorf, near Zittau, in the Oberlausitz, a district of Saxony. His first instructor in music was his father. In 1801 he entered the Zittau gymnasium to prepare himself for the University. He studied in Leipzig, but kept up his music also, to which he soon devoted himself entirely, and succeeded his brother Friedrich Schneider (composer of "The Last Judgment") as organist of the University Church. In 1812 he removed to Görlitz, and there founded a large singing-school. He had already become celebrated as a great organ-player. In 1825 he was invited to play the organ at a musical festival in Magdeburg, where his brother's oratorio, "Paradise Lost," was to be produced. On his way thither he passed through Dresden, where, as it happened, the situation of organist at the Protestant Court Church of St. Sophia was vacant. After playing there only once, he was elected in preference to thirty other candidates. On the 21st of August, 1861, he celebrated his organ jubilee,—in honour of which an endowment was given to the Saxon Pestalozzi-Verein, to be called the Johann Schneider Stiftung, the interest to be applied to the education of sons of poor schoolmasters, preference being given to those who desire to devote themselves to music, especially the organ. A more consummate artist never commanded instrument than Schneider, and his was the king of instruments. His rendering of the music of Sebastian Bach was a revelation. Whereas the generality of organists struggle, he played with it.

His instrument in the Sophien Kirche, a Silbermann organ, though sweet in tone, is limited in its scale as compared with the leviathans to be found elsewhere, and of course has not the appliances for lightening the performer's toil which we owe to modern science; but Schneider's hands on it were as light and dexterous in all the instantaneous changes of stop and register necessary to work up a climax, as those of a harpsichord-player. As much might be said of his feet on the pedal-board, which nothing puzzled, nothing distanced. The admirable quietness of his behaviour added to the effect of calm grandeur he produced on all those who watched as well as listened. And many were the tourists who went up to his loft at early morning service, in the hope of luring him, after the rite was over, to unlock the drawer where his treasury of old brown music-books lay, and to indulge them with some fugue or varied *chorale*, or other noble work by the great Leipzig Cantor. In improvisation he was ingenious and learned, with less fire in his fancies than Mendelssohn (who looked up to him as an organ oracle), but possessing a solidity of resource and power that rendered his improvisation displays of the highest interest. As a man, Schneider was punctual, honourable, genial, and obliging in no common degree; one of the few great professors left with whom art was the first and money the second consideration. He lived rich in the esteem of the worthiest of his countrymen, and died honoured and beloved."—*Athenæum*.

At Fairfield, near Glasnevin, aged 96, Mary, widow of the Rev. Joseph Hutton, M.A.

At Lodowick-terrace, Regent's-pk., aged 84, Mary, widow of the Rev. W. Marshall, formerly of St. Alban's.

At Bridge-house, Titchfield, Hants., Anne Richardson, wife of William Warden Bell, esq., late of the Bombay C.S.

At Cleveland-house, Great Malvern, aged 44, W. Llewellyn, esq., F.S.A., F.G.S., F.G.H.S., M.I.C.E., &c., of Pontypool, Monmouthshire.

In Wilton-crescent, aged 81, Anne Elizabeth, widow of William Richard Hopkyns Northey, esq., of Oving-house, Bucks.

April 14. The Rev. Ridley H. Herschell, minister of Trinity Independent Chapel, John-st., Edgware-rd. (p. 669). He was author of "The National Restoration of the Jews to their Fatherland, and Consequent Fulfilment of the Promise to the Patriarchs, a Sermon on Heb. xi. 16," (London, 8vo., 1843); "A Visit to my Fatherland, being Notes of a Journey to Syria and Palestine in 1843," (London, 18mo., 1844); "Jewish Witnesses that Jesus is the Christ," (London, 18mo., 1848); "The Mystery of the Gentile Dispensation and the Work of the Messiah," (London, 8vo., 1848); "The Jews: a Brief Sketch of their Present and Future Expectation. Reasons why I, a Jew, have become a Catholic and not a Roman Catholic; a Letter in reply to the Rev. R. W. Sibthorp, B.D., late of Ryde;" and "Psalms and

Hymns for Congregational Worship." He also edited a Memoir of his late wife, Helen S. Herschell (who died, Dec. 31, 1853), by her dau., and "The Voice of Israel conducted by Jews who believe that Jesus is the Messiah."

April 15. At the British Consulate, Cadiz, John Macpherson Brackenbury, esq., H.B.M. Consul.

At Dover, aged 40, Philip, youngest son of the late Lt.-Col. Hunt, C.B., of Walmer, Kent, late of the Military Store Staff.

April 16. At Dominica, aged 17, Thomas Macnamara Rose, eldest son of Lieut.-Governor Price, and grandson of the late Sir Rose Price, bart.

At Georgetown, Demerara, from injuries received at the suppression of a fire, aged 18, Francis Wollaston Hutton, Ensign in H.M.'s 21st Royal North British Fusiliers, son of the Rev. H. F. Hutton, Rector of Spridlington, Lincolnshire.

April 17. At Folkestone, aged 56, G. Brockman, esq., Col. of the East Kent Militia. The deceased, who was the eighth son of the late James Drake Brockman, esq., of Beachborough (who died in 1832), and heir to the family estates, his brother, the Rev. Tatton Brockman, the present owner, having no male issue, was born on Aug. 31, 1807. He entered the army in 1824 as 2nd lieutenant in the 60th Rifles, and exchanged into the 85th Light Infantry in 1825, from which regiment he retired as captain in 1839. In 1852 he was appointed to the command of the East Kent Militia by the late Earl Cowper, and on the 15th of September of that year he was gazetted as colonel, which command he continued to hold till the day of his death. He served with the regiment during its embodiment at the time of the Crimean war, from April, 1854, at Chichester, Woolwich, Portsmouth, and Malta, until July, 1856, when it was disembodied at the head-quarters, Canterbury. He also served with the regiment at its subsequent embodiment during the Indian mutiny, from October, 1857, at Woolwich, Aldershot, and Portsmouth, and returned again with it to Canterbury for its disembodiment in June, 1860. He received during both periods the most flattering encomiums from every general officer under whom he served, for the high state of efficiency and discipline of his regiment, the well-being of which was the object of his constant solicitude; and for which he made many pecuniary sacrifices. He was exceedingly popular with both officers and men, and when they assembled for their annual training, four days only after his death, their regret was publicly expressed.

At the Vicarage-house, Ewyas-Harold, Herefordshire, aged 72, Caroline, youngest dau. of the late W. H. Haggard, esq., of Bradenham-hall, Norfolk.

April 18. At Green-pk., Bath, aged 78, Maryanne, only dau. of the late Col. Sir Patrick Doherty, C.B.

At Teddington, aged 51, Sophia, wife of Jas. J. Kinloch, esq., of Kair, Kincardineshire,

fourth dau. of the late Gen. Sir Geo. Anson, G.C.B.

April 19. At Leamington, aged 63, Mr. H. T. Elliston, for upwards of forty years organist at the parish church, and second son of the late R. W. Elliston, an eminent comedian of his day, who was formerly lessee of the Leamington Theatre. In the early days of the deceased, Leamington, although of some celebrity as a town of fashionable resort, was almost destitute of any place of amusement, and it was in order to meet the growing requirements of the numerous visitors that he shortly afterwards erected the present Music Hall, in Bath-street. Previously to this, he with his brother William, now in Australia, had established a library on the site of Copps's Hotel, which was ultimately removed to the Music Hall, where it was known as the County Library. During the time that he and his brother were in partnership they gave concerts on a most extensive scale, and may be almost said to have, by common consent, had the sole direction of the amusements of the town. Subsequently, as lessee of the Royal Assembly Rooms, Mr. H. T. Elliston managed them in a liberal and spirited manner, but, although he succeeded in gratifying the public, he did not derive much pecuniary benefit himself. Although possessed of histrionic talents of no mean order, and with a parentage that would have given him a prestige conducive to success, Mr. Elliston never appeared before the public except as an amateur, but the ability which he then displayed won for him considerable popularity. From his youth he always evinced a decided partiality for music, and eventually became not only a thorough theoretical musician, but also an accomplished performer on the organ and various other instruments. He was one of the earliest and leading members of the Choral Society, which after a lengthened existence eventually died out, and it was whilst he was associated with it that the society essayed some of its greatest achievements, by producing the "Messiah" and other standard musical works, during a three days' musical festival. His connection with the parish church dates back to the time when his father presented an organ to it, which displaced the more primitive instruments previously used in the performance of the musical portions of the service. In the enlargement of a subsequent organ he manifested considerable mechanical ingenuity, for which he was somewhat famous, and of which he gave a striking proof by his invention of the transposing piano, the simple construction of which was only equalled by its completeness and beauty. Although a musician in every sense of the word, Mr. Elliston has not been prolific in the production of original works. He has, however, written four beautiful services, which are remarkable for their exquisite harmony and effective modulations. For many years Mr. Elliston discharged the duties of organist of the parish church gratuitously, and latterly,

although in receipt of a nominal salary, it was paid with such irregularity, that at one time it was considerably in arrears. In September last he was appointed Librarian of the Free Public Library. About six weeks ago he became unwell, and after partially recovering, again relapsed, and ultimately died, the immediate cause of death being dropsy. His remains were interred at the cemetery, the whole of the choir of All Saints' Church following them to the grave.—*Warwick Advertiser*.

April 20. At Florence, suddenly, aged 40, Thos. Owen, esq., of Condovery-hall, Shropshire. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Charles Cholmondeley, Rector of Hodnet, and grandson of the late Chas. Cholmondeley, esq. (brother of the first Lord Delamere), by his wife, Caroline Elizabeth, second dau. and heiress of Nicholas Owen Smyth Owen, esq., of Condovery.

At Edinburgh, aged 79, Mrs. Anne Cunningham, widow of Maj. Campbell, of Walton-pk., stewardry of Kirkcudbright.

At the residence of her sister-in-law (Mrs. Edward Gore Langton, of Stapleton-pk., near Bristol), aged 74, Frances Matilda, second dau. of the late Col. Gore Langton, of Newton-pk., Somerset.

April 21. In Devonshire-terrace, Hyde-pk., aged 57, Charles Welstead Richardson, esq., late Deputy-Commissioner in Scinde.

In Orchard-st., Portman-square, aged 62, Marianne, widow of the Rev. Henry Wynne, of Ardcolum, co. Wexford.

At Parson's Mead, Croydon, Mary, widow of Lieut. Cyrus Elliott, R.N.

April 22. At Bayswater, aged 81, Lieut.-Col. John Hancock, Retired Bombay Army.

At her house in London, aged 85, Harriet, widow of Charles Godfrey Mundy, esq., formerly of Burton-on-the-Wolds, Leicestershire, only child and heiress of the late Chas. Burrell Massingberd, esq., of Ormsby, Lincolnshire.

Very suddenly, aged 69, Henry Leach, esq., of Corston, Pembrokeshire, Maj.-Commandant Castlemartin Yeomanry Cavalry.

At Caversham, Oxon., aged 19, Edw. Jodrell, eldest son of the late Rev. E. Bullock Webster, M.A., Incumbent of Bassenthwaite, Cumberland.

At Kingston-on-Thames, aged 73, Mary, wife of John William Millais, esq.

At her residence, Clifton, aged 67, Jane Marian Christian, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Francis Hall, LL.D., Rector of Arboe, co. Tyrone.

In London, aged 30, Mr. John George Edgar, a well-known writer. He was the fourth son of the late Rev. John Edgar, Minister of Hutton, in Berwickshire. He passed some time in a Liverpool house, and also visited the West Indies on mercantile affairs, but very soon turned his attention wholly to literature. The departments of literary labour which he made more peculiarly his own were history and biography, written in a simple yet elegant style, for the perusal of young minds. He produced many excellent works, of which "The Boyhood of

Great Men" was the earliest, which have been great favourites with the young, and still command a large sale. Latterly, Mr. Edgar produced some historical fictions, which present most life-like pictures of the manners and events of the Middle Ages. His acquaintance with early English and Scottish history was most extensive, and he possessed a most minute knowledge of Border tradition and topography. Few men, if any, would have been so well qualified to write a history of Berwickshire worthy of the theme. He was also an able political writer, and an enthusiastic Conservative, and he wrote many a "leader" which, for brilliant satire and sarcasm, held a high place with the London press. His habit of sitting unremittingly at a literary work for weeks together until completed, told upon his health, and he died, after a very brief illness, of congestion of the brain.—*Scotch paper*.

April 23. In Paris, aged 79, the Hon. Theodosia, widow of Capt. Kean Osborn, 5th Dragoon Guards.

In Upper Seymour-st., Portman-sq., aged 83, Thomas Bourke Ricketts, esq., of Combe-house, Herefordshire.

At his residence, Knight's-hill, Norwood, aged 72, Thomas Henry Maudslay, esq., of Lambeth, and of Banstead-pk., Surrey. Mr. Maudslay was the architect of his own fortune. Beginning life in a humble capacity, he died the wealthy owner of Banstead-park, the head of a firm almost as much identified with the banks of the Neva as with the banks of the Thames, a firm employing more than 1,000 hands. Mr. Maudslay was chiefly, though not exclusively, a naval engineer. For the last quarter of a century and more he has constructed the engines for some of the largest and some of the smallest vessels in H.M.'s navy—from line-of-battle ships to gunboats. His firm supplied the iron-cased "Royal Oak" (800-horse power), the "Marlborough" (800), the "Revenge" (800), the "Gibraltar" (800), the "Edgar" (600), the "Trafalgar" (500), the "Majestic" (400), &c.; the screw-frigate "Ariadne" (800), the "Immortalité" and "Topaz" (600), the "Aurora" (400), &c.; besides corvettes, screw-sloops, gun-boats, paddle-sloops, gun-vessels, and troop-ships innumerable.—*Globe*.

At Cheltenham, aged 85, Elizabeth Charlotte, dau. of the late Rev. Hugh Laurents, of Kingston, Surrey, and Rector of Grafton Flyford, Worcestershire.

At Clapham, aged 32, Lionel Stephen Cattley, esq., eldest son of the Rev. Stephen Reed Cattley, M.A., Incumbent of St. John's Church.

At Pisa, Mary Caroline, wife of H. Danvers Clarke, esq., of Atcombe-court, Gloucestershire.

April 24. Very suddenly, at Martyr Worthy Rectory, Hants., Lucy, wife of the Rev. Alfred Bishop, only dau. of the late Sir James and the Lady Frances Wedderburn.

At Millbrook, near Southampton, Georgiana Caroline, youngest dau. of Maj.-Gen. the Hon. A. A. Spencer, C.B.

In Upper Seymour-st., Portman-sq., aged 53, Frederick Doveton Orme, esq., C.B., H.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-Gen. to the Republic of Venezuela.

At the Rectory, Eaton Bishop, Hereford, aged 84, Mary, widow of Lieut.-Col. John Carroll.

At Bromley-hill, Kent, Emily, wife of Col. Long.

At Bath, aged 79, Catherine, widow of Wm. Ross, esq., many years Attorney and Advocate-Gen. for the Island of Jamaica.

At Shirley, near Southampton, Frances Elizabeth, wife of Col. Francis Todd, late of the Grenadier Guards.

At Brighton, aged 74, Frances Ann, eldest and last surviving dau. of the late Francis Twiss, esq., of Bath and Cheltenham.

April 25. In Mansfield-st., Portland-pl., the Lady Julia Browne, only child of the Marquis of Sligo.

At Grangemuir-house, the Lady William Douglas, widow of the Rt. Hon. Lord William R. K. Douglas, of Grangemuir.

At Hyde-pk.-terrace, Kensington-gore, Robt. James, son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir James Mackintosh.

At Oporto, aged 63, Thomas H., youngest son of the late Rev. Joseph Whiteley, Head Master of the Free Grammar-school, Leeds, and Vicar of Lastingham.

At Eton, aged 26, Mary Louisa Ann, wife of the Rev. Herbert Snow.

At Brighton, aged 68, Samuel Anderson, esq., late of Spring-hill, in the Island of Jamaica.

April 26. By his own act in the river Suir, near his residence, aged 43, Sir Thomas Judkin-Fitz-Gerald, bart., of Golden-hills, co. Tipperary. He was the only son of the second baronet by his first wife, Elizabeth, dau. of Col. Richard Pennefather, of New-park, co. Tipperary, and relict of Major A. M. Moore, of Garvagh, was born in 1820, and succeeded to the baronetcy in 1860. In 1845 he married Emma Maunsell, youngest dau. of Henry White, esq., of Golden-hills, co. Tipperary, and has left a family of three sons and three daughters. The unfortunate gentleman was in pecuniary difficulties, and having failed to obtain an expected loan in Dublin, he returned home and drowned himself, leaving behind him a letter stating in what part of the river his body would be found. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity, but this gave offence to the peasantry of the neighbourhood, and they forcibly prevented the burial of the corpse until the aid of a body of police was obtained. The cause alleged for this barbarous act was an hereditary animosity to the family, dating from the rebellion of 1798, when the grandfather of the deceased, who was a magistrate and colonel of yeomanry, made himself unhappily conspicuous for the severity which he exercised towards the insurgents of his neighbourhood. He was created a baronet at the Union, and then changed his

name of Uniacke to Judkin. He died in 1810, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who gave the family name its present form of Judkin-Fitz-Gerald. He was lost in the "Nimrod" steam-packet on his passage to Ireland in Feb., 1860; and this calamity, as well as the accidental death of the eldest son of the late baronet, was, in Tipperary at least, looked on as a divine judgment for the deeds of Colonel Uniacke.

At Brabazon-park, co. Mayo, aged 63, Major Brabazon, late of the 15th Hussars, and father of the unfortunate Capt. Brabazon, R.A., treacherously murdered by the Chinese in September, 1860^a. Capt. Brabazon's body not having been found with those of his fellow-sufferers, his father long cherished the idea that he might be alive, and he made a voyage to China to investigate the matter, but without success. On his voyage home he met with an accident, which ended in his death, after a long illness.

In Holles-street, Cavendish-square, aged 86, Mary, relict of John Bourne, esq., of Dalby, Lincolnshire, and sister of the late Right Hon. Chas. Tennyson d'Eyncourt, of Bayons Manor.

At the residence of his father, Montague-street, Russell-sq., aged 41, Alfred Crawshaw, esq., of Dan-y-park, Brecknockshire, late Capt. 17th Lancers.

At his residence, Cheetham-hill, near Manchester, aged 76, John Shuttleworth, esq., J.P.

At his residence, H.M.'s Dockyard, Devonport, Commander James Brown, R.N., Master Attendant.

In Dublin, aged 83, Gertrude Isabella, relict of the late Jas. Alexander, esq., of Seamount, and eldest dau. of the late Gustavus Temple, esq., M.P., of Waterstown.

At Watts-house, Bishop's Lydiard, Somerset, aged 47, Charles Winter, esq.

Aged 86, Mary, relict of John Bourne, esq., of Dalby, Lincolnshire.

April 27. At the Manor-house, Streatham, aged 68, James Kershaw, esq., M.P. He was born in 1795, and he started in life as a warehouse lad, but shewed such business qualities that at a tolerably early age he was made a partner in the mercantile firm of Lees, Millington, and Cullender, of which he eventually became the head. It was not till some years after that he became a spinner and manufacturer. As a liberal politician he took part in most of the stirring events in Manchester from 1830 forwards, including the Reform and the Anti-Corn Law League agitations. He was a member of the Council of the League, and supported the movement liberally with his purse as well as with his personal influence. He was a subscriber of £1,000 to the "Great Anti-Corn Law League Fund," as it was termed, and about the same time he subscribed £1,000 towards purchasing public parks for the people of Manchester. He was also a liberal supporter of schools and foreign missions. He

was an earnest supporter of the movement for obtaining a charter of incorporation for Manchester, was elected an alderman of the first Town Council under the charter, and was made Mayor of Manchester in 1843, holding the office for two years. Mr. Kershaw became a candidate for the representation of Stockport in Parliament with Mr. Cobden in 1847, but was defeated. In December of the same year, however, on Mr. Cobden vacating his seat at Stockport to accept a seat for the West Riding of Yorkshire, he stood a second contest, and was elected, and continued to hold the seat till his death. He was held in high respect both in Stockport and Manchester, at which latter place he was head of the firm Kershaw, Sidebottom, and Co., cotton-spinners.

Suddenly, at Weybridge, aged 73, Mrs. Conybeare, widow of the late Dean of Llandaff.

At Spalding, aged 45, Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Spence, late Rector of East Keal and Winceby, Lincolnshire.

At Alton, Hants., aged 50, John Wright Curtis, M.D.

April 28. In Eaton-place, aged 20, the Lady Emily Margaret Lowry Corry, youngest dau. of Armar, late Earl of Belmore.

At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Gen. John Geddes, K.H., Col. of H.M.'s 27th (Inniskilling) Regt. He entered the army in 1804, served with the 27th in Calabria in 1806; at the capture of the Island of Procida in 1809; in Sicily in 1810; and subsequently in the Peninsula, including the battles of the Nivelle, the Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, at which last he received a severe wound, which broke the left thigh-bone near the hip-joint (war-medal with four clasps). He was not at Waterloo, but was afterwards with the army of occupation in France. He received the colonelcy of his old regiment April 24, 1860. The following are the dates of his several commissions:—Ensign Dec. 22, 1804; lieut. Oct. 25, 1805; capt. Dec. 1, 1808; major Feb. 2, 1825; lieut.-col. Nov. 11, 1831; col. Nov. 9, 1846; major-gen. June 20, 1854; lieut.-gen. March 23, 1861.

In Connaught-square, aged 12, Anna Maria Jane, eldest child of the Rev. Edward and Lady Helena Newenham, of Coolmore, co. Cork.

At Brighton, Lieut.-Col. Chas. H. Knox.

In Halliford-st., Downham-road, Islington, aged 57, Catharine, wife of the Rev. James Sutherland.

At Isleworth, aged 39, Walter Stanbrough, esq., of H.M.'s War-office.

In Belgrave-square, aged 47, Barbara Anne, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, esq., of Shardeloes, Bucks.

Henrietta Catharine, wife of Valentine D. H. Cary-Elwes, esq., of Desborough-house, Northants., and second dau. of Chas. Lane, esq., of Badgemore, Oxon.

April 29. In Eaton-terrace, aged 71, the Dowager Lady Boyd. She was Honora Mary, third dau. of Charles B. Calmady, esq., of Langdon-hall, Devon, and relict of Sir John A. H. Boyd, Lieut. R.N., who died in 1857.

At Woolwich-common, Sophia, wife of Major Charles South, Royal Military Academy.

In Warwick-crescent, Kensington, aged 18, Alfred van Someran Huddleston, youngest son of Lieut.-Col. H. J. Brockman.

At Weymouth, aged 64, the wife of Comm. Joseph Ray, R.N.

At West-hill, Wandsworth, Caroline, widow of the Rev. W. Hurdis Lushington, Rector of Eastling, Kent.

April 30. In Chester-square, aged 83, the Dowager Lady Dunsany. She was the Hon. Eliza Kinnaird, eldest dau. of the 7th Lord Kinnaird by the dau. and heir of the late Mr. Griffin Ransome, the banker, and married, in 1823, as his second wife, the Right Hon. Edward Wadding, fourteenth Lord Dunsany, who died in 1848, without issue by her.

At North Berwick, Haddingtonshire, Major Alured Charles McMurdo. He served with the 8th Hussars at the siege of Hatras in 1817, and afterwards in the Pindaree war.

In Porchester-square, Bayswater, aged 76, Capt. James Edward Gordon, R.N.

In Hyde-park-square, Wyndham Georgiana, wife of William Rennie, esq.

At Farringdon-house, Devonshire, aged 42, Alice, wife of Henry Liddell, esq., late of the H.E.I.C.'s Bombay C.S.

At Teignmouth, Catherine, widow of Dr. W. B. Seaman, of Vere, Jamaica, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Campbell, Rector of St. Andrew's, Jamaica.

At St. Leonard's, Mary Anne, widow of Lt.-Col. Edward Mundy Wood, formerly Military Secretary to Government, Bombay.

At Valetta, Malta, aged 75, the Hon. Vincenzo Mamo. He had been fifty-six years in the service of the British Government, having entered it as a clerk in the Post-office in 1802, and retired in 1838, when he had gained the rank of a member of the Council, and was also cashier of the Government Treasury. In the course of his long service he had been employed by each successive Governor of Malta, and he had accompanied several missions to Rome, the Barbary States, &c., in a confidential capacity.

Lately. At Tomintoul, John Raeburn, formerly a corporal in the 42nd Highlanders. He was one of the soldiers who carried Sir John Moore to his grave on the battlefield of Corunna.

May 1. At her residence in Whitehall-gardens, Anne Frances, Countess of Falmouth. She was the eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Bankes, of Kingston Lacy, Dorset, was born July 8, 1789, and married, August 27, 1810, Edward, first Earl of Falmouth (who died in December, 1841), by whom she had an only son, George Henry, second earl, who died in August, 1852, when the title of Viscount passed to his cousin, Evelyn, the present holder, but the earldom became extinct.

In Wimpole-st., Eliza Maria Lubbock, wife of the Rev. C. J. Sympson, Rector of Kirby Misperton, Yorkshire.

At Stoke, Devonport, aged 78, Rachel Collier, relict of Major John Hore Graham, R.M.

At Marlborough, George, son of the Rev. W. Coxe Radcliffe, Rector of Fonthill Gifford, Wilts.

At Hastings, aged 22, Gertrude Mary, dau. of the late Rev. George Acklom.

At Grove-lodge, Regent's-park, aged 45, Francis Edward Smedley, esq., of Beechwood, Great Marlow, only son of the late Francis Smedley, esq., High Bailiff of Westminster. Mr. Smedley was author of "Lewis Arundel," "Harry Coverdale's Courtship," and "The Fortunes of the Colville Family," novels which have had a wide and deserved popularity. He also wrote "Mirth and Metre," jointly with Mr. E. H. Yates, and edited George Cruikshank's Magazine, and "Seven Tales by Seven Authors," 1860. "The deceased," says the "Northern Whig," "was perhaps one of the most remarkable instances of the triumph of mental vigour over bodily infirmity that the history of literature recals. From his infancy the late Mr. Smedley was afflicted with the most distressing deformity—natural malformation to such an extent that he could neither walk, nor ride, nor indulge in any active exercise whatsoever. By a curious antithesis to his normal invalid condition, the whole bent of his taste was in the direction of manly power, feats of physical prowess, bold action, and daring enterprise. No reader of 'Harry Coverdale,' 'Lewis Arundel,' or 'Frank Fairleigh' would have conceived that the author was a life-long cripple, who could not even sit at a desk and hold a pen without the aid of special appliances; who had never participated in any of the manly and vigorous scenes which he loved so much to depict in powerful and animated language; who seemed shut out by nature from his birth from all hope of ever taking any part in the world or its ways; and who yet, by an effort of the strong will and stout heart that were given him, made himself a name in literature and a place in society, and lived an object of tender regard and affectionate esteem among all his friends."

At Paris, aged 69, Giacomo Meyerbeer, the eminent composer. He was the son of James Beer, a wealthy Jewish banker, and was born at Berlin, September 5, 1794. His musical talents developed themselves so early that at seven years of age he played the pianoforte at amateur concerts, and at the age of fifteen he regularly commenced his musical studies. The Abbé Vogler, one of the greatest organists of Germany, had at this time opened a school of music at Darmstadt, into which only the rarest talent was received for cultivation. Here Meyerbeer had for fellow-pupils Gæusbarber, chapel-master at Vienna, C. Marie von Weber, and Godefroy de Heber. Two years after the commencement of Meyerbeer's residence with Vogler the latter closed his school, and the two travelled in Germany during a year. At Munich, under Vogler's auspices, Meyerbeer produced his first work,

"Jephtha's Daughter;" he was then eighteen years of age. Vogler now drew up, with amusing self-compacency, a brevet of *maestro*, to which he added, at the same time, his blessing, gave both to Meyerbeer, and bade him adieu. At this time the Italian style was in high favour at Vienna. Meyerbeer wrote his "Two Caliphs" at the request of the Court, and, neglecting the prevailing taste, failed of success. He then took the advice of Salieri, author of "Tarare," who comforted him by the assurance that he had evinced true genius in his last musical composition, and pressed him to visit Italy. Here his taste became modified, and he was charmed with the Italian style. In this style he wrote his first great opera, the "Crocato in Egitto," which established his fame. From this time he commenced a series of works which have achieved the highest success. His "Robert le Diable," the "Huguenots," the "Prophète," the "Etoile du Nord," and "Dinorah," are known all over Europe. Beside his operas, he has written a Stabat, a Miserere, a Te Deum, twelve psalms, several cantatas, an oratorio, and a great number of melodies to Italian, French, and German words. In 1842 he was named Chapel Master to the King of Prussia. He was also a member of the Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin, an Associate of the Institute, and an Officer of the Legion of Honour. His residence of late years was ordinarily Paris, where he died, but his remains were removed to Germany, and interred with much ceremony.

May 2. At Bath, aged 82, Lady Cross, relict of the Hon. Sir John Cross, Chief Judge of the Court of Review in Bankruptcy.

In Weymouth-st., Portland-pl., Clara Jane, fifth dau. of the late Sir Patrick Macgregor, bart.

At Bath, suddenly, Col. Robert Tierney Wallace, late of H.M.'s Madras Army.

At Boulogne, aged 70, Capt. Wm. Helsham C. Brown, of St. Mary-hall, Lynn, Norfolk.

At Hastings, aged 81, Maria, widow of Major Close, R.A., and dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Douglas, Commandant R.A., Woolwich.

Sophia Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. W. Belgrave, Preston-hall, Rutland.

At Penzance, aged 33, Lieut. Chas. F. Ryder, R.N.

Aged 79, Charles Asplin, esq., of Wakering-hall, Essex.

At Cologne, Anne, wife of the Rev. F. R. A. Glover, M.A., Chaplain to the British Consulate.

At Portsmouth, aged 28, Lieut. Frederick Richard Turner, of the Bengal Staff Corps, and Adjutant to the 4th Regt. of Native Infantry.

Aged 69, Mary, wife of the Rev. Canon Ward, Rector of Meesden, Herts.

May 3. At Brighton, the Hon. Charlotte Shore, eldest dau. of the late Lord Teignmouth.

At his residence, West Hoe-ter., Plymouth, aged 85, Vice-Adm. Richard Pridham. He

entered the navy in August, 1790, on board the "Royal Sovereign," and served in the "Veteran" at the siege of Fleur d'Épée and as aide-de-camp to Capt. Robertson, who was killed in the attack on the town of Point à Pitre, Guadaloupe. He next served at the capture of a schooner from under the land at St. Lucia; and on the 19th of Dec., 1796, having fallen in when in company with "La Minerve," bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Nelson, with the "Sabine," 40, and "Ceres," 40, two Spanish frigates, he assisted, whilst the "Minerve" took possession of the former, in enforcing the surrender of the "Ceres." He was also present in many attacks made by Nelson on the coasts of France and Spain. He was made lieutenant Jan. 2, 1798, and commanded a company of seamen with guns, and acted as adjutant to the naval battalion at the reduction of Minorea in Nov., 1798. He assisted at the capture of the Spanish frigate "Santa Teresa," and was also employed in cutting out and destroying fourteen Spanish vessels in the river Tortosa, 1799. He was wrecked on the coast of France in 1804, whilst senior lieutenant of the "Hussar," and was detained a prisoner till 1814. On his release he received the rank of commander, and that of captain July 22, 1830. He was on the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital from 1850 to Sept. 27, 1855, when he was promoted to flag rank on the retired list; he had received the naval medal with one clasp. Admiral Pridham was twice married; his first wife was Mary Glanvill, of the ancient family of that name; by her he had a family of six children, of whom two daughters, both married, survive him.

At Dublin, aged 61, Lieut.-Col. Edw. Watt, late of the 6th Bengal Light Cavalry, and a Brigadier-Gen. in H.B.M.'s Service in Turkey.

Suddenly, at Andover, aged 63, Matthew John Liddon, esq., late Comm. R.N., formerly of Charnmouth, Dorset.

At her residence, Monkgate, York, aged 83, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. James Dallin, late Rector of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, and Vicar of St. Maurice's, York, and formerly one of the Vicars Choral of York Cathedral.

At Algiers, Alexander, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Watson, R.M., formerly of San Luis de Potosi, Mexico, and of Iquique, Peru.

At the Mount, Whitechurch, Hants., aged 82, Louisa, widow of the Rev. Richard Durnford, Vicar of Goodworth Clatford, Hants.

At Matlock Bath, Derbyshire, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Wentworth Bowyer, Rector of Clapham.

At Bath, aged 68, Eleanor, widow of the Rev. Henry Thomas Austen, late Incumbent of Bentley, Hants.

May 4. In Oxford-ter., Hyde-park, aged 37, Major G. F. S. Browne, Madras Staff Corps, Commissioner of Saugor, Central India.

In Warwick-cres., Kensington, aged 26, Jessie Agnes Emma, eldest dau. of the late Col. Ironson, of the Cedars, Putney.

At the residence of her mother, Clarendon-

road, South Kensington, aged 21, Mary Louisa, second dau. of the late Rev. Cuthbert Orlebar, and granddau. of the late Richard Orlebar, esq., of Henwick-house, Bedfordshire.

At Dungate, Balsham, Cambridgeshire, aged 82, Mary, widow of William Frere, esq., LL.D., serjeant-at-law, Master of Downing College, Cambridge (who died 1836). She was the only dau. of Brampton G. Dillingham, esq., by Mary, his second wife, dau. and co-heiress of Samuel Howard, esq., and was married in 1810.

May 5. At Leamington, aged 83, Georgiana Anne Smyth, dau. of the late Right Hon. John Smyth, of Heath-hall, Yorkshire.

At the Hennons, Teignmouth, Devonshire, Christian, wife of William Brooks King, esq., late of Jamaica, and dau. of the late Rev. John Campbell, Rector of St. Andrew's, Jamaica.

At Brighton, aged 20, Montague, youngest and only surviving son of the Rev. Frederick Reade.

At Tutsham-hall, West Farleigh, Kent, aged 45, Mary Jane, wife of Ambrose Warde, esq.

At the Parsonage, Thirsk, aged 67, Rebecca, wife of the Rev. William Lindley, Incumbent.

At her residence, Gibson-sq., Islington, aged 81, Eliza, dau. of the late Rev. Nathaniel Jennings.

At Impington, Cambridgeshire, aged 53, Orlando Hyde, esq., of Furnival's Inn and Cambridge. He was solicitor to the University of Cambridge and to several of the colleges, and treasurer of Hobson's Charity. He was also for several years previously to March, 1849, deputy town-clerk of Cambridge. He was distinguished for great professional ability, and his mild and amiable character commanded general esteem.

May 6. At the Vicarage, Haxey, aged 53, Matilda, wife of the Rev. John Johnstone.

At Sturmer, Marian Herbert, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Hicks, M.A., Rector of that parish.

At Newbury, Berks., Eliza, widow of the Rev. Wm. May Ellis, Rector of Ickford, Bucks.

Aged 67, Eliza, widow of the Rev. E. Jenkins, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, late of the Chapel Royal, Brussels, and Chaplain to the King of the Belgians.

May 7. At Bognor, aged 75, Lt.-Col. Chas. Scarlin Naylor, late of the Convalescent Depot, Great Yarmouth. He had seen much service in India, from 1813 to 1838, was very severely wounded at the assault of Korea, Feb. 13, 1819, and had received the Indian medal, with a clasp for Ava.

At Shooter's-hill, Pangbourne, Anna Eliza, relict of George Morgan, esq., of Biddlesden-park, Bucks., and Abercothy, Carmarthenshire, and dau. of the late Laver Oliver, esq., of Brill-house, Bucks.

At Richmond, Yorkshshire, aged 66, Henry Michell, esq., last surviving son of the late Charles Michell, esq., of Forcett-park, North Riding of Yorkshshire.

At Graftam, Surrey, Mary Anne Eleanor, widow of Caleb Woodyer, esq., of Guildford,

and dau. of Henry Halsey, esq., of Henley-pk., near Guildford.

Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. F. S. Dale, M.A., Incumbent of St. Luke's, Birmingham, second dau. of the Rev. John C. Miller, D.D.

May 8. At Blairvadick, Dumbartonshire, aged 63, Sir James Anderson. He was a merchant of Glasgow, and was knighted on the occasion of Her Majesty's visit to that city in 1849, being then Lord Provost. He was M.P. for Stirling (of which he was a native) from 1852 to 1859, when he retired to Blairvadick, where he had erected a very handsome mansion, in which he died.

At Vandœuvres, near Geneva, aged 77, the Rev. Cœsar Malan, D.D. See OBITUARY.

At Teignmouth, Maria Susanna, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. F. H. Baddeley, R.E.

At Norton, Malton, aged 61, Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Christopher Roberts, Vicar of Great Edston and Bugthorpe, Yorkshire.

At Manchester, aged 70, Edward Bell Lloyd, esq., late of the 16th Light Dragoons.

At Croydon, aged 62, A. Woodmass, esq., formerly of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, (B.A. 1826).

At Hulme, near Manchester, aged 70, Edward Bell Lloyd, esq., of the 16th (Queen's) Light Dragoons Lancers, eldest son of the late Bell Lloyd, esq., of Crogen, North Wales, and nephew of the late Right Hon. Lord Mostyn. He served with his regiment at Salamanca, Vittoria, the Peninsula, and Waterloo.

May 9. At Montreux, on the Lake of Geneva, aged 47, Charles Brent Wale, esq., second son of the late Gen. Sir Charles Wale, K.C.B. He graduated at Magdalen College, Cambridge (B.A. 1840, M.A. 1844), and was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, May 11, 1844. Until a very recent period he was Poor Law Auditor of the Cambridgeshire district.

At Barranderry-house, Baltinglass, Robert Browne, esq., Surgeon-Major of H.M.'s 25th Regiment, 2nd Battalion.

May 10. At Barleythorpe, aged 32, Constantia, wife of Major-Gen. R. B. Wood, C.B.

At Brussels, aged 82, Maria Joachina Sitches, widow of Manuel Garcia, and mother of Madame Malibran de Beriot.

At Odin-lodge, Clapham-park, aged 54, Dr. Normandy.

At Chelsea, aged 70, Frederick M. Doca, Author of "The Triglot Grammar," (Italian, English, and French,) &c.

May 11. At Craven-hill-gardens, aged 51, James Douglas Moffat, esq., of Harperton, and Highridge-hall, Roxburghshire, late Major H.M.'s Bengal Cavalry.

At her residence in the North Bailey, Durham, aged 83, Miss Johnson.

At Hainton-hall, Lincolnshire, aged 63, G. Fieschi Heneage, esq. He was the eldest son of the late George Robert Heneage, esq., by Frances, dau. of General Ainslie, who died in 1833. In the same year he married Frances, dau. of the late Michael Tasburgh, esq., by

whom he had Edward, Captain in the 1st Life Guards, and other issue. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1822, M.A. 1826), was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Lincoln, lord of the manor of Hainton, and patron of six livings, and was a zealous and influential supporter of the Liberal cause in the county. He represented Grimsby in Parliament from 1826 till 1830, and the city of Lincoln from 1832 till 1835, and again from 1852 till 1862, when he resigned, and John Bramley Moore, esq., of Liverpool, was elected to the vacated seat. At a subsequent election Mr. Heneage again solicited the suffrages of the electors of Grimsby, but was defeated by John Chapman, esq., of Mottram-hall, whose return was unsuccessfully petitioned against. Mr. Heneage was descended from one of the oldest families in Lincolnshire: the ancestry can be traced to the time of William Rufus. John de Heneage was possessed of the manor of Hainton in the reign of Edward III. The estate, however, was subsequently sold, and passed into the possession of Lord de la Ware, but was re-purchased, 21 Richard II., of John Lord de la Ware by John de Heneage's son, and from that time it has remained in the Heneage family.

May 12. At Riversdale, co. Fermanagh, aged 89, Edward Archdall, esq., of Riversdale, and Castle Archdall, third son of Col. Mervyn Archdall, M.P. for Fermanagh in the Irish Parliament, and father of Mervyn Archdall, esq., the present member for the county.

At Bath, aged 91, Hay Clephane, esq., formerly of the Bombay C.S., and only surviving child of the late George Clephane, 19th Laird of Carslogie, co. Fife.

Augusta, wife of the Rev. Edward D. Cree, Incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Upper Tooting.

May 13. At his residence, Milbrook, Southampton, aged 71, Capt. John Hicks, R.N.

At Broomhill, Belfast, Jane Douglas, wife of Colonel Campbell, Retired Full Pay, 40th Regt.

At Boxmoor, aged 46, Alfred Augustus Pears, esq., youngest son of the late Rev. Jas. Pears, of Bath.

At Knockholt Parsonage, Kent, suddenly, from apoplexy, Frances, wife of the Rev. Joseph Hall, M.A.

In Pembridge-gardens, Notting-hill, aged 56, the Hon. John Audain, of Richmond-hill Estate, in the Island of St. Vincent.

Aged 62, Cecilia, wife of the Rev. Edward Robert Nares, Rector of Wittersham, Kent.

At York, aged 75, Catherine Elizabeth, relict of Capt. Thomas Strangeways.

At Marseilles, Arthur Beresford Cane, esq., of Collinstown-house, co. Dublin.

At Basset Wood, near Southampton, aged 86, John Bullar, esq. Mr. Bullar, who was formerly the principal of a very large school at Southampton, took great interest in the diffusion of popular education, to which he gratuitously devoted much time and attention.

May 14. At Richmond, Surrey, aged 74, Anna, widow of Field-Marshal T. Grosvenor.

At Edinburgh, Capt. Burnett, of Monboddo, Kincardineshire, N.B.

At Ealing, aged 38, F. W. Gisborne, esq., Ceylon Civil Service.

At his house, the Commandery, Worcester, aged 84, Richard M. Mence, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 68, Commander Wm. Weaver, R.N. He entered the Navy Sept. 26, 1805, and was engaged in the battle of Trafalgar as a midshipman of the "Agamemnon," 64, on the 21st of the following month. He attained the rank of lieutenant in 1815, and retired with the step of commander in 1861.

At Allanbank, near Perth, aged 73, John Riach, esq., M.D., formerly Surgeon of H.M.'s 67th Foot, with which he served at Waterloo.

At Reigate, Alexandrina, dau. of the late William Mackay, esq., and granddau. of J. R. McCulloch, esq., of H.M.'s Stationery Office.

May 15. At Southsea, aged 75, Admiral Hercules Robinson. He served on board the "Euryalus" as a midshipman at the battle of Trafalgar. When commander of the "Prometheus" he captured three French privateers, and drove on shore and burnt a fourth in the face of a body of troops. His commissions bore date as follow :—Lieutenant April 27, 1807; commander August 30, 1809; captain June 7, 1814; rear-admiral Oct. 9, 1849; vice-admiral Oct. 21, 1856; and admiral January 15, 1862. Admiral Robinson was the author of a work called "Sea Drift," and of several other publications of a miscellaneous character.

In Southwick-street, aged 60, Col. Richard William Astell, late of the Grenadier Guards. He retired from the service in 1851.

At his residence, Arundel-street, Strand, aged 52, Edward Stephen Dendy, esq., Chester Herald and Earl Marshal's Secretary.

At Cheltenham, aged 36, Capt. Henry James Robertson, late of the Rifle Brigade, formerly of the 60th Rifles.

At Gosport, aged 70, John Smart Dixon, esq., late of H.M.'s 70th Regt.

Aged 42, William Greenwood, esq., of Stones, near Todmorden, Lancashire.

May 16. Major-Gen. Sir Alexander Murray Tulloch, K.C.B., of Eaton-square.

Aged 53, Chas. Henry Oakes, esq., youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Oakes, bart.

At Upper Holloway, aged 36, John Downes, esq., M.A., Examiner in Philosophy at the University of Edinburgh.

At the Parsonage, Frimley, Surrey, aged 45, Anne Lucy, wife of the Rev. Chas. Stonhouse.

At Marlborough College, aged 14, Edward Spencer Montagu, only son of the Rev. Henry John Vernon.

At his residence, Hill-st., Berkeley-sq., aged 78, Robert Gordon, esq., of Leweston-house, near Sherborne, Dorset. He sat for many years in Parliament, for the boroughs of Wareham, Cricklade, and Windsor. He was joint

secretary of the Treasury with the late Mr. More O'Ferrall, but quitted office in 1839, being opposed to the anti-corn law policy of the then Government. He was an active magistrate, and from his minute attention to financial matters was known as the "Dorsetshire Joseph Hume."

At Aberdeen, Comm. Colin Campbell Abercrombie Kane, R.N., Inspecting Commander, Coast Guard.

May 17. At St. Quintin's, near Cowbridge, aged 73, Georgiana, widow of Lieut.-Colonel Roysds.

At Clifton, near Bristol, Selina, wife of the Rev. F. B. Gourrier, late Rector of Bisley, Surrey.

May 18. At his residence, Highbury-place, aged 70, Roger Cunliffe, esq.

At the residence of his father, Ramsgate, aged 28, Gustavus Gidley, eldest son of the Rev. H. J. Bevis.

At Bath, Lavinia, eldest dau. of the late Rev. William Burton, Rector of Trelawney, Jamaica.

May 19. At his residence, Wellesley-house, Shooter's-hill, aged 64, Major-Gen. Noel Thos. Lake, C.B., late Col. R.H.A.

At Bath, Minnie, youngest dau. of the Rev. W. H. Ricketts Bayley, Incumbent of Christ Church, Nailsea, near Bristol.

At Bath, Alicia Ann, wife of Vice-Adm. G. A. Eliott.

At Glencairn-villa, Clifton, aged 83, Capt. Holman, R.N., brother of the celebrated blind traveller.

At Stetchworth-park, near Newmarket, aged 63, Samuel Yate Benyon, esq.

May 20. At Bath, aged 53, Francis, only son of the late Gen. Francis Moore.

At Woodlands-house, Isleworth, aged 68, Lucy, relict of Major Edward Parker, late 62nd Regt., and eldest dau. of the late Hon. H. N. Binney, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

May 21. At Friarn-house, Bridgwater, aged 85, Edward Sealy, esq., J.P. for the county of Somerset.

May 22. At West Lulworth, Dorset, aged 61, Gen. Crispin.

May 23. At Brighton, William Ferris, esq., late of Goculgunge Factory, third son of the late Rev. Thomas Ferris, Rector of Dallington, Sussex.

At his residence, Eagle-house, Hampton Wick, aged 73, Joseph Palmer, esq.

May 24. At Torquay, Shapland Swiny, esq., J.P., of New Court, Cheltenham, and Tubberlumnia, co. Wexford, only son of the late Shapland Swiny, esq., barrister-at-law, of Dublin.

At the residence of her granddau., Great Cheyne-row, Chelsea, aged 95, Alicia, relict of Edward Morgan, esq., of Dublin.

May 25. At Oak-hill, Hampstead, aged 66, Charles Paskin, esq., of the Vote Office, House of Commons.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)
DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,			
			April 23, 1864.	April 30, 1864.	May 7, 1864.	May 14, 1864.
Mean Temperature			53.3	47.6	52.1	51.7
London	78029	2803989	1384	1307	1317	1306
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463388	201	235	209	193
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618210	340	289	270	305
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	199	200	192	159
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571158	272	235	264	305
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773175	372	348	382	344

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
April 23 .	699	208	180	228	57	1384	1033	967	2000
„ 30 .	625	184	236	213	49	1307	1006	940	1946
May 7 .	653	186	231	202	37	1317	967	912	1879
„ 14 .	636	175	240	208	32	1306	963	973	1936

QUANTITIES AND AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, May 17, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	3,120	42	10	Oats ...	262	23	2	Beans ...	311	33	0
Barley ...	16	27	7	Rye ...	3	27	0	Peas ...	4	40	2

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat.....	39	6	Oats.....	19	5	Beans	33	5
Barley	30	6	Rye	29	2	Peas.....	32	4

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MAY 19.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 14*s.* — Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, MAY 19.	
Mutton.....	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	1,170
Veal	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>	Sheep	8,690
Pork	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	Calves	845
Lamb	7 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 7 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i>	Pigs.....	220

COAL-MARKET, MAY 20.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 16*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.* 6*d.* Other sorts, 14*s.* 0*d.* to 16*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From April 24 to May 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	45	52	48	30. 17	cloudy	9	48	47	47	29. 57	constant rain
25	45	57	47	30. 09	fair	10	49	60	52	29. 81	cloudy
26	49	57	48	30. 09	cloudy	11	49	52	51	29. 79	rain, gloomy
27	47	57	45	30. 10	do.	12	55	63	54	29. 77	fair, cloudy
28	43	51	46	30. 09	do.	13	57	65	52	29. 97	do.
29	45	58	50	30. 07	do. fair	14	56	67	56	30. 21	gloomy
30	46	57	51	30. 06	do.	15	57	70	56	30. 21	fair
M.1	53	61	52	30. 10	fair, cldy. rain	16	60	68	54	30. 17	do.
2	47	64	50	29. 79	rain, cloudy	17	57	73	59	30. 17	do.
3	54	56	51	29. 79	showers	18	62	72	61	30. 19	do.
4	50	51	49	29. 80	hvy. rain, cldy.	19	67	76	62	30. 19	do.
5	48	56	48	29. 91	cloudy	20	64	76	63	30. 07	fr. hy. rn. th. lg.
6	50	63	52	29. 84	fair	21	53	58	57	29. 99	rain, cloudy
7	53	60	49	29. 78	do.	22	56	66	59	29. 99	cloudy, fair
8	50	51	49	29. 71	rain	23	56	57	57	30. 00	do. do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

April and May.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.	
25	91 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	10. 4 dis.	218	105 $\frac{1}{8}$
26	91 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	8. 4 dis.		105
27	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	10. 4 dis.	218 20	105
28	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9. 4 dis.		105
29	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	89	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	89	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9. 4 dis.	6 dis.	104 $\frac{7}{8}$
30	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	89	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	89	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	11. 4 dis.	6 dis.	105 $\frac{1}{8}$
M.3	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 dis.	220	104 $\frac{3}{4}$
4	90 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	88	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	87 $\frac{7}{8}$	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	15. 4 dis.	217	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	88	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	88	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	15. 4 dis.		104 $\frac{1}{4}$
6	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	8. 4 dis.	217 19	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	90 $\frac{5}{8}$	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15. 4 dis.		104
9	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{5}{8}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	20. 4 dis.		104 $\frac{3}{8}$
10	91 $\frac{1}{5}$	2 $\frac{2}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	15. 4 dis.		104 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	91 $\frac{1}{5}$	2 $\frac{2}{8}$	88 $\frac{7}{8}$	9	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	18. 4 dis.	217 19	104 $\frac{3}{8}$
12	91 $\frac{1}{5}$	2 $\frac{2}{8}$	88 $\frac{7}{8}$	9	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	20. 4 dis.		104 $\frac{3}{8}$
13	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{7}{8}$	9	88 $\frac{7}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	10. 4 dis.	217 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	105
14	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{2}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	89	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 dis.		105 $\frac{1}{8}$
16	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{2}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	18. 4 dis.		105
17	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{2}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	18. 4 dis.	217 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	105
18	91 $\frac{5}{8}$	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 dis.	217	105 $\frac{1}{4}$
19	91 $\frac{5}{8}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		217	105 $\frac{1}{4}$
20	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{2}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	89	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		217 19	105 $\frac{1}{4}$
21	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{2}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	89	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	10. 3 dis.		105 $\frac{1}{4}$
23	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{2}{8}$	88 $\frac{7}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{7}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 dis.	218	105 $\frac{1}{4}$

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

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